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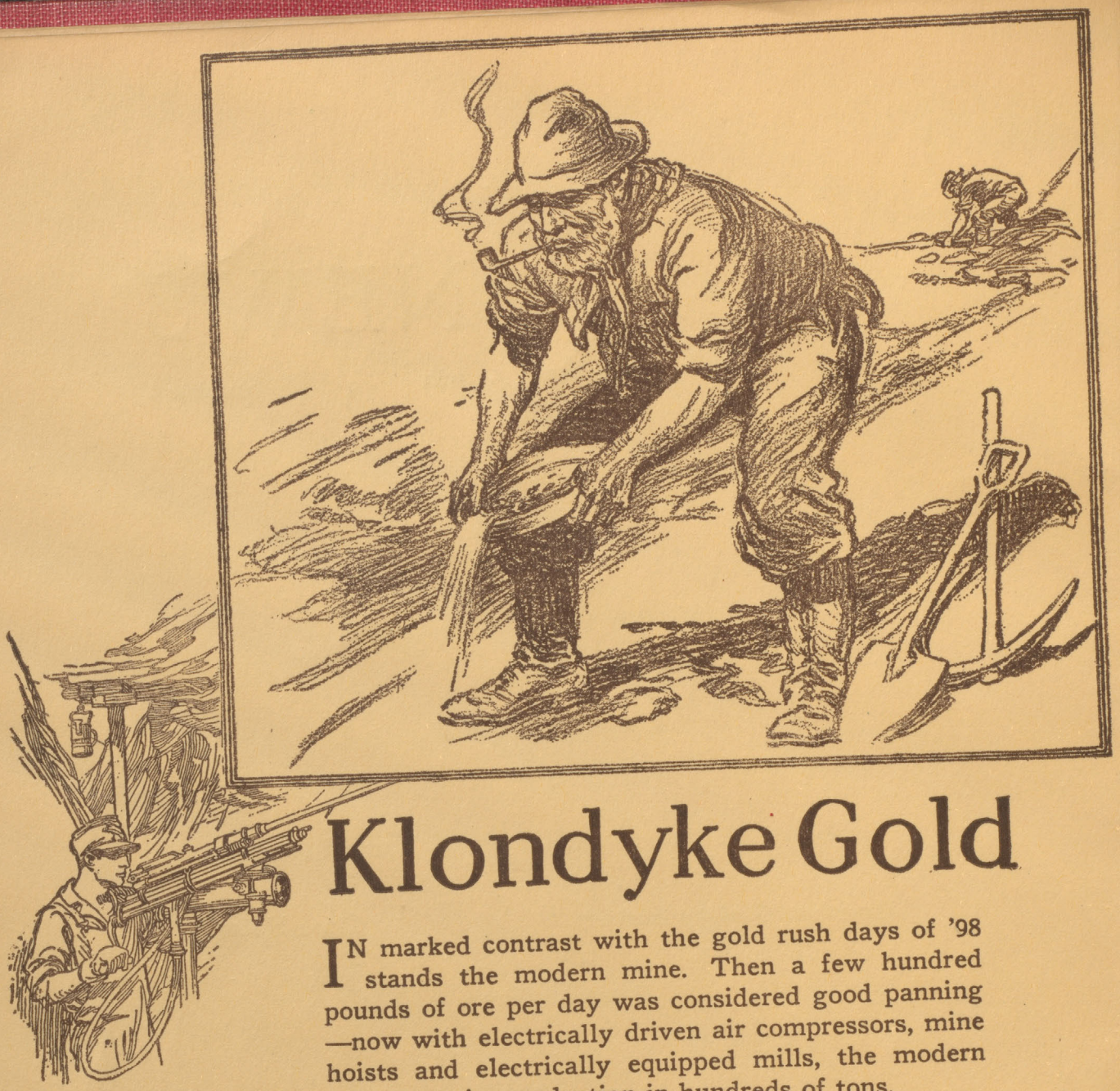
Volume 10 DECEMBER 1928 Number 1

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THE McGILL NEWS SUPPLEMENT

Published Quarterly by
The Graduates' Society of McGill University
Montreal



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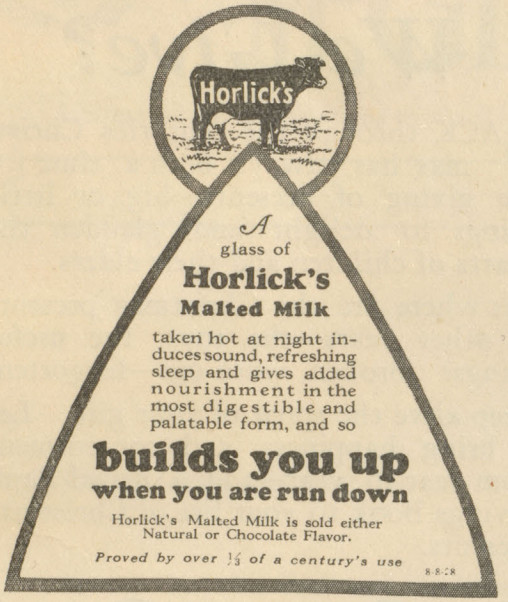
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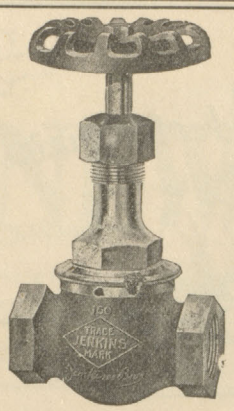
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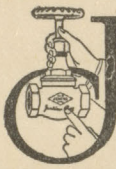
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of McGill University

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GEO. C. MCDONALD, Arts '04
G. B. GLASSCO, Sci. '05, *Secretary*

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McGILL UNION, MONTREAL

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Advertising Manager after Jan. 1, 1929, Executive Secretary, Graduates' Society McGILL UNIVERSITY

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Graduates' Society Notes

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 9TH. 1928

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I beg to submit the following report on the activities of the Society during the past year:

Membership: The membership at present is as follows:

Life Members	241
Ordinary Members	1,697
Branch Members	1,054
Total	2,992

A total of 187 new members were enrolled during the year, compared with 83 last year.

A special effort was made to secure a larger proportion of the Graduating Class as members than in the past. Meetings were arranged with the Class officers and with the Classes themselves. In the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Science a considerable number of students assigned $3.00 of their Caution money as fees for the Society. A total to date of 93 of the class of 1928 have joined up, as compared with 37 of the class of 1927.

Election of Officers: As a result of the ballot held during the summer, the following have been elected as officers of the Society and representatives on Corporation:

President	GEORGE S. CURRIE, Arts '11.
Vice-President	PHILIP S. FISHER, Arts '17.
Graduates' Society Representative on Board of Governors	GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, Law '97.
Executive Committee	D. GRANT CAMPBELL, Arts '04, Med. '08.
	JOHN T. HACKETT, Law '09.
Council	WALTER W. COLPITTS, Sci. '99.
	LOUISA M. FAIR, Arts '23.
	PAUL P. HUTCHISON, Arts '16, Law '21
	R. TAIT McKENZIE, Arts '89, Med. '92.
	F. A. C. SCRIMGER, Arts '01, Med. '05.

REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS IN

Arts	ALEX. O. McMURTRY, Arts '10.
Medicine	EDMOND M EBERTS, Med. '97.
Law	HENRY N. CHAUVIN, Law '14.
Agriculture	JOHN E. NESS, Agri. '20.

Executive Secretary: The Executive Committee has accepted the resignation of the present Executive Secretary and secured the services of Mr. Gordon B. Glassco, Sci. '05, to fill the position.

To those of you who attend the Annual Meetings regularly, I am sure that the various reports sound very much the same year after year. Progress has not been very rapid, but if we make a comparison over a five-year period, the result does show a considerable improvement in the growth of the Society.

The following are figures from the financial statements of the years ending September 30th, 1923, and September 30th, 1928.

In 1923 we ended the year with a deficit of $447.58 on the year's operation. Since that time we have always had an excess revenue, which this year amounts to $811.68. This has largely been accomplished by increasing the membership. In 1923 we collected dues from 916 ordinary members, and this year from 1,356, thus increasing our revenue from this source by $1,320, or nearly 50%, while dues received from Branch Societies increased about 25%. At the same time, the expenditures in 1928 only show an increase of 7½% over 1923. Thus the Commutation fund has increased from $4,308.37 at the end of 1923 to $8,403.11 this year.

The cost of publishing *The McGill News* remains very much the same, *i.e.*, a loss of between seven and eight hundred dollars; however, about 18,500 copies were sent out this year, compared with about 8,200 in 1923.

During the year 1923-24 a start was made with the Graduates' Endowment Fund, and since that time some $42,000 has been raised. Apart from the first year's effort, all the expenses of collecting this money has been borne by the Graduates' Society.

In 1926 a Reunion was held, and while not so large as the Centennial Reunion of 1921, a good attendance was secured. It was very gratifying to the Committee to find that the whole thing was run with no expense to the University or the Society, in fact there was a surplus of about $750, which was handed over to the Athletic Board.

Among the lesser activities was the publication of a Directory of Graduates in 1924 and the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws in 1926.

I would like to thank all the officers and members of Committees under whom I have worked for their help, and to say how pleasant my work has been while associated with them and the Society as a whole.

Repesctfully submitted,

W. D. McLENNAN,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT OF HONORARY TREASURER

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1928

ASSETS

LIQUID:			
Cash in Bank		$ 1,722.95	
Due by Advertisers—*McGill News*	1,277.25		
Sundry	12.50		
		1,289.75	
			$3,012.70
INVESTMENTS: At market value:			
$8,000.00 Government of Newfoundland 6½/36	8,560.00		
Add: Accrued interest	130.00		
		8,690.00	
$4,100.00 Montreal Tramways 5/55	4,018.00		
Add: Accrued interest	102.50		
		4,120.50	
$1.500.00 Laurentide 5½/46	1,500.00		
Add: Accrued interest	20.62		
		1,520.62	
$1,000.00 Bell Telephone 5/55	1,020.00		
Add: Accrued interest	4,17		
		1,024.17	
$500.00 Montreal Light, Heat and Power 5/51	495.00		
Add: Accrued interest	12.50		
		507.50	
			15,862.79
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:			
Balance as at 30th September, 1927		340.36	
Deduct: Depreciation for the year		43.63	
			296.73
			296.73
			$19,172.22

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LIABILITIES

CURRENT:		
Subscriptions paid in advance	$ 411.00	
Sundry expenses	63.30	
		$ 474.30
SPECIAL FUNDS:		
Dawson Fund:		
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1927	$5,961.74	
Add: Interest for the year	310.79	
	6,272.53	
Less: Paid during the year	310.79	
	5,961.74	
Library Fund:		
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1927	4,333.07	
Add: Interest for the year	220.00	
	4,553.07	
Less:: Paid during the year	220.00	
	4,333.07	
		10,294.81
SURPLUS		
Commutation Fund:		
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1927	5,926.50	
Add: Appreciation in value of Securities	502.00	
	6,428.50	
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT:		
Balance at credit, 1st Oct., 1927	1,162.93	
Add: Excess Revenue for the year	811.68	
	1,974.61	
		8,403.11
		$19,172.22

Audited and Verified,

MONTREAL, 8th October, 1928. McDONALD CURRIE & CO., *Chartered Accountants.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1927, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1928

REVENUE

Interest on:		
Deposits	$ 29.67	
Bonds	882.50	
Fellows' Fund	99.43	
		$1,011.60
Annual Subscriptions:		
Ordinary	$4,068.00	
Staff	13.00	
Alumnæ	354.50	
Ottawa Valley	194.00	
Toronto	148.00	
New York	86.00	
Victoria	12.00	
Halifax	28.00	
Chicago	10.00	
Newfoundland	18.00	
Northern Alberta	22.00	
		4,953.50
Directory and Supplement:		
Sales		2.00
		$5,967.10

EXPENDITURE

Printing, Postage, Stationery and other Expenses	1,663.49	
Salaries	2,136.00	
		3,799.49
McGill News:		
Cost of publication and distribution	6,035.32	
Less: Revenue from advertising	5,278.50	
		756.82
Interest on:		
Dawson Fund	310.79	
Library Fund	220.00	
		530.79
Depreciation written off Furniture and Fixtures	43.63	
Bank charges and exchange	24.69	
		68.32
		5,155.42
Excess Revenue for the year		811.68
		$5,967.10

REPORT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE

To the President and Members of the
McGill Graduates' Society,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Endowment Fund: I beg to report as follows on the past year's work of the McGill Graduates' Endowment Fund Committee:

I might begin by stating that the work of the past season has resulted in a considerably larger measure of success than has rewarded our efforts since the opening year. We departed somewhat from the academic style of circular letter and have perhaps put more of a business atmosphere into the communications that have been sent out. The result would apparently justify the change in procedure because the figures are as follows:

Year	*List of Subscriptions*	*Amount*
23/24	784	$10,891.82
24/25	317	4,877,29
25/26	456	4,554.27
26/27	254	3,606.43
27/28	677	9,737.58

As Chairman of the Committee, I would like to say very frankly that I feel extremely disappointed at the results of the efforts that have been made. As many of our members are aware, the Committee has spent a good deal of time and a great deal of energy. When one considers that out of a list of available graduates, amounting to over 8,000, we have as yet been able to interest only 677 in this most worthy scheme, there would seem to be something to be remedied. Taking the results obtained in the light of any ordinary business promotion, they are disappointing, although this year they do come somewhat nearer the lowest limits usually obtained as a result of circulars. On the other hand, we are dealing with a friendly field which should respond in a very much larger proportion than the 10% which is counted as an average reply. The Committee will resume its labors very shortly and any constructive criticism will certainly be appreciated. You will see that this year we interested 677 Graduates as against 254 for last year, but this larger amount is still pitifully small in comparison with the Graduates list and with what other Universities have done. My own personal opinion is that by following up and developing further the plans carried out in the past year, but with the more active help of the Gradu-

ate Body residing in Montreal, we should show better figures for the coming year.

As a parting message of cheer, I might state that the total amount of invested money is now $40,000, with a bank balance of nearly $2,000 in addition.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. MURRAY,
Chairman.

LIST OF SECURITIES

$ 5,000.	Canadian National 5% Bonds, 1954.
$ 5,000.	Gatineau Power 5% Debentures, 1956.
$ 5,000.	Montreal Metropolitan Commission 5% Bonds, 1949.
$ 5,000.	Montreal Tramways 5% Bonds, 1941.
$ 5,000.	Ottawa Traction 5½% Bonds, 1955.
$ 5,000.	Shawinigan Water & Power 4½% Bonds, 1967.
$ 5,000.	Restigouche 5½% Bonds, 1948.
$ 5,000.	International Paper Co. of Nfld. 5% Bonds, 1968.
$40,000.	

Bank Balance, October 1st, 1928—$1,993.16.

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The work of this Committee has been conducted throughout the past year upon the organization lines laid down by the Executive Committee in November, 1926, and which has proven satisfactory for now two years.

It might be wise to recapitulate the essential features of this organization:

1. The Editorial Committee consists of eight members, two of whom are nominated by the Alumnæ Society, and all eight are appointed by the Executive Committee to serve for a period of two years, four retiring each year.

2. The Chairman of the Editorial Committee is appointed from the personnel of the Executive Committee.

3. The Executive Secretary is the Secretary of the Editorial Committee.

4. The Editorial Committee is empowered to appoint Associate members to assist and advise in the publication of the *News*.

5. The Editorial Committee is empowered to assume full charge of the publication of the *News* in all its details, *i.e.*,—Editorial—publication—advertising—and finance.

Printing Contract.

By arrangement made with the Executive Committee, the free copies of the *News* sent to all graduates and past students not members of the Graduates' Society are equally distributed over the four issues. This results in each issue consisting of approximately 4,700 copies, instead of the former plan of having a very large issue of nearly 10,000 and three of about 3,000. Because of this, it has been possible to obtain a more favorable printing contract.

Advertising.

The Editorial Committee is far from satisfied with the advertising returns and considerable study has been expended thereon.

True, in many instances the advertising is given more in the nature of a contribution than as a straight business proposition, but it is the opinion of the Committee that increased revenue from this source is a possibility.

"The News."

The December, 1927, issue consisted of 84 pages, being 20 pages larger than the average of previous issues. The contributions to the *Supplement* were important and excited much comment. There was a later demand for about 250 additional copies.

Although the Editorial Committee was of opinion that such a character of publication was desirable, it appreciated that the cost might bear heavily upon the resources of the Society.

Conference with the Executive Committee resulted in the Editorial Committee being empowered to increase the size of the *News* when desirable contributions were available, but that the deficit should not exceed, for the current year, the sum of $1,000.00.

There follows the detail of the four issues:

December, 1927	4,700 copies	—84 pages—Cost $1,827.99—Revenue, $1,309.75—Deficit	$518.24
March, 1928	4,700 "	—60 pages—Cost $1,335.57—Revenue, $1,277.35—Deficit	58.22
June, 1928	4,700 "	—64 pages—Cost $1,393.53—Revenue, $1,329.25—Deficit	64.28
September, 1928	4,700 "	—64 pages—Cost $1,383.10—Revenue, $1,277.25—Deficit	105.85
		TOTAL DEFICIT	$746.59

Again, may I remind you that the deficit is largely, if not wholly, due to the issue of free copies to graduates and past students not members of the Graduates' Society.

The grateful thanks of the Committee are due to the Editor, Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot; to Mr. Philip Fisher, in charge of printing arrangements; and to Mr. H. R. Morgan, of Brockville, who supplies the items of personal news.

Retrospect and Foreword

Having completed four years in close association with the publication of the *News* I might be permitted to indulge in a Swan song. It is conceded that the function of the *News* is, and should be twofold. First, to present to the Graduates news of other graduates and news of the University. Second, to develop a "quarterly" of decided value from a literary viewpoint and in which are discussed matters of national importance. To meet this latter desideratum, the "Supplement" was introduced in its present form. It is admittedly a beginning only. The ideal to be striven for is a quarterly publication separate and distinct from the *News*.

When one reflects that McGill has not now, and never had, such a publication, and that other Canadian (and smaller) Universities successfully maintain them, it forces the conclusion that our University authorities do not consider the matter of sufficient importance to warrant expenditure.

But to establish and maintain such a magazine requires support from some source, whether it be from the funds of this Society, an endowment from an individual or a group, or a grant from the University.

* * *

But if that be the dream of the future, what about the collecting and disseminating of news? The greatest obstacle to success in this department in the past years has been an inertia which so far has not been overcome in spite of repeated endeavour. News from graduates or of graduates can be derived from themselves or from their fellow graduates. But very few of all the Class secretaries are the least bit active in this regard. News of the University departments, appointments, promotions, special courses and many other items of interest to the graduates and specifically of interest to their children of matriculating age has been almost impossible to obtain.

These are the problems that are especially bequeathed to the incoming Executive and Editorial Committees.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. BAZIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVES ON BOARD OF GOVERNORS

To the President, Executive and Members
of the Graduates' Society
of McGill University.

Dear Sirs:

I have the honour to submit a report covering the past academic year, during which I have been one of your representatives on the Board of Governors of McGill University.

While it is difficult to avoid repetition, due to the fact that most of the activities of the University are brought to the notice of the graduates and public in general through the press, various societies and so forth, it might not be out of place to cover the changes in the teaching which is dealt with in the attached memorandum, as well as the addition to the Biological Building and an outline of the University Budget. The last named subject cannot fail to impress the graduates with the tremendous financial burden which the University is obliged to carry in order to keep abreast of modern developments.

It is to be hoped that the Graduates' Endowment Fund, feeble infant though it be at the moment, may thrive, and before many years have passed, become a real factor in the support of its mother. The help of the graduates will no doubt be needed long before any Endowment Fund can be built up to a size where its revenue mght be a substantial factor in the face of deficits of such a size. Nevertheless, there is danger lest the real progress of the Fund be under-estimated with a consequent and unwarranted discouragement at its comparative slimness today.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER MOLSON.

MEMORANDUM *RE* REPORT OF GRADUATES' SOCIETY'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY

Since the last meeting of the Society the following resignations from the teaching staff have been accepted:

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, as Director of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

Dr. A. B. Macallum, as Chairman of the Department of Bio-Chemistry.

Professor H. A. Smith, as Professor of Constitutional and Federal Law.

Hon. Mr. Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret, as Professor of Comparative Law.

New Appointments

Dr. R. F. Ruttan	Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.
Dr. A. B. Macallum	Emeritus Professor of Bio-Chemistry.
Mr. J. W. McConnell	Member of the Board of Governors.
Mr. J. W. McConnell	Member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors.
Mr. F. W. Molson	Member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors.
Mr. W. R. Miller	Member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors.
Dr. Francis McLennan	Governors' Representative on the Library Committee.
Mr. R. deH. Tupper	Secretary of the Faculty of Music.
Dr. J. B. Collip	Professor of Bio-Chemistry and Chairman of the Department.
Mr. R. A. Greene	Demonstrator in the Department of Bio-Chemistry.
Dr. John Beattie	Assistant Professor in the Department of Anatomy.
Miss Avis M. Pillsbury	Instructor in Reference Work and Bibliography in the Library School.
Mr. J. G. Coulson	Acting Head of the Department of Plant Pathology, Macdonald College.
Mr. C. E. Russell	Lecturer in the Department of Horticulture, Macdonald College.
Prof. P. E. Corbett	Dean of the Faculty of Law.
Mr. Frank Scott	Assistant Professor of Constitutional and Federal Law.
Mrs. Sydney Carter	Assistant Director of the Library School.
Miss E. V. Bethune	Instructor in Cataloguing in the Library School.
Miss E. W. Welch	Instructor in Reference Work, Library School.
Dr. A. Grant Fleming	Director and Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.
Dr. Wilder Penfield	Clinical Professor of Neurological Surgery
Prof. B. P. Babkin	Research Professor in Physiology.
Mr. D. L. Thomson	Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry.
Mr. N. J. Berrill	Assistant Professor of Zoology.
Miss Zereda Slack	Assistant Physical Director.
Mr. H. G. L. Watson	Lecturer in Physics.
Mr. A. L. Patterson	Lecturer in Physics.
Miss B. Harmer	Director of the School of Graduate Nurses.
Mr. E. C. Irvine	Lecturer in Mathematics in the School for Teachers, Macdonald College.
Mr. A. H. Gilbert	Professor of Plant Pathology, Macdonald College.
Madame Durand-Joly	Lecturer in French, R.V.C.

Promotions

Prof. J. W. Bell from Associate Professor of Mining to Professor of Ore Dressing.

Prof. J. C. Hemmeon from Associate to Professor of Economics.

Prof. R. R. Thompson from Associate to Professor of Accountancy.

Prof. C. S. LeMesurier from Associate to Professor of Commercial Law.

Dr. W. J. Patterson from Demonstrator to Lecturer in Orthopædic Surgery.

Prof. Sidney Bliss from Assistant to Associate Professor in Bio-Chemistry.

Mr. N. B. Dreyer from Lecturer to Assistant Professor of Pharmacology.

Among the appointments above mentioned, the following will be of particular interest to the Graduates of the Medical School:

The vacancy created by the resignation of Professor A. B. Macallum in Bio-Chemistry has been filled by the appointment of Professor J. B. Collip, formerly Professor of Bio-Chemistry in the University of Alberta. Professor Collip, as one of the co-discoverers of Insulin and with an international reputation for more recent work on the parathyroid gland, is one of the outstanding Bio-Chemists of America.

Professor B. P. Babkin, for twelve years an Assistant to Professor Pavlow and the author of many important works in Physiology, becomes Research Professor of Physiology and will add a very great strength to this important department.

Dr. Wilder Penfield, a graduate of Harvard and a Rhodes Scholar, has been appointed Clinical Professor of Neurological Surgery. He comes to us from Columbia University. As a scientist and as a surgeon, Dr. Penfield has few equals in his line on this continent, and is generally recognized as an international authority. He brings with him as his first assistant Dr. Cone, who has for years specialized in the same kind of work. A laboratory is being fully equipped to meet the needs of this department.

Biological Laboratory

An annex to the Biological Building has recently been erected, commodious enough to house a large number of animals and containing a series of operating theatres for experimental surgery in connection with the Biological sciences and Medicine.

University Budget for the Year 1928-29

The estimated receipts for the current year are $1,187,100, as against total appropriations authorized by the Board of Governors amounting to $1,445,600, leaving a deficit of $258,500. Last year's deficit was, in round figures, $208,000. These figures show very clearly that the University in the near future must secure a very large addition to its endowment funds. Mr. John W. Ross, Honorary Treasurer, places this amount at about $10,000,000. This money would be applied, roughly, as follows:

New Buildings	$2,000,000
Endowments for these buildings	2,000,000
Endowment to take care of present deficit and increase in the Annual Budget	6,000,000

Investments

For obvious reasons, the University does not publish a detailed list of the securities it owns. It is felt, however, that the graduates are interested in the nature of McGill's investment account. The statement before you shows this and gives also the corresponding figures for the Universities of Harvard and Columbia. It will be noted that the average yield on our investments is considerably higher than those of the two American colleges. It is believed, however, that a comparison of the figures indicates that notwithstanding this fact our account is as well diversified and as conservative as either of the other two.

Investment Accounts

	Harvard	Per Cent of Total Fund	Columbia	Per Cent of Total Fund	McGill	Per Cent of Total Fund
Mortgages	$ 7,700,000	12.61	$11,000,000	39.28	$ 2,240,000	13.06
Government and Municipal Bonds	1,500,000	2.50	.....	.....	5,129,000	29.91
Railroad Bonds	12,150,000	19.86	6,000,000	21.42	1,452,000	8.47
Public Utility Bonds	18,500,000	30.20	4,000,000	14.28	880,000	5.13
Industrial and Power Bonds	9,000,000	14.87	2,000,000	7.10	5,083,000	29.64
Railroad Stocks	2,000,000	3.40	2,200,000	7.90	466,000	2.72
Public Utility Stocks	3,000,000	4.72	500,000	1.79	530,000	3.09
Industrial Stocks	4,500,000	7.48	300,000	1.07	418,000	2.44
Bank and Insurance Stocks	1,300,000	2.13	1,000,000	3.58	154,000	.90
Miscellaneous	1,350,000	2.25	1,000,000	3.58	796,000	4.64
	$61,000,000	100%	*$28,000,000	100%	$17,148,000	100%
Average Yield	5.11%		5.17%		5.88%	

* In addition to this amount Columbia has about $31,000,000 in real estate, the result of grants from the Crown in Colonial days, which yields on long leaseholds a return of about 2.68% per annum

REPORT OF ATHLETIC BOARD OF CONTROL

The President and Members,
of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Your representatives on the Athletic Board of Control have the honour to report as follows:

We regret that through the continued lack of a gymnasium, athletic facilities are seriously curtailed.

The coaching of the Senior Hockey Team was last year undertaken by Dr. V. Heney, assisted by Dr. J. C. Flanagan. The result was satisfactory. Drs. Heney and Flanagan have kindly consented to undertake the coaching duties for the coming winter. At the end of the Intercollegiate schedule a play-off was necessary and Toronto was successful in winning the championship.

A team representing McGill played in the Senior group of the Q. A. H. A. and will probably do so again this year.

Various improvements were effected to the Stadium and a Committee of the Athletic Board has been appointed to confer with the University architects with a view to further extension of the grandstand. No further work can be done, however, pending the outcome of negotiations between the University and the city regarding the property.

The Memorial Trophy in memory of those M. A. A. A. and McGill players who gave their lives in the War will be competed for for the first time this year.

The coaching of the Rugby teams has this year been undertaken by Dr. L. C. Montgomery, assisted by Dr. J. C. Flanagan and Mr. Tommy Hall, and Mr. A. M. Burridge who is acting as a full-time coach. Mr. Burridge comes to McGill with an excellent record, and we trust that the system of graduate coaching, assisted by a full-time coach, will prove satisfactory.

The rule passed by the C. I. A. U. prohibiting students from engaging in more than one major sport in each academic year was rescinded. The rule prohibiting a student engaging in a major sport for more than four academic years still remains. The McGill representatives on the C. I. A. U. Committee advocated the adoption of the Freshman rule, but due to the opposition of one of the Universities, were unsuccessful in having their recommendations passed.

The Western University made an application to join the Senior Rugby section, but their application was received too late to act upon. It is expected that an application for participation next season will be received and will in all probability be favourably passed upon.

Thanks are due to the Deans of the various Faculties, Professor W. W. Goforth, and those other members of the staff who gave support to and instruction in the tutorial classes instituted to aid certain of the students in the first year, who had through participation in athletics and lack of knowledge of the manner in which to deal with University work have fallen behind in their studies.

The question as to division of gate receipts was referred by the C. I. A. U. to a special committee, which is taking the matter up with the principals of the three Universities involved.

The Athletic Board last year had a deficit of $5,851.00, which was assumed by the University. There was an amount of $12,624.00 paid on account of the Stadium and the debt today amounts to $34,243.00.

The whole respectfully submitted,

W. C. Nicholson.
Dudley E. Ross.

GRADUATE AND STUDENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Graduates as well as undergraduates would be surprised if they knew of the opportunities we have of placing them in better positions; as we often receive requests from employers for men and women with graduate experience, as well as for students.

If all the graduates would keep in touch with us, we could help both those who desire to employ men or women with special ability or experience; and very often by knowing where our young graduates are working and the kind of experience they are getting, we can give them the chance to consider taking on some other position which may offer work more in line with their aspirations, or more desirable environment, or higher remuneration, or combinations of these.

We want to see McGill men and women happy in their work and doing good work. We offer this service which is free, and urge you all to use it, both the employer and the one willing to be employed.

Write to the Secretary, Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY

The members of the Graduates' Society and all graduates who have been in contact with the University through it at any time during the past five years will be sorry to hear that Mr. W. Durie McLennan has relinquished his work as executive Secretary of the Society, having resigned his position at the meeting of the Executive held on 21st September. During his secretaryship the Graduates' Society has shown a substantial growth in membership from 923 in 1923 to 2,992 in 1928, and the Graduates' Endowment Fund has been placed in operation, the total subscriptions being approximately $42,000.00 of which $9,737.58 was raised in 1927-'28. In 1924 a Directory of Graduates was published, and in 1926 the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society were revised. In 1926 also a very successful Graduates' Reunion was held and great credit for its success is due to Mr. McLennan for the devotion and care he gave to its many details.

The Executive Committee has secured to fill this important position the services of Mr. Gordon B. Glassco, B.Sc. '05, who has for the past eight years been associated with the Shell Oil Company on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Glassco enlisted at McGill with the 2nd University Company proceeding Overseas in June, 1915. He was later commissioned and joined the Royal Fusiliers in France, afterwards being transferred to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry with whom he was wounded in the fighting in front of Ypres, in June, 1916. Being incapacitated for service at the Front, he was later attached for special duty with the Department of Aircraft Production in London and with the Anti-Submarine Division of the Admiralty in which capacity he saw action in the Channel with Portsmouth as base.

Since Mr. Glassco's arrival in Montreal he has learned with gratification of the great interest shown by the graduates at large in the Graduates' Society, and he hopes that the two most important features of the growth of the Society will continue to hold and still further gain their interest, *i.e.*, the Graduates' Endowment Fund, and the active growth and development of the Branch Societies.

FORMATION OF MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY

In response to an application signed by twenty-four Montreal Graduates at a meeting on October 9th last, the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society has granted permission, under Art. II, of the By-Laws, for the formation of a local Branch Society for male graduates of the University.

This will enable all Montreal graduates to belong to some local branch, as the women graduates have already for some years been organized as the Alumnæ Society of the University.

The main objects in the formation of the new Society are:

1. To stimulate greater interest in the University among the men graduates in Montreal, and

2. To relieve the Executive Committee of the parent society by providing an organization which will be able to take care of such functions as reunions.

It is intended that this branch should operate along the same lines as other branch societies. Membership fee is $3.00 and is open without additional fee to present members of the Graduates' Society resident in Montreal district. The only disability that this new society will be under, as compared to other branch societies, is that the parent society, through its by-laws, prevents a Montreal Branch from appointing representatives to its council.

A sub-committee on constitution and by-laws is now at work. The organization meeting for the adoption of such constitution and by-laws as may be decided upon, and for the election of officers and executive committee, will probably he held before the distribution of this issue of the "News."

It is anticipated that all present Montreal members of the Graduates' Society to the number of about seven hundred, will join the new Society, as well as three or four hundred other local graduates who have not as yet taken any active interest in Graduate affairs. In this way the new society expects to have about one thousand members before the end of the year.



BIOLOGICAL BUILDING WITH ANNEX FOR EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY AND MEDICINE (in background).

Notes on the Faculty of Medicine

C. F. MARTIN

While it is customary each year to send an official report to the Principal and Governors of the University with respect to the activities of the Faculty of Medicine, there are doubtless many among our graduates who either never see or, perhaps, never read this document. It is for that reason that an extract from such a report may not be inappropriate for publication in the "McGill News."

Construction: Buildings, Laboratories, Equipment:

Within the last few years, a number of new buildings have been erected and older ones reconstructed; new clinics have been established and scientific laboratories have been added to the School.

Hospitals:

Six large hospitals are now affiliated with the Medical School and are at the disposal of our students:

(1) The MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, now remodelled, renovated, well organized, and crowded to the doors, both in the Out-patient and in the In-patient Departments, presents the most active service we have for the student body. The clinics are large, the material abundant; new laboratories have been established for Pathology, Serology and Metabolism; a new X-ray plant has been installed at considerable expense and with a generosity that implies a full recognition of the importance of this branch of diagnostic and therapeutic work. A new clinic for Industrial Medicine has been added within the last year.

(2) The ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL is likewise constantly increasing in size and in its equipment. Its most recent addition has been the Women's Clinic (an amalgamation of the old Maternity Hospital with the Royal Victoria Hospital and the University.) A huge building overlooking the north end of the city, the last word in architecture outside and in, with a capacity for 200 beds, of which 100 are available for teaching, it forms, perhaps, the best gynæcological and obstetrical clinic in America.

(3) The Children's Memorial Hospital can boast the most active pediatric service in the city. It has much material, with 130 beds, an excellent staff of twelve or more pediatricians, and the service is an admirable one. For the students, the opportunity is unusual, and the affiliation of this Hospital with McGill is undoubtedly of mutual advantage. The excellent and crowded "clinical evenings," prepared by the staff on behalf of the profession, bear ample testimony to the interest which this specialty has engendered.

(4) The Alexandra Hospital is in every sense a modern infectious hospital—with glass cubicles in most of its wards; with an excellent clinical laboratory; with lecture rooms for the students, and all the facilities for instruction in this branch of the work. Clinics are given regularly to groups of students who at last can become familiar with the various phases of infection, as well as with the problems which are here related to Public Health.

(5) The Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital is in reality the "Baby Hospital and Well-Baby Clinic"—a "Nutrition Clinic," if you will, a very remarkable improvement over earlier days when the mortality from "marasmus" seemed alone to occupy the attention of the staff.

(6) The Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun—a mental hospital, chiefly custodial in character; inadequately staffed and not as yet very modern in its equipment, is nevertheless doing the best it can under financial difficulties and other trying circumstances. Adequate provision for modern psychiatric accommodation has for years been one of McGill's most conspicuous medical needs, and it is hoped that in the near future this desire will be fulfilled.

The "Behaviour and Psychiatric Clinics" of Dr. Slight in the general wards of the larger hospitals (a new experiment in psychiatric teaching) atone, to some extent, for this defect.

The Medical Building proper, erected in 1911 after the fire, remains the centre of medical student activities. It has seen some important changes in recent years. While the erection of the new buildings to house Pathology and the Biological Sciences has dislocated the teaching in these subjects to their respective new laboratories, there are still left the subjects of Anatomy, Histology and Public Health.

Here, too, are the Administrative Offices, the Library, the Museums for Ethnology, Pathology and Comparative Anatomy, as well as the Art and Photographic Department.

The Art and Photographic Department is a recent innovation among University activities—under the supervision of Professor Simpson, and with a technician and artist on a full-time basis, thus enabling the University staff to obtain not only diagrams, charts and slides, but wax models, drawings, and paintings of specimens.

The Medical Library:

The Medical Library grows apace; it is one of the largest of its kind on the Continent, and has a very large collection of medical journals from home and abroad. Gaps that exist in many of our sets are being rapidly filled, and funds are being provided to that end. While enjoying this good fortune, it has been our privilege to help out sister universities by donations of hundreds of duplicate volumes and sets of journals, all of which have been apparently much appreciated. It was with special delight that we were enabled to assist our friends at Queen's after their loss through fire, and the University of Alberta, which has only recently inaugurated its own Medical Library.

The Osler Library:

The eight thousand volumes from this collection, bequeathed by Sir William Osler, have just arrived, and soon will be placed in the beautiful room assigned for that purpose. These books, illustrating historical and scientific medicine, form a collection unique in the world. The catalogue, now completed after years of preparation by Sir William himself, and Dr. Francis, is a contribution to Bibliography worthy of the great collector and of the library it records.

The opening of this new Library will be the occasion of an appropriate ceremony during the coming winter.

The extensive *Biological Building*—184 feet long by 60 feet wide and five stories high—houses on each of its floors laboratories devoted respectively to Pharmacology, Physiology, Biochemistry, Zoology and Plant Pathology. This physical arrangement has proved an excellent one for co-operative work, and the weekly colloquia on the Biological Sciences, attended by the joint staffs, testify to the fulfilment of one of the hopes of the Rockefeller Foundation, whose generosity made the building possible. Extensive improvements in this building have recently been made; a large number of research rooms have been added; new equipment has been supplied and extra space for the housing of animals.

Annexed to the Biological Building, and connected to it by a passage, is a commodious new Laboratory for *experimental surgery* and *medicine*. The building, in its two stories, contains on the ground floor well-ventilated rooms for 50 or more larger animals, with bath-room and isolation rooms, as well as kitchen for the preparation of their food and cold storage plant. Above are two operating rooms, with sterilizing, anæsthetizing and recovery rooms, as also extra rooms for smaller animals—thus affording excellent accommodation for research and graduate work.

The Pathological Institute, adjacent to the Medical School, is, perhaps, already too long in use to be worthy of more than mention in this article. Suffice it to say that in construction and equipment, as well as in oppor-

tunities for teaching and research, it has few equals on the Continent.

The excellent teaching museum, the unusually equipped and commodious workshop, the adequate space for research and the histological class-room, are features of the Building.

DEPARTMENTS, NEW APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Public Health and Preventive Medicine:

Some noteworthy and much-desired changes have been initiated.

Dr. A. Grant Fleming has been appointed Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and Director of the Department. A graduate of the University of Toronto, and for many years an assistant to Dr. Hastings in the Public Health Service of Ontario, he has had a wide experience in both the scientific and practical aspects of the work.

During the Great War as an officer of the Sanitary Corps, he did signal service, for which he received his country's recognition.

Since his appointment at McGill, and thanks to his energy and initiative, the undergraduate course has been reorganized and much improved. Students today may leave our school with an intimate knowledge of Public Health Administration, the control and handling of communicable diseases and the essential duties of a Medical Officer of Health. To every student is now assigned practical field work, consisting not alone in the desultory demonstrations and visits to plants, health boards and factories, but a *survey* during the summer months in some district is now imperative, which is submitted in the form of a report to the Chief of the Department. The erection, near the Stadium, of a model plant and equipment, illustrating the principles of model rural sanitation, is another interesting feature in the technical demonstrations of the course.

A subsidiary of this Department is that of *Industrial Medicine*, in charge of Dr. F. G. Pedley, one of our own graduates and formerly Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine at Columbia University. His headquarters are at the Montreal General Hospital, and his course of lectures to graduate students is given at the Medical School. Among his other duties is that of training graduates to take charge of industrial concerns and to act as an advisor to captains of industry in medical matters. Industrial Medicine is a very integral part of Public Health, and as such is more and more important to our community and industrial life.

Other additions to this Department are W. T. B. Mitchell and C. M. Hincks, experts on Mental Hygiene, whose duty it is not only to teach the principles of Mental Hygiene, but still further to link together the community life with that of the University.

Lastly, the Department of Public Health is closely associated in its teaching with that of Pediatrics and Internal Medicine, so that prevention of disease, the handling of communicable diseases, and the principles of hygiene may, through this collaboration, be properly introduced to the student.

Department of Biochemistry:

The appointment of Professor J. B. Collip in succession to A. B. Macallum has been the outstanding feature of this Department during 1928.

Professor Collip, co-discoverer of Insulin and famous throughout the world for his work on the Parathyroid Gland, comes to us from the University of Alberta. Young, enthusiastic, full of energy and industry, he is a notable acquisition to the Medical School.

In the same Department is Sidney Bliss, Associate Professor, from Folin's Laboratory at Harvard, already enjoying a reputation through his researches in Biochemistry, and one of the outstanding men among the younger biochemists of the United States. A good teacher, absorbed in his investigations at all hours of the day and night, interested in the student life and activities, he adds much, not alone to his Department, but to the University life as well.

In the same Department, too, is D. L. Thomson, a son of the famous biologist, Professor J. Arthur Thomson of Aberdeen. For a number of years, Mr. Thomson was attached to the Institute of Biochemistry in Cambridge and despite his extreme youth, has attained a reputation in both Biochemistry and Zoology.

With the appointment of new technicians and assistants introduced by Professor Collip, and the addition of so many volunteers in research, the Department is a veritable hive of industry and investigation.

Department of Physiology:

The advent of Professor Boris P. Babkin as Research Professor in Physiology, marks a new era in Physiology at McGill. For twelve years, asistant to Pavlow at St. Petersburg and the author of outstanding books on Physiology, he has been appointed to McGill with independent laboratory facilities and assistants for research, though none the less participating to a limited extent in the teaching of undergraduates. He is more particularly distinguished as an authority on the Physiology of the Digestion, a new edition of his large work on "The External Secretions of the Digestive Glands" testifying to the importance of his standing in the physiological world.

For several years the Department of Physiology was intimately linked with that of Experimental Medicine and a great deal of interest was created among the younger men about the University. So widely, however, has the scope of medical enquiry become that co-operation between all Departments of the School is essential to suc-



STRATHCONA MUSEUM—ETHNOLOGY (Central Well)

cess. Experimental Surgery and Medicine are linked together, and clinicians and pure scientists work cheek by jowl in the laboratories as in the wards. Modern Medicine is indeed becoming more complex each day, and advance is only possible through co-operation. The appointment of Dr. D. J. Bowie as Research Assistant to Prof. Babkin in Physiology and to Prof. Simpson in Histology illustrates one form of co-operation.

The new annex to the Biological Building, with accommodation for animals, its operating rooms, etc., will be largely used by this group.

The McGill Medical School is particularly fortunate in its facilities for the routine teaching of Physiology to undergraduates. The Rockefeller gift of a building for the biological sciences gave to Physiology the best equipment possible, with excellent classrooms for practical work, commodious workshops and skilled technicians. The practical courses are noteworthy—experimental and practical work being conducted personally by individual students at the table, thus aiding them to do and to think.

Department of Pharmacology:

The appointent of Professor N. B. Dreyer (from Oxford University and more recently from the Department of Physiology at Dalhousie) as Assistant to Professor Stehle, has done much to strengthen this Department.

The attitude towards Pharmacology as a University course has undergone much change in recent years, and more time is being now devoted to practical laboratory work than to systematic lectures. Each year men are occupied in research, and considering the budget of the Department, a great deal of active work is being done.

The Assistant Professor of Therapeutics, Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, co-operates with this Department, and in his weekly ward rounds, which deal with clinical therapeutics only, the students are afforded a further opportunity of learning the use and importance of drugs and various forms of therapy.

Department of Anatomy:

Here, again, a new Professor has been added to the staff, succeeding Dr. I. Maclaren Thompson, who was called to California. Professor J. Beattie comes to us from University College, London, where he assisted Elliot Smith in the Department of Anatomy and Histology, acting also for a time as prosector in Zoology. He, too, is an excellent teacher, keenly interested in the work of his Department, and is now engaged in several pieces of research of outstanding merit—the details of one of which he was invited to present to the Anatomical Society of England. This, too, at the age of 29 years!

The advances in Anatomy are, in our days, more intimately connected with physiological function and

the range of knowledge required in research necessarily widens.

After mature consideration of the Faculty, it was found desirable to curtail the undergraduate course in Anatomy, not so much in the number of hours, but in the period over which the course extends. Most of the Systematic Anatomy is now taught in the First Year, though practically the same number of hours is given to dissection as was previously given in the two years. Tne encorachment of such newer subject as Biochemistry, and their added importance in Medicine, is largely responsible for this change.

Another feature of interest to our older graduates will be the means of distribution of material for osteology. Boxes containing a complete set of bones are now distributed to each student at the beginning of his course, thus enabling him to study this part of the subject with much greater facility than before. Needless to say, the boxes are returned at the end of each year for subsequent classes, and the scheme has proved an admirable one.

Graduates who have been accustomed to recall the old days in the dissecting-room under the ægis of the famous Cook would be astonished to see the changes that have occurred. The present commodious and well-lighted dissecting-room, with its tiled floors and white tiled walls, the cleanliness throughout, with each cadaver tidily dressed in its tarpaulin coat after the hours of dissection are finished; the neat wash-rooms, with their porcelain sinks; the new and commodious metal lockers for each student—all these would doubtless express to the graduates of twenty years ago that a much needed change has come over the School.

One of the best Workshops in the Continent is likewise at the disposal of the Anatomical Department for the preparation of material—with the result that the museum collections are being improved from year to year, and facilities for study and teaching greatly enhanced.

Department of Surgery:

The most important development in many years in the Department of Surgery is the appointment of Dr. WILDER PENFIELD to the Clinical Professorship in Neurological Surgery. For seven years Associate Professor of Surgery in Columbia University, one of the most skilled neurological surgeons on the Continent; a man of international reputation for his many contributions to the Pathology of this subject, he lends an unusual distinction to the Surgery of Montreal, and, indeed, to Canada as a whole. Few neurological surgeons in America have as enviable a reputation.

Together with his University position is the unique dual appointment as Director of the Departments of Neurological Surgery in both of our Hospitals—the Montreal General and the Royal Victoria, a fact which illustrates, perhaps, better than anything else, the very delightful harmony and co-operation that obtains between these two institutions and in their relation to the University.

With Dr. Penfield has come Dr. W. V. CONE, formerly his assistant in New York and one who has likewise for some years specialized in Neuro Pathology and Neuro-Surgery.

While the present status of Surgery may be considered satisfactory, the future is even more encouraging, and with highly-trained juniors like Fitzgerald, Armour, Chandler, Wilkie, Silver and others, we may look on the future with hope and confidence.

Department of Internal Medicine:

The appointment of J. C. MEAKINS and CAMPBELL HOWARD some years ago has been cause for congratulation on all sides.—The one, an authority on scientific medicine and conspicuous as an exponent of the biological aspects of Internal Medicine; the other, an outstanding clinician, teacher, and consultant.

The University Clinic, under Meakins, is a hive of industry, and in the commodious laboratories, research is conducted with a staff of specialists on full time, among whom are biophysicists, biochemists and physiologists. With such younger blood as Brow (Cardiology); Beattie (Anatomy); Long (Biophysics and Physiology); Penfield, Cone and Young (Neuropathology); Slight (Psychiatry); Mason (Metabolism) and the Scrivers in Pediatrics; and others grouped around the Director, the work is a justifiable pride to friends of the School.

And so with the active staff at the Montreal General Hospital—with Howard, Gordon, Rabinowitch, Mills, Birchard, Montgomery, Segal and others, scientific medicine has attained a development to which our graduates may point with no little satisfaction.

Perhaps of still greater importance is the close co-operation of Medicine with the Departments of Biochemistry and Physiology, and the immense progress possible through such means. Nor should it be forgotten that two of our assistant professors of medicine are teachers in the Department of Biochemistry—a feature which permits of just so much closer correlation of pre-clinical sciences and hospital practice.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynæcology:

Nowhere in America is this subject better taught than here at McGill. In making such a statement, I have no fear of contradiction. From the standpoint of teachers, facilities, equipment and material, the student has it all his own way.

That Obstetrics and Pediatrics should form one of the most conspicuous parts of the student's training for practice is an ever-growing conviction, and for that reason, the hours devoted to these subjects are being increased.

With the present arrangements, every student has a few weeks of residence in the Women's Pavilion, during

which he attends personally the cases of confinement that come under his care, and in addition he attends personally, under the supervision of an instructor, to as many cases outside as are assigned to him.

Daily rounds are likewise made with the pediatrician among the new-born, the student learning in an essentially practical way the technique required for their care. Add to this the interest which is given by the Department in Morbid Anatomy and Histology of all material that comes within its scope and there is very little to be desired for student training in this important department.

Special Departments:

Space does not permit me to dilate on the advantages coming to the student in the special Departments, but it may be said in general that each one of these Departments is now staffed with a group of younger men, whose enthusiasm and interest augurs well for the future of the School.

In Oto-laryngology, notable contributions to the literature have been made by Doctors BALLON, TREMBLE and McNALLY. In *Ophthalmology* by BYERS, TOOKE and McKEE. In the *Genitourinary* services by various members of the staff, as also in other Departments.

Department of Pathology and Bacteriology:

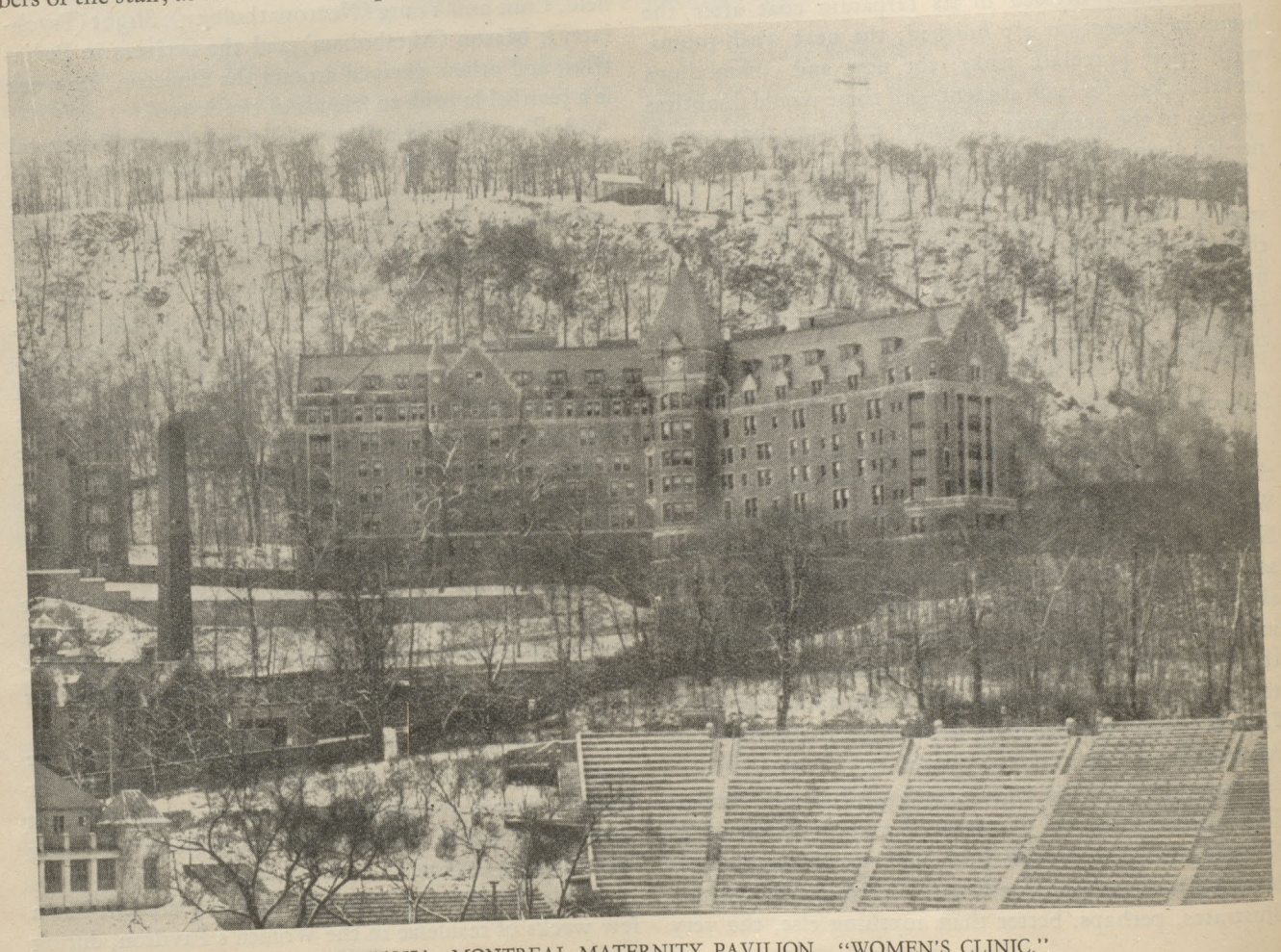
Under the leadership of Professors Oertel and Rhea, this department has become among the most appreciate in the school, and has done much to widen the scope of scientific inquiry in the clinics. Applicants for posts in this department constantly exceed the vacancies.

Publications and Research:

To those of our graduates who are interested in the development of our School on the scientific side, it may be interesting to summarize the number of *publications* that have been issued from the School during the last three years:

Department of	Medicine	95
"	Neurology	10
"	Oto-laryngology	26
"	Ophthalmology	13
"	Genito-urinary Diseases	21
"	Orthopædic Surgery	12
"	Gynæcology and Obstetrics	8
"	Physiology	35
"	Biochemistry	7
"	Hygiene	6
"	Anatomy	12
"	Pharmacology	13

A number of important books have been contributed to the literature, notably those of Professor Meakins—



ROYAL VICTORIA—MONTREAL MATERNITY PAVILION. "WOMEN'S CLINIC."

"Respiratory Function in Disease"; Professor Oertel—"Outlines of Pathology"; Dr. Goldbloom—"The Care of the Child."

Postgraduate Facilities:

After much consideration on the part of our Faculty, we have for the past two years abandoned the short general intensive courses for graduates. These general courses do not seem to furnish more than a superficial knowledge of any subject, and for that reason we have altered our policy.

This does not, of course, imply that we discourage all forms of such study. We welcome all graduates, desirous of further knowledge or refresher instruction, urging them to attach themselves to any Department in which they have special interest, and remain in close contact with the chief and assistants a sufficient length of time to gain a thorough knowledge of their subject. Many such graduates come, and few go awa without having been assured of the wisdom of such a training. In every Department, moreover, there are teachers willing and eager to take graduates under their special wing and afford them every facility in clinics and laboratory.

Special courses in Operative Surgery will be a feature of our spring instruction.

Scholarships and Prizes:

Among the many new scholarships recently given to the Medical School and which vary from $500.00 a year to $2,000.00 should be mentioned:

John McCrae Fellowship for Experimental Surgery.
John W. Flinn Fellowship for Tuberculosis.
Hiram Vineberg Fellowship for Gynæcology.
The Clara Law Fellowship in Obstetrics and Gynæcology.
The Walter J. Hoare Memorial Scholarship.

And a further Eight Scholarships of $400.00 each for a period of five years, provided to enable students to come to the Medical School who would otherwise be prevented for financial reasons.

In so far as the *policy* of the Medical School is concerned, we cherish the memory of those who built up in this community the foundation of a great medical teaching centre.

Fully appreciating that McGill's reputation as such must be maintained, we have endeavoured, wherever possible, to contribute of the best in men and equipment.

To make of our student product sound, scientific practitioners of Medicine, intelligent public health officers, well trained to think wisely and do skillfully, this is our aim. The best index of the quality of any School is the character of its graduates. It is likewise of the utmost importance to afford the student a sound preclinical training in the medical and biological sciences, and we have to this end strengthened this Department, and shall continue to do so as the need arises.

A wise selection of students at entrance will render these ambitions easier, and we shall, therefore, continue to limit the number of applicants in so far as is possible to those only who are worthy.

We believe in a flexible curriculum, having a care for the needs of the general practitioner first and foremost, especially in a wide country such as ours, where there is ever increasing need of trained physisians, surgeons and obstetricians.

Nevertheless, our regard for the needs of the better students, capable of advanced work and higher training, will not be neglected. In this respect with the inauguration of honour courses, the continued interest in research and the establishment of more and more scholarships for worthy graduates and ever better facilities and personnel, we should look to the future with confidence.

Alumnae Society Section

ALUMNAE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE EDITORIAL BOARD:

MISS M. BOUCHARD MISS J. FOSTER

UNDERGRADUATE OFFICERS

It has been suggested that the graduates of the Royal Victoria College might be interested in the activities of the various undergraduates societies, and especially in those responsible for their welfare this year. It is early in the session to determine much about the programs, but no doubt each group will follow much the same line of activity as in former years.

Perhaps the most important society is the McGill Women Students' Society, which originated in 1925. This Society includes all McGill women students in its membership—undergraduates in Arts, Commerce, Medicine, Law, Dentistry; Graduate School, Library School, School for Social Workers, School of Physical Education, Music, and Graduate Nurses. All other societies are subsidiary to it. The executive consists of the president, the presidents of the McGill Women Students' Athletic Association, Delta Sigma Society, Music Club, Société Français, Student Christian Association, McGill School of Physical Education Undergraduate Society, and representatives from the R.V.C. Undergraduate Society and various other groups under its jurisdiction.

The president this year is Miss Adele deGuerry Languedoc, of Montreal, formerly of Ottawa. Miss Languedoc is a member of the class of Arts '29, and has held various responsible positions during her undergraduate career. She has been class president twice, and intercollegiate debater 1925-'26. She has always been an active member of the Société Français, and is this year secretary of the Historical Club.

The responsible position of President of the Athletic Association is held by Miss Eileen Peters of Montreal. Miss Peters has always shown deep interest in sports, both in an executive and an active capacity. She is at present manager also of the Intercollegiate Basketball Team.

The McGill Women Students' Athletic Association is divided into two groups, the R.V.C.A.A. and the M.S.P.E.A.A. dealing respectively with the R.V.C. and the M.S.P.E. athletics. The president of the former is Miss Betty Archdale, of London, England. Miss Archdale is also a member of the Intercollegiate Basketball Team, and a participant in several other sports. The president of the M.S.P.E.A.A. is Miss Florence Harris, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., and a senior in the M.S.P.E.

The R.V.C. Undergraduate Society includes in its membership only undergraduate students in Arts and Commerce. Miss Ruth Whitley, of St. Annes, holds the important position of president.

Miss Vera Borland of Saskatoon, Sask., is president of the M.S.P.E. Undergraduate Society. Miss Borland came to McGill after two years of Arts at the University of Saskatchewan, and is now in her second year M.S.P.E. Last year she held the M.S.P.E. tennis championship.

The fortunes of the Delta Sigma Society, a literary and debating club, are entrusted to Miss Ruth Dow, Arts '29, Med. '32. Miss Dow is very capable in this line, and was on the Intercollegiate Debating Team, 1927-'28. Last year she was the R.V.C. Representative on the Annual Board. Miss Dow is a native of Scotland, having entered McGill in her second year.

The president of the Société Française, whose purpose it is to encourage familiarity with the French language, is Miss Paulette Benning of Montreal, formerly of Newfoundland. Miss Benning's activities include also the Delta Sigma Society and the Players Club.

To a music lover, the R.V.C. Music Club offers delightful programs during the year. The affairs of this club are in the capable hands of Miss Mina Smith of Montreal. She is the possessor of a charming voice, and has figured prominently in the productions of the McGill Choral Society.

The Student Christian Association of R.V.C. has always played an important part in the lives of the women students. Through its influence conferences and study groups are organized, which have great bearing on University life. Miss Muriel Ball of Magog, Que., is the president, and has always devoted much of her time to this movement.

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TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The fourth triennial Conference of the Canadian Federation of University Women was held in the hotel Vancouver, in the City of Vancouver, with the President, Dean Bollert of the University of British Columbia, presiding.

Reports from the various officers and committees outlined the interests and progress of the Federation in a manner which was very useful to the delegates of the clubs forming the Federation. Scattered as these are

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE McGILL NEWS

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BOOKS

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our Contribution.

Our present issue contains a review of "Canada and World Politics", a new volume on Canadian status and international responsibilities, by Professors P. E. Corbett and H. A. Smith. The review attempts to give a fair summary of the writers' general thesis and an appraisal of the value of the book, but the subject of Canada and her place in the Empire is a very large one and raises many interesting points.

One of these is the matter of defence, and Professors Corbett and Smith make this abundantly clear. Some critics of their book take issue with them for thinking so consistently along what might be called war and pre-war lines. Their steady assumption is that war is the basis of our future development; whereas, beyond doubt, peace is in fact rapidly taking its place. If it does not, there is little or no hope for our civilization, and we need trouble little about what Canadian "Status" is to be.

Apart from this, what may Canada reasonably regard as her defensive requirements? She may fear attack either from (1) the United States or (2) another country such as Japan, France, Italy, etc. If the United States undertook seriously the conquest of Canada, it is plain that Canadians, however heroic, could not stop her. It is equally plain that Great Britain could not either; and it might be added, would not try.

On the other hand attack from any other country is such a remote possibility that it need not be considered as a burning question for Canadian statesmen or citizens. Distance alone would cramp the attackers' style sufficiently, while the Monroe doctrine—what remains of it—would supply any other discussion needed.

As to annoyances and insults to private citizens, if we cannot depend on international public opinion, steadily consolidating itself as it is, to right these matters when they deserve righting, we can depend on nothing, certainly not on the flourishes to be made by any Canadian militia or navy that this country may evolve in the near future.

* * *

Canadian Immigration.

We make no apology for publishing two articles on Canadian immigration in a single issue. Miss Kydd presents a useful summary of certain plain facts without which discussion of the subject cannot be intelligent. Mr. Farthing opens up more debatable ground perhaps, but makes just as valuable a contribution. He writes as a westerner of many years' standing and as one who has represented important sections of organized western opinion in an

official capacity. While "The Supplement to the McGill News" takes no defined stand on the matter, we believe that responsible utterances from one point of view or the other are wanted, and indeed necessary, if Canadian opinion on this or any other subject is to take any rational shape.

Mr. Farthing's article admittedly does not touch on many important phases of the immigration problem, but he makes a salient feature of it perfectly clear. Is Canada's population remaining or becoming as British in blood and mental habit as every leading (and following) politician in the country claims the Dominion is politically? Mr. Farthing and others evidently think not. Whether it should and how it should are questions now being decided, for better or for worse, and they should not be decided without the knowledge and consent of at least a majority of Canadian citizens.

* * *

Canadian Art.

We should like to draw particular attention to the article appearing in this issue on Canadian Art, by Mr. Lawren Harris. It is one of the most satisfactory attempts that we know of yet made to interpret in philosophical terms the significance of what is being done by an increasingly large group of Canadian artists. These artists are definitely outside the ordinary, even the prosaic, tradition of standardized Canadian art, and standardized critics of various kinds have taken a simple, if somewhat blatant, pleasure in pointing out this fact. Their most frequent medium for dealing with a development which they don't understand and are seemingly too indolent to study, is invective; their favourite shaft has been that "it is contrary to sound canons of taste." The consecuence is that laymen, that is, Canadians who are neither artists nor "critics," but who are prepared to hope that Canada can produce an art true to the spirit of the country, have simply grown weary of the old game of Old Age baiting Youth.

"The Group of Seven" has been taken as a suitable badge for the new development in Canadian Art. (This is perhaps unfortunate, for it tends to obscure individual differences too much.) And "The Group of Seven," therefore, has come in for a hearty pummelling at the hands of men who feel personally insulted by their work. An extract from a recent outburst will exhibit this "critical spirit" at its best.

"Even the unsophisticated west could see that it had got a nasty blow in its untutored eye when it was asked to look at the monstrosities purveyed by the Group of Seven. . . We are of the opinion that the net result [of the group of Seven's showing its work in the west] is of great benefit to art in general in which the Group of Seven shares to the extent of gaining a reputation as martyrs for art's sakefrom the fact that they are kicked downstairs whenever they stick their noses in. . . The Group of Seven paints a head cheese and calls it Sunset Behind the Old Mill, leaving the public to take its choice. . . However, let us be fair. The Group of Seven shows a certain restraint in its methods. It may throw a brushfull of paint at a canvas, letting the spatters fall where they may, and call the mess a picture, but so far the group has foreborne to spray the stuff on as they do in the automobile factories. . . " and so on.

This is, of course, in the traditional style of the art critic of the 19th century; the sturdy spirit that never knows when it is beaten, or when it is wrong; the type that used very similar language about the bucket full of paint thrown at a canvas by J. M. Whistler, and would now give its soul to own a Whistler. But intelligence will wear it down, and art, in its generous way, will give it a decently obscure interment.

It is towards this happy ending that we welcome Mr. Harris' article. Cool and thoughtful, it will bear re-reading, for the moving impulses of art are difficult to transmit, since they are part of the mystery of life itself.

In a future issue we hope to publish other articles on the development of Canadian art to which this analysis by Mr. Harris will make an illuminating introduction.

* * *

Maritime Notes.

Existence in the Maritimes has improved immensely in recent months from all accounts. Long forgotten is the reference of that irascible old knight Sir Richard Cartwright to "the shreds and tatters of the Dominion, and Beckle's Willson's plaint of Nova Scotia as "the province that has been passed by" is also somewhere out of date. Natural resources of scenery and coal and fish and climate stir our gratitude while progress in things that show and enrich are being made all along the line: better roads, better facilities for travel both by rail and sea, new and up-to-date hotels, and new opportunities for display of scenic beauty. We have had American tourists in swarms this year, arriving by road, rail and ocean, but we would like to welcome more of our kith and kin from Quebec and Ontario. Not nearly enough of them come down to enjoy the country and seaside of the country of the "Bluenoses."

Eminent visitors have included Bliss Carman and C. G. D. Roberts, Professor E. J. Pratt, the Newfoundland poet, Sir Herbert Ames, and others. Mr. John Walker of the London *Times* and Mr. Rountree of York charmed our hearts with their delightful and pithy speeches.

One of the most interesting incidents recently was the recital in September by Dr. Normand and Mr. Roberts, the former speaking as "one who would presume to be a mystic," the other reciting some of his own verse. Both were guests of the Canadian Authors' Association. This Association also gave special luncheons to the genial Mr. Roberts and Mr. Carman. The latter's public rendering of some of the best and most striking of his verse was a wonderful success.

At a luncheon given by the Canadian Club and the Board of Trade to the Empire Parliamentary representatives speeches were made by Englishmen, Scotsmen and South Africans in an atmosphere charged with pride in the Empire and its broad sympathies which enclose so readily men of different nations and different points of view.

* * *

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

MR. HUGH C. FARTHING is a graduate of McGill University, and is a practising Barrister in Calgary. He has taken a practical interest in immigration for some years.

MR. LAWREN HARRIS is the well known Canadian landscape artist, and the author of a volume of poetry and numerous articles.

MISS W. KYDD is a graduate and M.A. of McGill University in Economics, and has done some valuable post-graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

MR. P. E. NOBBS is a Professor of Architecture at McGill University. He has devoted much special study to the subject of Town Planning.

JUDGE W. S. STEWART, of Prince Edward Island, is a close student of the history, social and political, of the Island.

Creative Art and Canada

By

Lawren Harris

THIS article is written from the creative point of view. As the creative attitude in Canada needs much explanation and as any explanation is of more importance than an account of art and artists, we shall have to go into this explaining at some length.

While imitative life or second hand living in European hand-me-downs is all too common amongst us, creative life is a comparatively rare manifestation and its immediate results are irritating and foreign to some people. It is only through its objectified results in works of art or expressed ideas that people become aware that new life is stirring. So that it is about works of art and ideas that people become perturbed and not about creative life directly, as that is quite intangible and almost nothing is actually known about it.

We may say, however, that creative life starts to stir in a people faintly and hazily and almost unconsciously, and that it only approaches precise expression through a few individuals who respond to it vibrantly and who are also capable of concentrating the diffuse spiritual force into new works. We may further say that the creative individual and his people are as necessary to each other for their respective illumination as the negative and positive forces of electricity.

Creative life commences to stir because of the stimulus of the total environment, physical, emotional, mental and spiritual. This evokes the creative faculty into activity in the exact degree of the individual's capacity of awareness and vision. The creative faculty being spiritual, or rather, being the active channel for the infiltration of the light of the spiritual realm into the darkness of earth life, is universal and without Time. We have thus the seeming paradox that it needs the stimulus of earth resonance and of a particular place, people and time to evoke into activity a faculty that is universal and timeless.

Here we may find the solution to the seemingly opposing statements that "there is no such thing as a national art" and on the other hand that all manifestations in art are of time, place and people. Both are true, for a paradox is not a contradiction, but the statement of the same fact from different points of view or in two different realms of being. We can say then that the idiom, the emphasis, the garment of art in each age and in each people is the result of the awakened sense of the re'ationshp of mankind, time and place, and that this is what we call national or immediate. And we may also say that the universal urge toward unity through infinite diversity and toward the consummation of understanding and love through infinite experience is of the spirit and that this is not immediate only, but eternal. The creative faculty is the means of communion between these two, the im-

mediate and the eternal. Genius manifests the momentary fusion of pure earth resonance and the light of the spirit and for such there is no paradox or difference.

Thus it can be said that a people must become individualized before the universal can have any meaning for it. It must give life to its own *particular* attitude which depends upon the interplay of its time, its place on earth and its capacity, before it can become aware of the universal spirit that informs all great manifestations and all noble living. It must create before it can hope to comprehend the creative results of other peoples and other times. For creative life is a process founded on faith in its own illuminating powers which enables it to understand the creations of other peoples and other times.

There are two reasons for the changing manifestations of creative life. The first I have just tried to suggest. It is the forever new result of the interplay of a people's capacity and its environment. It is what we call "Nationality," though we need another word with no combative or competitive implications. The second reason, which we will next try to explain, is that the world moves into new relationships in space and into new impingements that elicit a somewhat new way of seeing in its humanity.

Today creative life enters a new realm. There is thus a markedly new attitude emerging through all forms of creative activity. All so-called modern expression in every land is being affected by it. It amounts to a new dispensation and a new conception of beauty and fitness and meaning, and this is much more closely related to the great works of antiquity than to the Europe of Royal Academies. We see signs of this today in painting and sculpture, music, literature, architecture (not in Canada) and decoration on the stage and in the home. Thus the newer unreminiscent-of-Europe, magnificent structures in New York, give us a strange feeling of some remote grandeur that is yet very close to our hearts.

The new attitude is nowhere moralistic, nor dogmatically religious. To it art is not a matter of copying Nature or sentimentality. Nor does it regard the artist as either a hero or a ninny. It has its own dangers and its own possibilities of hocus-pocus, but these are not the same as in past centuries. Its possibilities of directness, of candor, of clear seeing, even of spiritual realism, are far greater than those of recent centuries. It is all very trying for those who cling to the older way of seeing, and they may think the world is upon mad days, but it is, for creative spirits, a source of inspiration and joy.

The less attached to old modes, worn out attitudes, fabrics of past and dying cultures, the purer and clearer the modern attitude, the more readily we will understand the great works and periods of the past. We will see that creative activity and vital understanding are the same throughout the ages, and the spirit ever an unique, first-hand experience that cannot be copied. Thus today Beethoven, Brahms, Bach, Shakespeare, Goethe, Dante, Giotto, El Greco and Leonardo are luminous to creative individuals, and likewise all that is spurious, all that resulted from the goose-step of the academies and dead and dying orthodoxies is disregarded. For every creative individual to the exact extent of his capacity for rejuvenation, gives life to what he finds worthy and leaves that which has the germ of decay in it to die. This winnowing process goes on here and now amongst us, and is creative of our future values.

There is still another factor that for us is of great importance. Just as we enter into new relationships in space which evoke a new attitude and are giving rise to what we call the modern world, so there is a new race forming on this continent, the race of the new dispensation which will develop and embody the new attitude. It grows now largely within the swaddling clothes of European culture and tradition, but its ideals are not the same. Its attitude is not the same. Its direction is not the same, as both Lincoln and Whitman knew.

In its formation and growth we Canadians play, and will play, an increasingly vital part. We live on the fringe of the great North across the whole continent and its spiritual flow, its clarity, its replenishing power passes through us to the teeming people south of us. It may be that the very glory of our life is in giving expression to this that comes to us pure in ideas, thoughts, character and attitude, through deeds and the arts for the larger part of the forming race to the south as well as to ourselves. And it may be that our greatest danger is to seize on anything for our own express benefit. Indeed the continuous movement of Canadians to the States—teachers, doctors, nurses, writers and the like—may have a far greater significance than that of mere economic determinism. They may be one of the means of the infiltration of a certain clarity and unpretentious devotion, certain intangible elements in the quiet side of the Canadian character that is born of the spirit of the North and reflects it.

This emphasis of the north in the Canadian character that is born of the spirit of the north and reflects it, has profoundly affected its art, and its art in turn, clarifies and enhances the quality of Canadian consciousness.

So, in the modern world, and in the new world on this continent, we slowly emerge from the swaddling clothes of the old Europe. Without these we could not have been born and would not have grown; but now the new race is finding its own character and direction, its own creative zest, and it seeks to possess and express its own soul. But so many people in North American cling to the European attitude and its traditions because it has attained to its expression in an intricate culture and because the comfort of its immense background of tradition is almost the only security they know. They view the strivings and directions of the new, now adolescent race—their race—with disdain or misgivings.

There is on this continent then, a combat of ideals and ideas, attitudes and directions, and while the works of European creative goodwill inspire us and illumine for us our own powers and direction, the old Europe of the old dispensation of conquest and exploitation and national hatreds is sick and seeks new life here amongst us. In other words we, of the new race, while we are greatly indebted to creative Europe, suffer the dying grasp of a Europe fundamentally alien to us, and we are somewhat confused. This confusion now forces us to clarify our direction and to give emphasis and precision to our own vision.

Here, in Canada, in addition to the transitions I have already suggested, we undergo a particular transition of our own. There is a struggle of attitudes occurring throughout the country. It is the poorer insistent phases of the old land against the growing spirit of a creative Canada. It is the belittlement

of colonialism still fostered among a people no longer a colony. It is the English attitude in Canada sick with its own superiority, seeking health where for it there is none.

Now the English attitude in Canada is not the same as the English attitude in England, where it was born, developed, and is at home and therefore at ease. The English attitude which is peculiar to Canada is in no way suited to the country, so it is ill at ease, and therefore its faults are aggravated and its deficencies are magnified. It keeps insisting on itself for its own reassurance simply because it is under strain. It is the scurry for the comfort of English self-sufficiency at its worst, because deep within it knows its game is lost. It is not the obsession of recent comers any more than it is the obsession of old settlers, and some Canadian born. Many Englishmen in Canada and practically all Scotsmen escape its blight.

This attitude is never creative because it relies for its life entirely on the accomplishment of everything it had no hand in making, but from which it was born. Since our beginnings in Canada, it has been opposed to everything that is spontaneous or free or creative, that is, everything that is in the spirit of the North. Once our history is realistically written it will be seen that all that has made this country Canadian had to fight tooth and nail for its life against English superiority and self-sufficiency. This, of course, has been a good thing.

Insofar as Canadian art is concerned, its greatest opposition has been, and still is from the English attitude, ill at ease in the Canadian atmosphere, whereas it has been wholeheartedly praised by the English attitude secure in its own island. Opposition, however, in some form, seems essential to the accomplishment of all creative work and the notion that it is inimical results from partial blindness.

In pioneering days whatever social fabric there was came with the settlers from Europe and was necessary to tide us over the settling period in the new land. Since then the effect of the expanse and freedom of the new environment has created new values until today, in the north, in the west, and among individuals in the older centres, grows a powerful consciousness of the Canadian spirit. This spirit is not precise; it lacks detail and finish, and is therefore considered somewhat crude by people polished with imported brushes. Thus we have a forming, still in the main indefinite, almost inexpressible attitude contending with an attitude whole formed and regimented even to minor dogmas and possessing a background of such importance that it has to its adherents an air of finality.

We, who are true Canadians imbued with the North, are an upstart people with our traditions in the making. Our day of scholarship has not yet arrived. We have not yet created a field for it to examine. We have no body of criticism of our own. Our day for such is in the future, when we have created much more for criticism to moil over. Whitman saw this and was therefore almost wholly a yea-sayer. Practically all our scholarship, all our criticism, is derived or imported, in one sense a stone in our path; in another we can take what we will from ages and peoples and use it for our own growth. But this pre-supposes the creative attitude, and the creative attitude is at once too severe and too simple for the intricacies of scholarship or the subtleties of criticism.

All that has been written up to this point suggests both the reason for a Canadian art and its background. Art in Canada in so far as it is Canadian is an upstart art. Its source is not the same as the art of Europe. The modern European artist serves "a consciously held idea of art" derived from its great treasure-houses of art, its museums, galleries, palaces and cathedrals. The Canadian artist serves the spirit of his land and people. He is aware of the spiritual flow from the replenishing North and believes that this should ever shed clarity into the growing race of America and that this, working in creative individuals, will give rise to an art quite different from that of any European people. He believes in the power and the glory, for the North to him is a single, simple vision of high things and can, through its transmuting power, shape our souls into its own spiritual expressiveness. He believes that this will create a new sense and use of design, a new feeling for space and light and formal relationships. He believes that what is termed "the great tradition" that informs all great art, cannot be taught. It is innate, and can only be evoked by great love of the indwelling spirit of one's own land and people and an unconquerable faith in the presence of the creative spirit here and now. He feels that without such vision life would be mere mimicry, and he believes that, in every age and place, hidden in every true artist who has not succumbed to the perpetual doldrums, is a virgin ideal not unlike what has just been expressed.

The source of our art then is not in the achievements of other artists in other days and lands, although it has learned a great deal from these. Our art is founded on a long and growing love and understanding of the North in an ever clearer experience of oneness with the informing spirit of the whole land and a strange brooding sense of Mother Nature fostering a new race and a new age.

So the Canadian artist in Ontario was drawn north, and there at first devoted himself to Nature's outward aspect until a thorough acquaintance with her forms, her growth and idiosyncracies, and the almost endless diversity of individual presences in lakes, rivers, valleys, forests, rocklands and habitations, led him to feel the spirit that informs all these. Thus living in and wandering over the north, and at first more or less literally copying a great variety of her motives, he inevitably developed a sense of design, of selection, rhythm and relationship in individual conformity to her aspect, moods and spirit. Then followed a period of decorative treatment of her great wealth of material into design and colour patterns conveying the moods of seasons, weather and places. Then followed an intensification of mood that simplified form into deeper meaning and was more vigorously selective and sought to have no element in the work which did not contribute to a unified intense expression. The next step was a utilization of elements of the North in depth, in three dimensions, giving a fuller meaning, a more real sense of the presence of the informing spirit.

Let me here suggest that a work in two dimensions may contain an intimation of the third dimension and that a work in three dimensions may contain an intimation of the fourth dimension. Today the artist moves toward purer creative expression, wherein he changes the outward aspect of Nature, alters colours, and, by changing and re-shaping forms, intensifies the austerity and beauty of formal relationships, and so creates a somewhat new world from

the aspect of the world we commonly see; and thus he comes appreciably nearer a pure work of art and the expression of new spiritual values. The evolution from the love of the outward aspect of Nature and a more or less realistic rendering of her to the sense of the indwelling spirit and a more austere spiritual expression has been a steady, slow and natural growth through much work, much inner eliciting experience.

This is indeed the very unfolding of the soul itself through the effect of Time, Place and People, and if the individual does not succumb to the stultifying desire for reward, whether it be cash or fame or position, he becomes one with the hidden, forming aspirations of his race and people toward divine clarity and the spirit of Life itself. It is just this occurring in a number of individuals that creates an art and home for the soul of a people.

Montreal and Town Planning

By

Percy E. Nobbs, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A.

THE situation in Montreal with respect to town planning can hardly be elucidated without some reference to the city of yesterday, as well as to the city of today, for the very phrase implies an interest in the city of tomorrow, as an object of evolution. In 1850 the population was about 55,000, and in the days of Confederation and the great railway expansion Montreal was still a small town of from 60,000 to 70,000 souls. In 1914, the population was 700,000. Today, without taking account of the surrounding municipalities, but including those dormitory towns which the city proper encircles, we have 1,100,000 inhabitants and a yearly increment of population equal to that of the whole city as it was in 1850. And the end is not yet, for whatever the philosophy of Town Planning may have to say on the desirability of decentralization of population, there is no fact on the horizon to indicate that anything short of an earthquake big enough to divert the St. Lawrence, can prevent the 2,000,000 mark being reached in fifteen years' time. By that date, it is reasonable to suppose that the South Shore towns will be becoming important, and the area of intensive development might pass to the south side of the river.

When a town comes to have a million inhabitants, rapid transit becomes a necessity. Why no comprehensive scheme of rapid transit is even contemplated is due to three co-related, but separate, causes. The railway development, both with respect to terminals and yards, has become obsolescent, and a very difficult problem arises in that connection. As to co-called 'terminals' (and what Montreal needs is not so much terminals as union through stations) there are three proposals. That of the C.N.R. for a station between the Tunnel and the Victoria Bridge, with one canal to cross now, and another sooner or later; that of the C.P.R. for a joint station at Windsor Street, with a possible connection across the city to Place Viger and the C.N.R. tracks eastward; and that of the Montreal Central Terminals Co. for a station at Dufferin Square, through which all railways would pass in all directions, with a river tunnel as an adjunct of the scheme. As a report by an independent engineer is now in preparation, it would be inappropriate to discuss comparative merits, at this juncture, but one may be permitted to observe that until this matter is settled in principle there can be no serious attempt to solve the rapid transit problem below ground, or the arterial traffic problem above ground.

The second difficulty is the unwillingness of our railways to go into the city and suburban rapid transit business. Why they should doubt their ability to make this pay it is difficult for the layman to understand, more especially when he calls to mind the brilliancy of their achievements in other highly speculative undertakings.

A third incentive to do nothing in the matter of rapid transit is the faith of the public, the city fathers, and the Montreal Street Railway Company (a faith the writer does not share) that that Company, having given a wonderfully adequate service while the town increased from 100,000 to 1,000,000 in population, can go on doing so. All the experience of other large modern cities is against this assumption.

The planning, or rather the accidental pattern, of Montreal is radically defective and inept. It consists of an all-pervading gridiron layout, whose directions or axes are determined by the old farm boundaries and thus ignore the orientation desirable for dwellings in these latitudes, the grades which the configuration of the ground should impose, and the sweeping curves of the railways and the river, likewise the generally accepted belief that two sides of a triangle are greater than the third, a matter of some importance in these days of hurry. Moreover, this gridiron plan extends homogeneously over a very large area. Worse still, there is, around the Montreal that is built, a Montreal projected on paper, of three times its size, which threatens to perpetuate and extend the ineptitude. This gridiron of ours, in being and projected, needs cutting up with carefully located radials, diagonals and belts. Within the built city that is a costly problem, and a difficult one; outside, it need not be costly if the principles of the 'Lex Adickes' were adopted, but it will, in any case, be very difficult, as the community spirit which that German law depends on is not much in evidence in our Province.

Now, how has all this come about? Chiefly because, for a century past, Montrealers have been so busy making money rather easily that they have occupied their minds with little else; so it comes about that no artist (and do not imagine artists to be necessarily impractical folk with their heads in the clouds) has ever been commissioned to exert his imagination on the city's problems. While Adams was designing the new Edinburgh and large parts of London, while Rossi was designing the whole of St. Petersburg, while Hausmann was putting the 'Plan des Artistes' of Paris into execution, the land speculators of Montreal were employing half-baked surveyors (a very inaccurate lot) to cut farms into blocks, with streets one chain wide, and to divide blocks into 25-foot lots, selecting these arbitrary sizes for their tooth comb designs for no reason at all beyond the tools at their elbows on their drawing boards.

Combined with this utter carelessness alike for the practicalities, the amenities and the decencies, there has been an ignorant disregard for what is profitable in the long view. Like many another city on this continent, Montreal has been the prey of unrestrained individualism. For generations no man here gave much thought to his neighbour or to his neighbourhood until the very nature of ownership in land, as laid down in the Roman law which is the mother of our jurisprudence, was forgotten. Urban land is not like movable property, to do with as one wills. It is held on payment of taxes, and its use is subject to not injuring one's neighbouring proprietors, either by the purpose to which the land is put, or by the size and form of the structures which serve that purpose. In cities, some compromise is necessary, and building regulations are the device for allowing a proprietor to damage a neighbour's property to a limited extent, in exchange for a like reciprocal privilege.

During the second half of the nineteenth century there have been two weaknesses. The city, fully expressing the sentiment of the citizens, has imposed a very inadequate measure of restriction, and till lately it was easy, again with the full approbation of the citizens, to get anything one wanted to do, duly approved. Thus the habit of an individualistic license masquerading as liberty came to be regarded as a predatory right by the year of grace 1900.

The French call Town Planning "Urbanisme", and the English town planners delight to moralize upon 'urbanity', the habit of mind that makes life in a large community tolerable. Now it is not urbane to build a house with a neat stone front on a street and a raw brick back or flank which will spoil the amenity of nearby houses, as has happened so often here, not only in the areas of obsolescence and reconstruction, but also within that sacrosanct district bounded by Sherbrooke Street, McGill University, Pine Avenue and Guy Street. If such things are taken for granted there, what can one expect in St. Henri (to the south) or the North End? Until a very different spirit in the matter of community feeling and community rights becomes manifest, serious progress in town planning or 'urbanisme' is unlikely in Montreal. The travelled Montrealer admires wholeheartedly the physical amenities of European and South American cities, but it rarely occurs to him to enquire what spiritual amenities are thereby expressed, or to ask whether these flourish in his own bailiwick.

Now, town planning begins when two contiguous properties are developed with mutual forbearance in the interest of congruity and amenity. Montreal has had no serious town planning, because hitherto the good people thereof have not desired it, and therefore have not deserved it, or the manifold benefits it can bestow. In such matters there is no distinction between ignorance and culpability—they carry indistinguishable penalties.

For some time past there has been a stirring among the dry bones, and, although physical results to date are quite negligible, the writing is on the wall. In 1908, the City Improvement League came into being, and in 1910 a Royal Commission, known as the Metropolitan Parks Commission, with no authority and no funds, but with Sir William Van Horne as Chairman, advised the Government to appoint a permanent City Planning Board for Montreal. A history of subsequent abortive efforts in that direction would be tedious, and we have so far only achieved a voluntary advisory body, now known as the Metropolitan Town Planning Board, on which the technical representatives of the great service corporations and the engineers of the many municipalities of the metropolitan district have seats. This body has no independent funds or statutory powers, and its personnel is hardly of the kind to be regarded as independently imaginative with respect to the sociological asepects of the problem. The Committee on Town Planning of the City Improvement League has sometimes been confused with this semi-official body, but its functions are quite distinct. This Committee's prime object is to hasten the day when a comprehensive plan of Montreal will be made available by educating public opinion to the needs of the situation, and few of its members expect to see such a plan brought about until the present happy-go-lucky regime is converted by a process of evolution into a 'borough system' such as governs in London, a system whereby certain services such as

drains, fire brigades, police, health, water, etc., are pooled under metropolitan control, while the component towns or boroughs of the metropolis preserve their several identities and administer such matters as roads, cleaning, building inspection, etc. Needless to say, town and regional planning should be a function of the central governing body under such a dispensation.

Meantime, the Committee, with such moderate financial resources as it has had entrusted to it, has made a fairly comprehensive study of the general traffic and zoning problems, and a thorough survey of all the manifold difficulties, legal, administrative, executive and sociological, that stand in the way of the promulgation of a comprehensive plan of Montreal and the region round about. The Committee has satisfied itself that it is a waste of energy to study minor current problems and piecemeal ameliorations of traffic while the powers for dealing with the problem as it ought to be dealt with are not on the statute book. That, apart from the natural inertia of opinion to be overcome, there are considerable forces interested in the maintenance of present methods of dealing with improvements by ward politics instead of general principles, the Committee is, of course, well aware, but it is gratifying to record the progress of sentiment. Five years ago, no municipal politican in Montreal dared breathe the word 'urbanisme' before his electors. Today all candidates for the civic honours and responsibilities give at least lip service to town planning, and many of them are serious students of its principles. The press, in both languages and of all political complexions, has been of late years indefatigable in helping to bring this about. But the fact remains, there is as yet no machinery to take hold of the town planning problem of Montreal and the region round about, and if there were, little could be done with our laws as they are.

In *La Revue Trimestielle Canadienne* of September, 1926, there appeared an article of prime importance, by Honoré Parent, dealing with our municipal law, and pointing out certain gaps which tend to make the town planners' tasks harder than they need be, and in the Special Number of *La Revue Municipale* for December, 1927, Miss Dorothy Heneker contributed a valuable paper on the Provincial enactments touching certain town planning problems. When it is observed, in the light of these studies, that supervision or control of subdivision is practically non-existent, and that there are no powers whereby Montreal could acquire a strip of riverside land for future park purposes outside its own boundaries, it will be realized that we are still in the dark ages in such matters. The Scandinavian Kingdoms, the new Baltic Republics, and the despised Balkan States, to say nothing of the French Colonies in Africa, all enjoy the advantages of civilized thought in such matters, in witness whereof, observe how tidily their towns grow. And do not forget that many of their industrial towns have also grown very fast. He that hath eyes to see need only look at Montreal's suburban areas, or Montreal's slums, to diagnose the ruthless ignorance of civics and economics which dominates our system, for after all it is a system.

The solution, as the writer sees it, is to be found in the early promulgation of a 'Province of Quebec Town Planning and Zoning Enabling Act'. Of course, the necessary powers might be conferred only so far as Montreal and a region within twenty miles of its General Post Office was concerned,

but as the very roots of our jurisprudence must be reached, a generally operative Provincial law is to be preferred.

By an Enabling Act is here meant one conferring powers on municipal authorities, subject to popular mandate. It is no affair of the Provincial Legislature to say this or that town must be 'zoned'; but it is for it to say, if your town is 'zoned', it shall be done thus and thus, and experts shall have a hand in the pie.

By combining planning and zoning within the scope of one enactment, the full benefit of regulated control is obtained. It is important that the extent to which land may be occupied in the matter of density of construction and the uses to which it may be put, should never be separated in thought, design or legislation.

The control of suburban and urban land, in the matters of arterial traffic routes, open spaces, subdivision, and zoning (which means apportionment to special uses with building regulations appropriate thereto) would come none too late in this district, if it came tomorrow, so far as still untouched farms are concerned, but unfortunately our act would have to deal with remedial planning as well as healthy development, for over many square miles at our very doors we are already too late.

It is here that the principle of the 'Lex Adickes' above referred to should be invokable. The principle it involves is this, that when it is decided by popular vote in the area affected, and by public authority, that it is in the general interest to wipe out homologated lines and subdivisions, the public authority also being satisfied that there will be a profit on the whole transaction, based on an approved scheme, then syndication is to be resorted to, property owners in the old scheme getting profitable equivalents in the new. This method presupposes three things—the community spirit, confidence, intregrity—on the part of all concerned.

It would be idle to introduce in such a bill facilities for co-partnership, which is the sanest, cheapest, and in every way the best method of owning realty on the moderate scale of a house for oneself to live in, until the principles of the 'Lex Adickes' had been accepted as part of the natural order of things by the community, and that, I venture to think, would take some time.

Community planning, however, might be very definitely provided for in an Enabling Act, by granting power to remit taxation on land left within a subdivided block for recreational purposes. This is often dealt with by compelling ten per cent of all subdivided land to be set aside for such purposes, but I prefer the ideas of free will and option and enlightened self interest to hard and fast 'thou shalts'.

Such are some of the matters which, in one form or another (and I for one prefer a comprehensive bill to a multitude of amendments to existing statutes) require the attention of the Provincial Legislation, before much can be done with Montreal and its surroundings, when the great opportunity comes on the solution of the Terminals problem. That is largely a Federal matter, and should become a lively political issue if procrastination continues. The Town Planning and Zoning Enabling Act is, on the other hand, a Provincial affair, and it may be commended to the powers that be at Quebec, with the reminder that they are in name Liberal, and that anything that can fairly be called a

measure of social amelioration would come with a good grace from the party of progress. It may further be observed that measures of social amelioration have often been bestowed by parties called Conservative, and that signs are not lacking that many working people of Montreal are alive to this possibility.

And the odd thing is, that the legislation I speak of would vastly enhance developed property values, and save untold gold if it were properly used by the good people of the Montreal district.



The "Foreignization" of Canada

By

Hugh C. Farthing

IMMIGRATION is incomparably the most important political question facing Canada today. Beside it all others fall into insignificance. In purely material matters mistakes of today can usually be rectified in the next or succeeding generations, but the fundamental consideration on which the greatness of a nation depends is the character of its population. The work which the present generation of Canadians does in bringing new comers to our shores cannot be undone.

Canada's long established policy has been to provide financial aid only to those who come here as agricultural workers or as domestic servants. There is abundant evidence that, either by accident or design, this policy has been violated during the past few years. Numbers of men brought into western Canada as farm workers are found within a few months engaged in any other than agricultural pursuits. But nevertheless the policy is sound,—not because we will have no need of industrial workers, but because industrial migration follows the demand without financial assistance from the state.

Views on this question are exceedingly divergent. There are those who express the opinion that we should bring about a revival of the large influx into the prairie provinces, which marked the first fourteen years of the century. The wisdom of such a course is, to say the least, open to grave question. Twenty or thirty years ago the prairies were very sparsely populated. There was plenty of rich land, easily accessible to railways, open for homestead entry. The extensive railway construction then in progress made it possible for the settler to work for several months each year for good wages on the construction gangs, and so make sufficient capital properly to stock and equip his homestead. There is now but little land within any reasonable distance of a railway still open for settlement. Comparatively few homestead entries are now being made and the great majority of these are by native-born Canadians. During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1927, the number of cancellations in the western provinces exceeded the number of entries.

Many people in eastern Canada, and some in the West, appear to look forward to a day when the agricultural population of the prairies will be largely increased through the subdivision of the large farms of the present. They see a time when the one hundred acre farm of Quebec and Ontario will be the rule in the West as well. It may safely be said that, so long as western Canada remains primarily a wheat growing country, that day will never come. The average size of a farm in Saskatchewan at present is 393 acres. No wheat grower can attain prosperity on a quarter section. In the Western United States the average size of farms is steadily increasing, and the same tendency is apparent in western Canada. The constant invention of new labour-saving machinery is making it possible for the farmer to increase his holdings, and

at the same time dispense with more and more of his "hired help." During the past few years new machinery has very considerably reduced the number of men employed on the land, in spite of largely increased acreage under cultivation. It would, therefore, seem evident that, under present conditions, the agricultural population of Canada will not greatly increase except in new districts like the great empire of the Peace River—which, of course, is an important exception. With a comparatively small population we are already the greatest wheat-exporting country in the world. The advisability of increasing our output indefinitely is doubtful. If Russia should ever return to the world wheat market—and it seems reasonable to believe that sooner or later she will do so—we would be faced with a serious problem of over-production.

It is contended by many that a larger rural population in the West, with its attendant business advantages, can be obtained by bringing in large numbers of people from the agricultural countries of southern and south eastern Europe, settling them on small holdings, and trusting to their thrift and knowledge of the various home-crafts of the peasantry of their own countries to make up for the smaller financial returns which wheat growing on a modest scale brings. Sir Clifford Sifton—and the opinion of no man in Canada on this question is entitled to greater respect—has said that what is needed in the West is "the man in the sheep-skin coat with the broad-backed wife." We have brought such men to Canada, with their wives, in large numbers. He comes in his sheep-skin coat, but he soon lays it aside for the more conventional garb of the Canadian farmer. His broad-backed wife will work faithfully on the farm, but she will do the work which the Canadian farmer's wife does, and will not remain the tiller of the soil that she was in her own country. In other words, these people did not give up the lives of peasants in Europe to become peasants in Canada. Even if it were desirable to introduce into a new country the peasant agricultural economy of Europe, we apparently cannot do so by merely importing the peasant. However much they may cling to the language and customs of the country from which they have come, they are determined to be independent, progressive, and prosperous farmers in the country of their adoption, and soon become just as unwilling to have their wives and children working in the fields from daylight to dusk, as are our own native Canadians. It is noteworthy that in new districts like the Peace River there are comparatively few foreigners, and the pioneer work is being done, for the most part, by Canadians, both English and French, and by settlers from England and Scotland.

If, then, the rural population of the prairie provinces is to be greatly increased, mixed farming must become the rule rather than the exception. A prerequisite is accessibility to a populous market; and a populous market can only be obtained by industrial development. This must be undertaken, in the first place, by capital and enterprise; labour and population will soon follow as a matter of course. The growth of the city of Winnipeg has brought about a remarkable change from wheat growing to mixed farming in certain parts of Manitoba. The problem of how best to foster industrial development in western Canada involves considerations of a more or less controversial nature, which would be out of place in this article. It is obvious, however, that the people of the West cannot be expected indefinitely to import all their manu-

factured goods from the East. Fortunately our Eastern manufacturers are realizing this more and more, and are establishing plants in Regina and other western cities. Both British Columbia and Alberta are rich in varied natural resources, including an abundance of both water-power and coal. With the ever growing oriental market just across the Pacific, both provinces are splendidly situated for the purposes of manufacturers desirous of engaging in export trade. Under our present economic civilization, agricultural and industrial development must go hand in hand. When we fully realize this, Canada will attain that population of thirty or forty million, which our public men have been promising us from the beginning of the century, but which is so slow in coming.

. . . . . .

So much for numbers; but the quality and character of our immigration is of inestimably greater importance. On this question also there are two opposed schools of thought. One advocates the admission of all without discrimination, and even expresses a preference for Europeans to Britishers. The other school contends that the future of the country requires a preponderance of English or French speaking people among those admitted to Canada. French speaking immigrants from France, Belgium or Switzerland are practically impossible to obtain in any numbers. For assistance, therefore, in perpetuating our own ideals and traditions of political and social life we must depend upon settlers from the British Isles. Up to two or three years ago British emigrants always numbered more than fifty percent of the total entering Canada. Many of these, of course, settled in the East. Even on this basis extensive foreign settlements grew up in western Canada, and today well over forty percent of the people of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are of foreign blood, *i.e*, of blood other than British or French. During the past few years the number of foreigners entering the country has far exceeded the number of British. It would be idle, of course, to deny that public opinion is being aroused. Day after day, during the enquiry made by the Agriculture and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons at the last session of Parliament, men and women of the most varied schools of political thought, went to Ottawa from the west, and protested against the altogether disproportionate number of foreigners entering Canada. Yet it would appear that no notice has been taken of these protests, for the monthly returns issued by the Department of Immigration show that the same state of affairs still prevails. In Saskatchewan, for instance, the percentage of British to the whole number entering that province fell from 46.32 in 1921 to 26.72 in 1925 and less than 20 in 1927. During the first four months of 1928, 58,728 people came to Canada from continental Europe and only 27,982 from Great Britain. If, when considering all these figures, we also remember that between 1921 and 1926 more people left Canada than entered it, and that nearly all those going to the United States from Canada must be of Canadian birth, we get some idea of the process of "foreignization" which is going on.

Since there can be no doubt about the present tendency, the question remains whether or not it is desirable. Those who advocate unrestricted foreign immigration say that, while the present generation may remain foreign, their children will inevitably become "good Canadians." Much harm has been

done the cause of British immigration by indiscriminate abuse of foreigners. Such abuse is as uncalled for as it is unkind. Most of those from continental Europe who have settled in western Canada are highly creditable to their various races. Their alleged immeasurable superiority to the British as farmers cannot be substantiated. Racial generalization is usually foolish. There are good and bad farmers among them, just as there are among our own people. For the purposes of argument, however, we may freely admit that they are in every way infinitely superior to ourselves. The fact remains that, inferior as we may be, we want our own institutions and traditions to remain secure in this country for all time. We are told that this can be assured by assimilation. It is, however, manifestly impossible to assimilate the foreigner unless we give him something with which to assimilate. It is paying too great a compliment to our own powers to imagine that we can assimilate whole colonies of people living in solid blocs which to all intent and purpose are thoroughly Polish, German or Ukrainian, as the case may be. The complaint made by the more enlightened and progressive foreigners themselves is that they have so little opportunity of coming into contact with their English-speaking fellow citizens. In various parts of the West people may easily be found who were either born in Canada or came here at a very early age, but who speak English with difficulty, if at all.

No demand has ever been made that the foreigner should be excluded from Canada. All that is asked by those who have so vigorously protested during the past two years is that the number of people of British or French race entering this country should be sufficiently large, in proportion to the whole number of emigrants, as to ensure perpetuation of our own Canadian traditions, institutions and ideals. Surely this is not unreasonable. It is quite possible for people of two races to live in one country, as we do in Canada, with mutual advantage to both. But if we are not careful, we shall sooner or later have on our western prariries the counterpart of some of the countries of the Southern and Eastern shores of the Mediterranean, which, though inheriting an ancient civilization, and the memory of great political power, are unable today to attain any national cohesion worthy of the name, because of the fact that they are populated by half a dozen or so different races, no one of which is sufficiently strong to assimilate the others.

The protagonists of foreign immigration repeatedly argue that, as none but experienced farm workers should be brought to Canada, the agricultural population of the British Isles is far too small to supply our needs. Farming conditions and methods in western Canada are so entirely different to those of Europe that the benefit of previous experience is much exaggerated. The idea that to be born and brought up on a farm is essential to success is fallacious. Experts in land settlement work in the West say that the "farming instinct" is ever so much more important. This may be found in the townsman's son, and may be totally absent in the farmer's son. One cannot live in the West for any length of time without making the acquaintance of numbers of townsmen who have made successful farmers, *e.g.*, there is the young man who swept the boards in the Hereford classes at the Calgary show last spring, who was born in a large American city, and less than ten years ago knew nothing whatever about cattle. A most striking refutation of this oft-repeated charge was made in an address before the Ottawa Canadian Club in 1924 by The Honour-

able Herbert Greenfield, then Premier of Alberta, now Agent General for that province in London. Mr. Greenfield said, "Get the idea out of your mind that it is essential to have agricultural experience to make good on the land in western Canada. I had none. I have five farmers and a farmer's wife in the Alberta Cabinet. They have all done fairly well on the farm, and none of them had any previous experience. Major Strange, who won the world's wheat championship in Chicago last year, was a green Britisher. The man who won it this year—I think his name is Mitchell—was a cotton spinner from Manchester; he did not have any experience in farming."

In the past the tendency has been to bring people here and to pay but little attention to them after their arrival. Our immigration would be more successful if we took more interest in colonization. For the future we should concern ourselves less with mere numbers and make more of an attempt to give our immigrant every possible chance for success. This is the principle underlying such plans as the 3,000 family scheme of the Empire Settlement Board, about which comparatively little has been heard, but which has been eminently successful. The wholesale importation of thousands of men for the harvesting season, without any effort being made to secure permanent employment for them, is a great mistake, and cannot fail to do Canada a great deal of harm.

No problem before Canada today requires, to so great a degree, the resources of wise and far-seeing statesmanship.

Cross Currents Influencing the Island's Decision as to Union with Canada

By

JUDGE W. S. STEWART

WITH about eighty per cent of its population farmers and fishermen, Prince Edward Island has always been the most conservative and the least inclined to change of any of the Canadian provinces. It stood out resolutely for many years against union with Canada, so much so that its Legislature in 1866 adopted are solution against such a union on any terms. It opposed the building of a railway, and when the Legislature by a majority of seven passed an Act authorizing its construction, the people so effectually showed their hostility that within a year of its passage enough of the members who voted for it had so weakened before the storm of indignation of their constituents that they reversed their position by joining the opposition and forcing a dissolution which ended in the complete defeat of the Government that sponsored the measure. If the question of a railway had been submitted to the people at an election, it is a fair guess that its undertaking by the province would not have been authorized within a hundred years. This is not a matter for wonder. A community composed principally of farmers, almost none of whom had ever seen a railway in operation or had ever experienced its advantage or need, could not be expected to agree to tax themselves for its construction and upkeep, especially when a resourceful opposition anxious for the "seats of the mighty" inordinately magnified to them the amount of the taxes that would be required. However, having realised how indispensable its use had become to them, Island farmers would now regard it as unendurable if one mile of their railway was taken from them. Just think for a moment of the confusion and disorder the potato growers would find themselves in if through some unexpected upheaval the Island railway were completely destroyed. It would now seem clear enough that the then public opinion of the Island respecting the railway question was wrong, and that those who forced its building on the people were better judges of their needs than the people themselves.

Opinion also stood out resolutely and determined against the running of automobiles on the public roads. If permission for such running had been left to the people, it would never have been granted. Somewhat the same reasons that determined their opposition to the railroad guided them in standing out against the automobile. Confronted, however, by a *fait accompli*, the people could do little more than wreak their vengeance on the members of the Legislature and government that gave the permission. But now, after several years' knowledge of the benefits of this means of locomotion, the

farmers themselves, finding the motor car to be a valuable adjunct in their business, have brought it into general use.

The railway and automobile are, however, merely introductory to the main purpose of this article. For a better understanding of it, it becomes necessary to mention certain facts which largely influenced Island policy in its long continued resistance to union with Canada.

Shortly after the Treaty of Paris made the Island part and parcel of the British Dominions and a survey of its territory had taken place, the Imperial government gave a free grant in large tracts of all the Island's lands to favourites of the Crown. These were so numerous and so insistent on obtaining a share that it was found necessary in the year 1767 to hold a lottery in London of the Townships into which the Island had been divided. In thus disposing of the whole domain the Imperial authorities fastened upon the Colony a system of Landlordism and Tenantry which not only hindered its development and progress, but deprived it of a valuable source of revenue absolutely indispensable for the proper carrying on of its government. The Island was in no respects suited for the growth of such a system with its tendancy to caste and class distinction. As it was, this Imperial error created a Land Question on the Island which became for generations the absorbing and fruitful topic of political discussion and agitation. From the earliest settlement of the colony down through a period of over a hundred years it sowed the seeds of such strife and ill-feeling between landlord and tenant as resulted, at one time, in the growth and development of an organization known as the Tenant League, which set at defiance all attempts to collect rent from the tenantry. This open defiance of law and order became so widespread and formidable as to require for its suppression the presence of a detachment of British redcoats with guns and bayonets in their hands.

It was because of these improvident grants that when in 1851 responsible government was granted the Island, it having undertaken to provide for the payment of its Civil list, the Imperial government made a concession exempting the Island from the payment of the salary of its Lieutenant-Governor amounting to about $7,000. a year. The Island was of all the North American colonies alone the recipient of this favour, because the lands of the others had not been granted away, but had been retained as public domain and as of right belonging to them. These had become for them an important source of public revenue many times exceeding in value the comparatively small amount paid the Lieutenant-Governor as a salary.

There was also the isolated position of the Island in that it was cut off and separated from the neighbouring provinces for at least five months of the year by a formidable barrier of ice which prevented all intercourse with the mainland, except for a few passengers whom necessity compelled to seek a crossing by an inadequate, inefficient and somewhat dangerous ice boat service over the Straits of Northumberland between Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick and Cape Traverse in the Island. It did not appear at that time that any solution of the ice difficulty was possible. At any rate none was suggested.

There was again the important question of trade and commerce. The Island, depending on its agriculture, fisheries and shipbuilding, had nothing to export for which Canada could furnish a market. At that time the Island

products found a ready and profitable sale in Great Britain, the United States and the West Indies. The proposed union, it was claimed, while admitting the produce and manufactures of Canada free, would by assimilation of tariffs greatly increase the duty to which those of Great Britain and the United States were then subject, thereby compelling the Island to take a large portion of its imports from Canada making payment therefor in money, instead of procuring them from countries which would receive our produce in exchange. Such an arrangement, so inconsistent with the fundamental principles of commerce, was calculated to prove injurious to the best interests of the Island.

Finally there were the then debts of the several Colonies, as follows:

Canada's	$62,500,000.
Nova Scotia's	$ 8,000,000.
New Brunswick's	$ 7,000,000.
Prince Edward Island's	$ 162,500.

The debt of Canada was very largely incurred in the construction of canals, and in the building and subsidizing of railways, while those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were for the most part the result of the construction of lines of railway in these provinces. The Island in uniting with these Colonies would be obliged to pay its share of these debts, while in keeping out of the union it would enjoy whatever benefits or advantages these railroads offered without having to submit to the burden of their cost. The fact of the Island's trade being interrupted by ice for five months of the year would prevent it from deriving anything like full benefit from these roads. The position of the Island was totally different from that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. These were, and are, geographically connected with Canada, although then removed from it by hundreds of miles of mountains and valleys, swamps and streams, over which no railway or other means of communication passed. It is well to remember that in those days the way to reach Montreal, Toronto, or Ottawa from the Maritime sections was by boat to Portland, Maine, and thence by rail to the desired destination. This condition of affairs continued until 1876, nine years after union. This, and the almost complete absence of trade and intercourse between the Upper and Lower Provinces, led the late Hon. Joseph Howe, in speaking at a banquet in Montreal, to exclaim: "We have been more like foreigners than fellow subjects. You do not know us and we don't know you."

In the session of the Island Legislature held in April, 1864, an invitation from the government of Nova Scotia was placed before the House asking for the appointment of delegates to confer with delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the question of a Legislative Union of the Maritime governments. When the matter was debated in the Nova Scotia Legislature, Dr. Tupper, the Colonial Secretary, stated that the time had not yet arrived for a union with Canada because of, among other reasons, the large debt of that colony. It evidently escaped him that the argument based on that fact would be quite as applicable against the Island uniting with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. However, the Island Legislature on April 18th, 1864, adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of five delegates to discuss

with the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick delegates the expediency of such a union, and to report to the Legislature before any further action should be taken. On the debate of this resolution, it would appear that only two of the thirty members of the House were in favour of such a union. It was quite clear that there was little chance so far as the Island was concerned of any success attending the project. The resolution was, however, carried, but merely, as was said, as an act of courtesy to the government of Nova Scotia, which had initiated the movement. It is, therefore, not surprising when the delegates appointed by the three governments met in the council chamber in Charlottetown on the first day of September, 1864, to consider the question of union that the Island delegates presented as a *sine qua non* that Charlottetown should be made the Capital of the United Colony. As the delegates from the other two colonies considered such a demand impossible of acceptance, the work of the conference was brought to a speedy termination. Thus the Island, by its unexpected claim, became the innocent means of defeating a movement which, had it been successful, might have postponed for many years the wider union with Canada.

While the quietus was thus being given to a Maritime Union a steamer from the Upper Provinces sailed into Charlottetown having on board delegates from the Canadian government desirous of improving the opportunity afforded by the meeting in Charlottetown to convince the Maritime public men of the advantage and superiority of a general union of the whole of British North America. This it would appear they succeeded in doing. Shortly after the delegates had left for their respective homes a despatch was received from the Governor-General of Canada, dated September 23rd, 1864, to the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island extending invitations to send delegates to a conference to be held in the City of Quebec on October 10th, 1864, to consider and digest a scheme of a union of these colonies with Canada. This invitation was accepted by the governments of all the colonies concerned. The conference met and began its work on the day appointed and continued its sessions for fifteen days. There were seven delegates in attendance representing the Island.

The only financial terms the Island delegates were able to secure were an annual grant from the general government of 80 cents a head of the population as established by the census of 1861, which would give the Island about $60,000. and a half-yearly payment of interest at five per cent on the difference between the actual amount of its debt at the time of union and the average amount of the indebtedness per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. This would give about $100,000. more.

For these two somewhat insignificant amounts the Quebec scheme of union provided that the Island's customs and excise revenues on which it had theretofore almost entirely depended for its revenue should belong to the general government. As the Island possessed neither public lands nor mines or minerals, and as the amounts specified would be entirely insufficient for the essential requirements of the local government services, it was quite clear that direct taxation would be a necessary consequence of the adoption of such a scheme. As to the amount of interest on the difference in debt it could scarcely be considered an appreciable advantage, as it would no more than

compensate for the increased customs taxes which under the union the Island would be called upon to pay. In voting against the financial terms offered in the Quebec resolutions the Island delegates, or at least one of them, did not fail to demand at the Quebec Conference that provision should be made in the terms that the Island government should receive from the general government an amount, approximately $800,000., sufficient to enable the Island to purchase from the landed proprietors their rights under the leases given the tenantry, but this reasonable request was not complied with.

It was, therefore, not a matter of surprise or wonder that when a vote of concurrence on the Quebec resolution was taken in the Island Legislature, on March 31st, 1865, it met with an overwhelming defeat. In a House of thirty, only five members voted in the affirmative, and of these four had represented the Island at the Quebec Conference.

It is true that in those days we had responsible government, but it was so only in name. In reality, in many things we were ruled from Downing Street by a Colonial Minister. In all matters of Island legislation and policy his influence was very great. For his allowance or disallowance the Lieutenant-Governor frequently reserved Bills passed by the Legislature, the fate of which was extremely problematical and was usually not known until a year subsequent to their passage. It did not help matters that the Minister knew very little of the Colony or its special needs. The proposed Bill might be of the utmost importance to the peace and welfare of the colony, yet from information received it became well known to the Island government that any measure passed by the Legislature providing for the compulsory sale of the proprietors' lands, even on terms fair and just to them, would not have the least chance of avoiding the veto of the Colonial Minister.

The danger of a war with the United States, which the Trent affair had almost brought about, had so impressed itself on the Imperial government that it became an active supporter of a union of all the British North American colonies on the terms negotiated at Quebec. As their acceptance by the Island was very doubtful, that government became engaged in a game of political bluff with the Island government which lasted nearly ten years, in an effort to convince the latter to join the destiny of the Island with that of Canada. The game in which the Ottawa government took a hand after the first round or so was, with a few exceptions, well played by all concerned.

The Colonial Minister opened the play by forwarding to the Island government a despatch on February 18th, 1865, before the Legislature had met to consider the Quebec resolutions, intimating that within a resonable period the grant of the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island would be discontinued, that this would happen even if the Union did not take place, and that it would be necessary within a very short time to provide for the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor out of the revenues of the colony.

This was a strange move against the understanding I have mentioned which the continued practice of so many years should have made inviolable.

The Island countered by the adoption of a resolution of the Legislature rejecting the proposed Quebec terms by a very large majority.

In reply to this and to the protest of the Legislature respecting the threatened withdrawal of the grant for the payment of the Lieutenant-Governor's salary, the Colonial Minister, in a despatch of April 29th, 1865, positively

refused to alter the decision of which he had previously given notice. In a subsequent despatch of June 24th, 1865, the Colonial Minister instructs the Lieutenant-Governor "to express to the Legislature the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's government that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American colonies should agree to unite in one government."

It was evidently no concern of the minister to ascertain whether or not the terms offered were fair and reasonable, and such as a high-minded and independent people would with justice to themselves accept.

The game proceeded, the next move being made by the Island with the passing of a resolution by the House of Assembly on May 8th, 1866, by a large majority, that no terms could be offered by Canada which would be acceptable to the Island.

One would suppose that the game was now lost to the Colonial office. The Colonial Minister, however, continued his hand in a despatch to the Island government urging upon it in very strong terms the acceptance of union.

He evidently felt that he had in the Lieutenant-Governor's salary a strong card, for in a despatch of October 12th, 1867, he formally notified the Island government that the payment of the salary would be discontinued on the termination of the official term of office of the then Lieutenant-Governor. In reply to this, the Legislature in a joint address forwarded a vigorous protest against the injustice of such an act, still maintaining its ground, however, on the question of union.

The Colonial Minister continued the play by forwarding a despatch couched in somewhat peremptory language in which he stated: "Her Majesty's government expects that provision will be made by the Legislature for payment of the salary so soon as Mr. Dundas (the then Lieutenant-Governor) shall relinquish his office. I should wish to be informed without delay whether your government are prepared at once to take the necessary steps for relieving Her Majesty's government of the charge."

The Island government of that day, believing that if in the face of such a demand they refused to pay the Lieutenant-Governor's salary the British government might find it an excuse for forcing the Island into Confederation against its wishes, complied with the terms of the despatch and began the paying of the salary in October, 1870, when Lieutenant-Governor Robinson assumed office.

The playing, however, brought no results to the Colonial Minister so far as union with Canada was concerned.

The cards had to be shuffled again. This time a new player, in the person of the Canadian Premier, appeared and took a hand. Henceforth it became a play of two against one in what may be called in sporting parlance a cut-throat game.

Sir John Macdonald, in a letter to the Governor-General dated December 8th, 1869, said: "Canada is more directly interested in the immediate acquisition of Prince Edward Island from its proximity to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the extent of its fisheries. Neither the Imperial government or Canada can carry out satisfactorily any policy in the matter of the

fisheries under present circumstances and most unpleasant complications with the United States may ensue. It will besides become a rendez-vous for smugglers and in fact be as great a nuisance to us as the Isle of Man was in days of old to England before its purchase from the Duke of Athol. We must endeavour to get Her Majesty's government to help as much as possible in our attempts to conciliate the Islanders of which, I am glad to say, there is now good hope." This letter of which the Island government had no knowledge would be promptly forwarded to the Colonial Minister.

The playing now changed, the next move being made by the Canadian government in December, 1869, with an offer of better terms which, in addition to what was offered in the Quebec resolutions, would give the Island:

(*a*) $25,000. a year to meet the expenses of the local government and Legislature;

(*b*) efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion, winter and summer;

(*c*) "should the Dominion government fail in their efforts to secure fair compensation from the Imperial government for the loss of Crown lands, it will undertake to raise and pay to the Island government $800,000. as a compromise for the loss of such lands."

These were a great advance on the Quebec terms, but the provision as to negotiations with the Imperial government respecting payment for the loss of Crown lands was suggestive of too great delay. Besides the Island government may have felt that scant consideration had been shown it by the Imperial government in its undue urgings of union and in its demand and even implied threats respecting the Lieutenant-Governor's salary, and it promptly rejected the offer without even submitting it to the Legislature.

Such an abrupt disposal of the terms was by no means pleasing to the Colonial Minister. In a despatch dated March 7th, 1870, he said: "The Island government will not act wisely if they allow themselves to be diverted from the practical consideration of their own real interests to keep alive a claim against the Imperial government which it is quite certain will never be acknowledged."

In the following summer a general election was held that gave a considerable majority to the Liberal government that succeeded the Conservative government which held power when the Quebec resolutions were framed in October, 1864. Shortly after this election a large section of the elected Liberal members left their party to unite in forming a coalition government with the Conservative members. This defection had nothing whatever to do with the question of union with Canada. The Hon. J. C. Pope, the Conservative leader, became the leader of the coalition. Just about this time Mr. W. C. F. Robinson, who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, arrived in Charlottetown intent on resuming the play that was to eventuate in union with Canada. The Liberal government having resigned, he called upon Mr. Pope to form a government, but on the condition that, if he failed to secure better terms from the Dominion government than those of December, 1869, rejected by the Liberal government, he should make it the policy of the new government to accept the latter terms as the basis of union with Canada. Mr.

Pope manfully resisted this unwarranted attempt on the part of his Excellency to force union on an unwilling people and gave an emphatic refusal to comply with the condition. The next move on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor was to call upon Mr. Haviland to form a government. He was a prominent Conservative and an ardent advocate of the Quebec terms. Mr. Haviland soon discovered that such an attempt was hopeless. As a consequence, the Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to recall Mr. Pope and to give him a free hand in the task he successfully undertook. The new government announced that no step would be undertaken by it to bring about union during their term of office.

The playing consequently ceased for a season, but the game was not yet at an end. The new government that had begun the building of the railway became in consequence very unpopular and met defeat in a general election about a year and a half after its formation. With the creation of a new Liberal government a new deal and a shuffling of the cards again became necessary. This time a new player, in the person of a local Bank President, appeared to claim a hand. He, however, being an inexpert performer, soon succeeded in queering the play.

What largely influenced the question of union and brought it to a head was the building of a railway from one end of the Island to the other. The Act authorizing its construction, passed in the session of 1871, made it "an indispensable condition of the contract, or contracts, that the contractors accept in payment the public securities of the Island payable in thirty years to bear interest at six per cent per annum payable semi-annually." The contracts were let. Large blocks of these securities were taken over by a Charlottetown bank from the contractors who received in exchange the bank's funds. The Bank, after much effort discovering that it could not find a market anywhere for these securities, appeared to be faced with sure bankruptcy. This would bring serious loss to many influential persons.

The Bank's president, who was closely connected with leading members of the government and a near relative of one of them, sought the assistance of Morton, Rose & Co., of London, evidently without success. He then wrote a letter to Sr. John Rose, the head of the firm, who had once been Minister of Finance in the Canadian government and continued to be a warm friend of the Canadian premier. He wrote in a somewhat naive manner and gave the Island case pretty effectually away. He said: "Since I last wrote you I have had several interviews with the members of our government on the subject of our railway bonds and government finances generally, and, from what I see and know, I am quite sure, although no development has yet taken place, that the way is open for our joining the Dominion of Canada on fair terms, and that as soon as the matter can be brought about without prominent advances on our part. It will require no doubt some delicate movement at first to open the matter, but the time is come when it can and will be done. Of course, I have no authority, official or otherwise, for saying this, but still I know it. I am writing in strict confidence, and entirely private and without the knowledge of even a member of the government, but I should be glad if some of your Canadian friends would open negotiations with some persons here who have influence with the government, if not, members of the government unofficially. I have no doubt it would lead to some formal negotiation."

(To be continued)

Canadian Immigration

By

M. Winnifred Kydd

THE immigration question has become a most complicated one in comparison with the time when every healthy immigrant was welcomed to this country, irrespective of other economic, social and political qualifications. Then, Canada's chief aim was to advertise her charms as a settler's paradise, as widely as possible, in the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States. It has been estimated that from 1897 to 1914 Canada spent nearly fifteen million dollars in propaganda, in the above mentioned countries.

The first distinctly European migration to Western Canada took place in 1874, when several thousand Mennonites came from Southern Russia and settled in southern Manitoba. In the following year, 1875, a band of approximately two hundred and eighty-five Icelanders settled on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg. (To date over twenty-five thousand Icelanders have settled in Western Canada).

In 1878, a railroad from St. Paul to Winnipeg was built, reducing the twelve-day journey of former times to one of three. As a result, wheat in Manitoba rose from fifty cents to seventy-five cents a bushel, becoming a profitable crop and one available for the world market. Heretofore wheat grown west of the Great Lakes had been used practically exclusively for home consumption. The influence which the building of this short railway had upon the development of the country affected, gave some small indication of the enormous importance to be attached to the building of a transcontinental railway.

The history of European immigration into the Canadian West may be dated for practical purposes as beginning after the completion of the first transcontinental railway (with the exception of the two movements previously mentioned.) A transcontinental railway was required to overcome the physiographic difficulties in the way of the settlement of a country divided into five distinct physiographic areas and extending across a narrow belt of land 3,000 miles in length.

The migration movement in Europe was gradually gaining momentum during the last half of the nineteenth century owing to many causes, among which were the pressure of population in densely populated areas and the natural desire for increase of opportunity. A steady stream of these migrating Europeans flowed into this country in ever increasing numbers until the peak was reached in 1913.

Immigration from northern and northwestern Europe declined in the early years of the twentieth century and the "source of migration" moved to south, and south-western Europe. This change of source had a very profound effect upon the policy to be pursued by Canada. Health was no longer looked upon as the only requisite for an entrant. Gradually a policy of

selection based upon a wider and more comprehensive standard of suitability has grown up, culminating in the Order-in-Council of January 31st, 1923, as amended April 11th, 1923. This order, 'having regard to unemployment conditions existing in Canada', established the following regulations:

"From and after the 15th of February, 1923, and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of immigrants of all classes and occupations, is hereby prohibited, except as hereinafter provided; . . .

"1. A *bona fide* agriculturist entering Canada to farm and who has sufficient means to begin farming in Canada.

"2. A *bona fide* farm laborer entering Canada to follow that occupation and has reasonable assurance of employment.

"3. A female domestic servant entering Canada to follow that occupation and has reasonable assurance of employment.

"4. The wife or child under 18 years of age, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

"5. Any United States citizen entering Canada from the United States who shall satisfy the Immigration Officer in Charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured.

"6. Any British subject entering Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland, the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia or the Union of South Africa, who shall satisfy the Immigration Officer in Charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured: Provided that the only persons admissible under the authority of this clause are British subjects by reason of birth or naturalization in Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia or the Union of South Africa.

"7. A person who has satisfied the Minister that his labour or service is required in Canada.

"8. The father or mother, the unmarried son or daughter eighteen years of age or over, the unmarried brother or sister, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who has satisfied the Minister of his willingness and ability to receive and care for such relative;

"Provided that this clause shall not apply to the relative of any resident of Canada who has himself failed to observe the conditions under which he was admitted to Canada. And provided further that the provisions of this Order-in-Council shall not apply to immigrants of any Asiatic race."

The administration of the terms of this act has involved many very complicated questions both in Canada and abroad.

When so many classes of immigrants had been excluded by the above Order-in-Council, schemes were devised whereby the desired type of immigrant might be encouraged and assisted to come to Canada. The increased cost of transportation since the war has been another complicating factor in the situation. Prior to 1914, a migrant, his wife, and three children under twelve years of age could sail from a port in the British Isles to Halifax, Saint John, or Quebec for $112 and to Winnipeg for $160. Today the cost has risen to

$306 and $381 respectively. The pre-war cost for a European emigrant was $115 to Atlantic ports or $163 to Winnipeg, today it amounts to $450 and $525 respectively.

In so short a space we must confine ourselves to a consideration of only two representative schemes for assisted immigration. In so far as the British migrant was concerned, it was to meet this cost situation, in part, that an Empire Settlement Scheme was devised by the Canadian and British Governments whereby approved adult settlers (the classes eligible being farmers, farm laborers and female domestic servants) might obtain transportation from the United Kingdom to points in Canada on the following schedule:

	£	s.	d.
To Halifax, Saint John, or Quebec	2		
Montreal	3	0	0
Toronto	3	10	0
Winnipeg	4	10	0
Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon	5	0	0
Calgary or Edmonton	5	10	0
Vancouver	8	0	0

These rates are made possible by an arrangement whereby the steamship makes a rebate of £4, the British Government contributing £7 10s. up (according to destination in Canada), and the Canadian Government contributing £3 10s. cash, besides the assumption of all costs of recruiting, selection, placement, and after-care in Canada.

The Three Thousand Family Scheme was inaugurated in 1924. Under this scheme, selected British families come out to Canada, receiving in addition to the above-mentioned passage reduction assistance, further loans for the purchase of farms and equipment. The British Government makes a loan up to £300 per family for the purchase of stock and equipment for the farms, repayable in 25 equal annual instalments with interest at 5%. The Canadian Government under the same terms, undertakes to provide farms with suitable buildings at a reasonable cost. The Canadian Land Settlement Branch is responsible for all collections made under this loan scheme.

Under a highly selective policy, many types of schemes have been introduced whereby the coveted type of settler might be induced to come out to this country. These schemes have involved Federal, Provincial, Railway, charitable and private enterprizes, and are well worth the careful consideration of those desirous of becoming conversant with the present situation in the field of Canadian immigration.

The past fifty years have seen the open-door policy in immigration give way to a policy of restriction and selection. The present problem facing Canada is to find ways and means of increasing her population by the addition of selected classes, deemed particularly suitable for assimilation into the social, economic and political life of the nation.

BOOKS

"CANADA AND WORLD POLITICS"

CANADA's plunge into the free-for-all that is called "foreign affairs", and which dates mainly from her participation in the Great War, has launched the Dominion on the last stage of her development within the Empire which began far back in the 19th century. That development is towards the attainment of nationhood—the taking on in full of all the responsibilities and privileges that belongs to an independent, fully grown "person" in the international sense.

The volume under review* is a valuable contribution to the swelling bulk of the imperial theme. It is highly condensed in style, and thoroughly worked out, with very little overlapping of chapters from its two authors. Historically arranged, it contains a brief survey of the origins, as it were, of responsible government in Canada, and a very useful story of the elaborate network of international treaties and conferences in which Canada has been involved during the last nine or ten years. The international business done in this short span of time has been truly "enormous, pro-digious." The mere recital is impressive. Whatever effect the "argument" of the book may have on its readers, it is difficult to see how the sheer weight of its material, its facts, can fail to make an impression and even startle Canadians into some interest in the new and tremendous obligations that their country has only recently undertaken.

For the ordinary reader not technically equipped to keep comfortable step with the legal mind, we might suggest that a beginning be made with the last chapter "Looking Forward". This procedure, an outrage in reading a work of fiction, would here make clear the way before him as he enters the discussion of "The Legal and Conventional Basis" and "Consultation and Contribution," without in any way weakening the force of the analysis in these and other chapters.

We suggest it because the book is not an easy one to read. After the simple undisguise of political speeches, and the even more simple beliefs we have inherited about the British Empire, we find that in fact the matter is a highly complicated one. It has historical bones and organs of immense antiquity; these are overlaid with legal fictions, conventions, and rules; and these again are barnacled with local prejudices, and quaint ignorances: all of which together make up an imperial structure that cannot be dismissed or fixed without grievous pains and penalties.

It would, therefore, be unreasonable to ask simultaneously for easy reading and solid writing in a book of this sort. It is singularly free from bias, it betrays no passions, and it gives one something to think about. We use a expression sincerely when we say that it should be read carefully by everyone

*Canada and World Politics: A Study of the Constitutional and International Relations of the British Empire: by Percy Elwood Corbett, M.C., M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, and Herbert Arthur Smith, M.A., Professor of International Law in the University of London. Toronto. The MacMillan Co. of Canada.

who is really concerned about the future or interested in the growth of the British Empire.

Professors Corbett and Smith enumerate four possible destinies for Canada: separation; personal union under the Crown; imperial federation: and remaining as she is—that is, an autonomous state within the Empire, a part of the constitutional unity called by some the British Empire. Three of these might be called imperialistic. They all aim at maintaining some kind of union with Great Britain. The first, separation, is condemned as "a disastrous error of judgment, the ultimate result of which would be to place Canada under the economic, military and political control of the United States." (p. 186.) "For separation in the formal and legal sense," says Professor Smith on another page, "there is no demand today in any responsible quarter in Canada." (p. 166).

And yet, although this may be true, as we believe it is, it is surely clear that the only disturbing factor in the imperial outlook of Canada is the possibility of separation from the Empire. Not a few people believe it to be inevitable; some see it already in process, and so unconscious is man of the general significance of the events in which he is taking part that it is quite on the cards that future historians will say that by 1928 it was already come to pass.

The "solution" of the Empire problem, therefore, lies between separation and continued unity.

A second point that emerges very strongly from "Canada and World Politics" is the vital nature of defence in the relations of the several parts of the Empire. A hypothetical case may serve to bring this out. Suppose a Canadian citizen doing business in Turkey is attacked on the streets of Smyrna, thrown into prison, and his goods, bearing his name and Company, confiscated. Suppose, too, that the Turkish government turns obstinate and refuses blankly to listen to the knocks and telephone calls of the Canadian Consul, or the Canadian Ambassador, or even the voice of the Canadian Prime Minister relayed and magnified from Ottawa. Suppose, in short, that the nasty and brutish point is reached where it seems that only primitive and essentially unscientific appeals are of any avail, where in fact force had become necessary if the Canadian citizen is not to die in prison, or be released a pauper.

Any demands on Turkey would need, it seems, to be backed by some considerable force, if they were to be effective. And this principle holds good for all action in an international atmosphere in which peace is still a gentle alien, and war the oldest inhabitant. Somehow or other Canada's word has to be based on effective military or naval power, and in spite of encouraging signs like the League of Nations, the Locarno Pact, and the Briand-Kellogg treaty, this must remain the situation for some time to come.

This being the case, the question of Empire or separation, or alliance, for Canada revolves itself simply into the question of armament. Within the Empire she has the armament of Great Britain with her; out of it she has, now, "two destroyers and four mine sweepers with a total complement of less than two hundred." Or, again out of the Empire, she might have, under the Monroe Doctrine or by definite alliance, the support and protection of the American army or navy. To substitute membership in an American Empire

for membership in the British Empire is an aimless prospect, even if it were not one entirely out of tune with present Canadian thought.

There remains the League of Nations, of which Canada is an independent and rather prominent member. It is possible to argue that Canada could rely on this association for protection if she declared her independence. But this would assume a new basis of international relations, one in which force would not be employed or employable, for, of course, the League hires no military or naval forces. The bravest idealist would hesitate to maintain that force has yet gone so completely out of date.

It is practical politics, therefore, rather than the theoretical difficulties of imperial federation, annexation or what not, that gives most substance to the position taken by Professors Corbett and Smith. "It would seem," they say, "that the best thing that we can do is to retain the constitutional unity of the Empire substantially in its present form, merely improving the mechanism so as to eliminate unnecessary friction and to secure the best practical results." (p. 173).

And this leads us to the third and last point raised by this book. If we value our Empire association and wish to keep it, nothing is more pressingly important at the present instant than the development of a trained body of public servants who know and understand foreign affairs thoroughly, inside and out. The expansion of the Department of External Affairs is already in progress, and the appointment of ambassadors with their attendant staffs is stimulating an interest in that branch of political life among many younger men who might otherwise never have considered entering politics of any kind.

But diplomacy and diplomats cannot be evolved by Act of Parliament or the shrewdest patronage, and Professor Smith lays a wise emphasis on the necessity of attracting carefully trained and knowledgeable men for this important service.

At the same time if we agree with the general thesis of our authors, the establishment of foreign offices in Washington, Tokio, and Paris, is rather like putting the cart before the horse. The cardinal requisite of the best imperialism is intimate co-operation between London and the Dominion capitals. This is almost wholly neglected. Canada needs her best diplomats, her most wideawake students of foreign affairs in London first of all, so that a smooth interplay of the imperial parts may take place. As this advances, the imperial unit will be able to undertake with greater knowledge and, therefore, greater effect, the more difficult tasks of diplomacy in foreign capitals.

Canada's national growth in foreign affairs is only just begun. The courageous steps taken during the last three or four years are to be applauded, both for their courage and for their wisdom. But we have entered a strange and difficult field of national action, and inexperience is bound to tell. In the opinion of many it is already telling. Canada's anxiety to be independent is making her "press", in the golfing sense, and all advice should be considered.

The work of Professors Corbett and Smith contains much sound advice, from men who have been deeply engaged in the practical conduct of the matters of which they write. There can be no doubt that serious students of Canada's political history and future owe them a debt.

JAMES WOLFE: MAN & SOLDIER*

CANADIAN interest in James Wolfe is not very great, and at the close of his biography Professor Waugh remarks with some surprise that "the two hundredth anniversary of his birth provoked astonishingly little interest and no apparent enthusiasm." Indeed, a more lively curiosity in the conqueror of New France is exhibited in the United States than in Canada. Perhaps this apathy is less to be wondered at than it appears. Canadian history is still divided between the enthusiasts—who are increasing, however, and who suffer no disappointment as they pursue the subject—and the unfortunate few school-children who have to learn what their text books tell them. But there is little or no practical or national interest in the subject, so that we may marvel less at the obscurity in which our great names dwell. Even the names that are known are kept in a very precarious preservation, as we may judge from the reply of a youth to enquiries about Frontenac. The name to him spelled a brand of beer—that was all.

This book, however, ought to do something to enhance Wolfe's fame, and to give fresh impetus to the work already done by such writers as Col. Wm. Wood, Dr. A. G. Doughty, and Francis Parkman. It is short, and compact—some three hundred pages—well mapped and illustrated, thoroughly up-to-date, and, most important of all for its purpose, very readable.

Wolfe's life was that of a keen soldier in an age when keenness in anything was a social vice, and a man whose enthusiasm took the unusual form of hard work and constant attention to detail. From the early age of fifteen he was an officer in His Majesty's Forces, and until 1758 he was occupied in the pettinesses of garrison or semi-garrison duty—on the continent, in the Highlands and in England. Throughout this dreary period he stuck to his military books, his drill, and the training of his unprepossessing recruits and soldiers with a devotion that deserves to be called heroism.

When Pitt took charge of England's military strategy during the Seven Years' War and turned his attention to the new world, this heroic record came into play, and at Louisburg and Quebec, Wolfe was given the opportunity to show its worth. We may admire him for seizing and making so much of his opportunity. But the success of the biography, as such, consists in the way Prof. Waugh has shown that Wolfe's "star" performances were not beginner's luck or chance laurels bestowed by a fickle fortune, but were in fact a very normal and quite to be expected conclusion to many years of hard work and study. One feels after following the unhappy young man through his undeniably dull youth with its Mrs. Wolfe (mère), its fatuous love affair, followed by a brief experiment in vicious living, its dismal story in Stirling and Glasgow, the monotony of Paris, and consistently poor health throughout, that Wolfe deserved Quebec. In all events the story as told in this volume culminates artistically in Wolfe's last words, "Now I die content." It was the content of the type that prefers to leave the world in harness and before the harness has grown too heavy for good work.

But it can scarcely be denied that Wolfe was a somewhat dull young man, with priggish moments, and a curious irascibility that is more amusing at the distance of two centuries than it can have been to his colleagues and family.

And yet the pen of his latest biographer and the disputative minds of his other historians have combined to make his life really interesting. For example, it is not yet conclusively settled whether Wolfe, the captor of Quebec, was a real strategist or merely a rather lucky fool; there are a few doubts about the exact circumstances of his death and his last words; there is the famous remark about Gray's Elegy and there is the riddle of Catherine Lowther's miniature. These mysteries are admirably probed and the probe illuminates still further the James Wolfe of the title—"Man and Soldier."

There are two editions of the work, one of them with, the other without, the irreverent sketches of General Townshend. Owners of either edition, however, will be glad to possess a volume upon which considerable pains have been expended and in which publisher, map-maker and artist successfully support the admirable work of the historian. Our newspaper and periodical reviews are fairly indiscriminate as a rule, but one may join them this time in a good deal of their chanted chorus of praise for "James Wolfe" without feeling at all sheepish.

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*James Wolfe: Man & Soldier, by W. T. Waugh, M.A. Kingsford Professor of History, McGill University. At the Mercury, Louis Carrier & Co., Montreal and New York.

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HORATIO WALKER: A CANADIAN PAINTER*

This volume* is the first of a series of monographs on Canadian artists, and contains 38 reproductions in black and white of a carefully selected group of Mr. Walker's well-known works. The plates are prefaced by a critical study of the artist's work with brief glimpses of his laborious but now successful career, written by one who knows him well. There is an interesting account of the scrupulous care taken by the artist as he prepares his canvasses. It is necessary to warn writers, however, that they would serve their main purpose better if they stuck to plain speech and avoided would-be purple patches. For instance: "I recall his rhapsody on the asphaltum background—how the Munich school painted into it, Munkacsy and others; lovely medium for work, with gorgeous effect, but so sensitive to heat and cold that there soon appeared great cracks, into which you could lay a match, and soon the asphaltum had eaten its neighbours, and the painting was valueless. *Vain existence! Look back to the masters.* Sir Christopher Wren, Leonardo da Vinci. History is studded with great students who know by gigantic research that their work was sound. There was Titian, who had constantly with him an assistant chemist," etc.

But fortunately this is not a book of criticism or a book for the critics of critics. Its main purpose is achieved through the excellent plates showing Walker's extraordinary brushwork and delicacy of handling in the gentler tones and shades of rural scenes. It is true that black and white plates deprive us of the fine colour treatment for which Horatio Walker is famous (and which

is exemplified in a special coloured plate of La Traite du Martin), but there still remains a good deal to delight us in his pictures.

Horatio Walker is one of the leaders of Canadian painting of the old school. Careful draughtsmanship, and a conscious striving for perfection, in the Victorian style, these are admirable legacies for the later generation of Canadian painters who have, perhaps, less respect for minute perfection while enjoying an infinitely greater zest and vitality than the "doyens" and "mentors" ever dreamed of having. Such volumes as the present, printed with elegance and filled with pleasing reproductions, are as useful to the historian of Canadian art, as to the mere "liker", who knows what he likes and knows not why he likes it.

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*Horatio Walker: A Canadian Painter, by F. D. Newlin Price. At the Mercury, Louis Carrier & Co., Montreal and New York.

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"THE BEAUPORT ROAD": TALES OF OLD QUEBEC*

WHAT might be called the *chez nous* cult of Quebec country life has established itself pretty firmly now, and in Mr. J. E. LeRossignol's latest volume we have another collection of sketches or stories in the same tradition.

They make very pleasant reading indeed: quiet, "comfortable," sentimental. But none of these epithets are meant to be anything but reassuring, even encouraging, to prospective readers. Mr. LeRossignol is by way of being an exile from his native country himself, and he writes of the Beauport shore and the people and country thereabouts with genuine affection, and an obvious bred-in-the-bone familiarity with its smallest details. Furthermore, whether he means it or not, a stimulating vein of irony shows through occasionally, making the volume even more worth reading.

There is still much to be done, however, before realism makes itself felt in the depiction of French Canadian rural life. "Wild Geese" and "My Search for America," "Jalna," and "Our Little Life" occur readily with regard to English Canadian life; in French only Mr. Robert Choquette's "La Pension Leblanc" and perhaps "Maria Chapdelaine" in spots come to mind. But the faintly Barrie-like naivete and unyielding sentimentality of writers like Messrs. Rivard, Bouchard and LeRossignol still hold the field, and we need a school of protesters to do for this branch of Canadian literature what "The House with the Green Shutters" was intended to do for Scottish life. Such a depature would not subtract in the least from the honours of these authors and their kindred, while it would add considerably to those of Canadian literature as a whole.

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*"The Beauport Road" : Tales of Old Quebec, by J. E. LeRossignol: decorations by Franz Johnston. McLelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto.

"A FIRST BOOK OF CANADIAN HISTORY"*

THIS *little volume of 240 pp., is what is known as a text-book, but is not for that reason to be confused with many another volume of Canadian history with far greater intentions and far greater opportunity to be attractive. Mr. Wallace has produced a pocket edition that might, without exaggeration, be very profitably and pleasantly slipped in for a train journey or an otherwise dull week-end. Our history here is brightened with first hand and contemporary anecdotes, well chosen illustrations, and an easy style, and from the introductory paragraphs on the Early Indians to the official account of Captain W. A. Bishop's, V.C., exploit, the story marches with something of the movement and impact that a young nation's history can have. If we must criticise, we might deplore the book's innocence of maps, without which so much Canadian development baffles explanation: but perhaps the limited space explains, if it does not excuse, this deficiency.

*A First Book of Canadian History, by W. Stewart Wallace. The MacMillan Co., of Canada.

* * *

CITIZENSHIP IN AN ENLARGING WORLD*

IN this book* are published three lectures delivered this year by the President of the University of Toronto to the students of Mount Allison University, Sackville, according to the terms of a bequest made to that University by Hon. Josiah Wood in 1925.

In his first lecture, entitled "Shifting Authority," Sir Robert Falconer reviews the rise of modern thought, especially scientific thought, and the chaotic political conditions of the world today; he maintains that there is no ground herein for pessimism, for "all true authority springs from personality," and the primary need of our time is that we should have a large number of persons of high moral and intellectual culture, to make themselves "authoritative guides." The second lecture is entitled "The Realization of Freedom." It considers the forces which made for freedom in the ancient world, Hellenism and Christianity, and the conditions of freedom in the modern world, economic amelioration, respect for law and an open-minded attitude towards knowledge. The function of the University in promoting these conditions of freedom is the topic of the third lecture, "What a University Does for Society." The whole thesis is set forth with much attractive literary polish which well accords with the high-minded and balanced idealism of Sir Robert's thought. His conception of the high function of the University in society and the public duty which devolves upon educated men will make a strong appeal to his readers, who, we trust, will be many.

*Citizenship in an Enlarging World. By Sir Robert Falconer. Published by the Ryerson Press. $1.25.

in every part of Canada, the Triennial Conferences provide the most important means by which University women can keep in touch with the work of the Federation and exchange views on their common problems.

The president's report dealt with the general activity of the society during her term of office and also suggested ways in which it might be useful in the future. There were now, she said, twenty-five clubs in the federation, not a large increase since the last meeting. The present executive had been faced with the problem of raising $1,700 to complete the $5,000 pledged to the Crosby Hall Fund. This had been met by $1,350 raised by the Clubs and a gift of $350 from the Scholarship Fund. Dean Bollert next outlined some of the problems with which the Federation might deal, such as;—University Clubs helping high school scholars in small towns to get to college, founding a Bureau to assist University Graduates to find suitable positions, agitating from outside the teaching profession for changes in teachers' salaries, and equal pay for equal work; appointing Deans of girls in High Schools—officers needed increasingly at the present time because of the declining influence of the home and the growing influence of the school.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer indicated a satisfactory condition. The latter considered that when the payment to the Crosby Hall Fund, general expenses, and the fee to the International Federation had been met a comfortable margin would still remain.

The report of the Scholarship Committee aroused the most animated discussion of the whole meeting. The formal statement that in 1927 there were twenty-four candidates, and in 1928 eleven, was followed by a recommendation that, as the Committee had become convinced that two years abroad were required for serious work, a loan of some kind should be arranged for the second year. It was, however, the opinion of a portion of the meeting that a student must provide for herself after the first year. The suggestion was made that renewal of the scholarship should be considered only on the request of the professor under whom the candidate was studying. The question was finally left undecided in order that the report and suggestions might be sent to the different clubs. It was decided also to put before the clubs as a means of raising the scholarship money the proposal of bringing a lecturer from Europe to visit the different Clubs.

As a result of the Membership Report, the University Women's Club of Montreal was admitted to membership free of obligation. On the third day of the conference the Archives, Library, Vocations, Educational and International Relations Committees' reports were read—the last arousing the greatest interest. Some points brought up were;—the need of a list of places where moderately priced accommodation might be found by University women when abroad; some means of aiding University women from other countries who wish to travel in Canada; interchange of teachers and its effect on the children; the inclusion in school curricula of the study of the League of Nations, and a recommendation that clubs located in provinces where there is no such course be asked to bring pressure for its inclusion.

The purely business portion of the meeting concluded with the adoption of the slate of officers, as follows:

President.....Miss Leila Scott, Toronto.
First Vice-President.....Mrs. D. J. Thom, Regina.
Second Vice-President.....Miss Jessie Muir, Ottawa.
Recording Secretary.....Miss Kate Gillespie, London.
Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs. Cuthbert Woodhouse, Toronto.
Membership Secretary.....Mrs. Gordon Raefield, Vancouver.
Archives Secretary.....Miss Helen Steeves, Calgary.
Treasurer.....Miss Newman, St. Catharines.
International Relations Sec'y...Miss C. I. MacKenzie, Montreal.
Vocations Secretary.....Miss Jean MacRae, Hamilton.
Scholarship Secretary.....Dr. Misener, Edmonton.
Education Secretary.....Miss Myrtle Lewis, Winnipeg.
Publications Secretary.....To be chosen by the new Executive.
Library Secretary.....Miss Mabel Stirling, Fredericton, N.B.

While in Vancouver those present at the meeting heard three interesting speakers, aside from those who spoke on purely Federation business. Miss Dyer, a woman minister, spoke briefly on International House which is in connection with Columbia University. It was started by the Rockefeller Foundation and houses between five and six hundred students of all nationalities. Mrs. Landes, the ex-Mayor of the City of Seattle, spoke on "The Place of Woman in the Past, Present and Future". Dean Brock of the University of British Columbia, following a dinner given by the University Women's Club at the Shaughnessy Golf Club, gave a brief address on "Some Phases of the Oriental Question."

The Triennial Conference of 1928 showed that the Federation was on a firm footing, alive to the problems which are of special interest to university women graduates. Interesting discussion and the gracious hospitality of beautiful Vancouver combined to form a stimulating and entertaining meeting.

Alumnae Notes

—Hazel Murchison, Arts '11, and Gladys Banfill, Arts '19, attended the Summer School of the Overseas Education League this year at the Lycée Victor Duruy in Paris.

1920.—Margaret MacNaughton was home on leave from Japan for a few weeks this summer. She is expected to return permanently to Montreal next spring.

1922.—Doris Sharples is teaching at Miss Gascoigne's School, "The Study," Montreal.

Jean Henderson, M.Sc., has been granted a year's leave of absence by McGill University and has gone to teach in the Washington Square College of the University of New York.

1923.—Millicent Perry is in the Advertising Department of Eaton's.

1926.—Mary MacLean is with the Bell Telephone Co.

1927.—Isabel Craig is assistant at the McCord Museum.

Marguerite Benny is Book Adviser at Eaton's.

Pauline Morrison has moved to Montreal and is with the Sun Life Insurance Co.

Helen and Marjorie Mulligan are in the Sun Life Insurance Co.

Mae Murray is doing graduate work at Toronto University.

Alice Turner has been awarded a fellowship at Toronto University.

Maud Martin is assistant librarian at the Royal Bank.

1928.—Marion Ross is teaching at Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School, Montreal.

Marion Brock is studying at Somerville College, Oxford.

Margaret Greig has been appointed demonstrator of Chemistry in the University of Saskatchewan.

Dorothy Bloomfield is attending Columbia University.

Virginia Campbell is taking the Library School Course.

Beatrice Carter is in Miss Heneker's office.

Winifred Coates is teaching at Gaspé.

Ruth Gardiner, Mary Binmore, Joyce McLelland, Jean Wilson and N. McMartin are teaching in the city.

Janet Paterson is with the National City Company.

Olive Scobell is with the National City Company.

Notes

Lieut.-Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Arts '03, head of the department of extramural relations at the University, was one of the principal speakers at the annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Vermont, held late in August.

The Colonial auxiliary Forces officers' decoration has been conferred upon Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Ower, Arts '05, Med. '09, of No. 11 Stationary Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

L. Dana Wilgress, Arts '15, Canadian Trade Commissioner stationed in Hamburg, spent a portion of the month of September upon a tour of the Baltic States of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with the object of investigating the possibilities of developing further trade with Canada. In the course of his tour he visited Reval, Dorpat, Riga, Libau and Kovno.

Dr. Arthur E. Riddell, Med. '21, has been elected mayor of Arvida, Que., where he has been practising for a number of years.

David W. MacKeen, Sci. '22, has been appointed manager of the Ottawa office of the Royal Securities Corporation. For some years he has been identified with the organization of that corporation, latterly as manager of the West Indies department.

Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Arts '85, Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario, has sailed for Europe to study educational methods, a number of which will probably be incorporated in the Ontario schools system. Dr. Colquhoun is giving special attention to the administration of the people's schools in the Scandinavian countries and to the teaching of "civics" in English schools.

Eliza Mary Flack, widow of the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, who died at Sweetsburg, Que., on September 1st, was the mother of George H. Montgomery, K.C., Law '97, of Montreal.

Rev. W. J. Bradbury, Arts '13, hitherto rector of the Carmichael Memorial Church, Montreal, has been appointed eastern field secretary for the General Board of Religious Education of the Church of England in Canada, with jurisdiction over the diocese of Montreal and other dioceses to the east. He had been rector of the Carmichael Memorial Church since 1922.

F. I. Ker, Sci. '09, of Hamilton, Ont., has been elected regional chairman for Ontario South of the Association of Canadian Clubs.

Dr. J. A. Urquhart, Med. '15, lately of Mountain Park, Alberta, has been appointed medical officer at Aklavik, N.W.T., at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, to work among the Indians and Esquimaux of the district under the direction of the Department of the Interior. He will also give medical assistance to the representatives in the Far North of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Department of Indian Affairs and the Department of National Defence (Royal Canadian Corps of Signals).

Angus H. MacLean, M.A., Ph.D., Arts '20, has resigned from the staff of Teachers' College, Columbia University, to become head of the Department of Religious Education at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y. Dr. MacLean, who graduated from the Montreal Presbyterian College in 1923, recently received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia, where he has had considerable experience in the direction of religious education in surrounding churches. At Canton he has also assumed charge of religious education in the First Universalist Church.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts has been awarded to Sir Ernest Rutherford, LL.D. '07, former Director of the Department of Physics at the University and now Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, "for his pioneer researches into the structure of matter."

Rev. Dr. W. T. Gunn, Arts '91, who has been elected Moderator of the General Council of the United Church of Canada, was born at Keene, Ont., in 1867, and after having attended the Congregational College of Canada in Montreal, became pastor in succession at Cowansville, Que., and Embro, Ont. From 1903 to 1906 he was secretary of the Jubilee Fund of the Congregational Church and then was appointed secretary of the Congregational Union of Canada. When church union was consummated, he assumed the posts of editor of the *United Church Record and Missionary Review* and secretary of the United Church committee on literature and missionary education.

At Oxford, on August 31st, the death took place of Lady Osler, widow of Sir William Osler, Bart., Med. '72. When her marriage to Sir William took place in 1892, she was the widow of Dr. S. W. Gross, of Philadelphia, and her maiden name was Grace Lindsee Revere. Lady Osler was in her seventy-fifth year at the time of her death.

Accompanied by Mrs. Sproul and Master Bobby Sproul, Dr. M. J. Sproul, Med. '14, has left Apple Hill, Ont., to prosecute postgraduate studies in England. On leaving the village, he and Mrs. Sproul were presented with a silver tea service by the people, as well as with a complimentary address.

Dr. Victor O. Mader, Med. '23, of Halifax, N.S., recently hurried to Sable Island in response to a wireless call for medical assistance, the wireless operator at that isolated station having become seriously ill, and brought him back to Halifax by airplane for treatment with Captain J. H. Reid, Sci. '16, also of Halifax, as companion. Dr. Mader, however, piloted the machine himself.

Anna Fraser, wife of Herbert B. Walker, who died in Montreal on September 12th, was the mother of Herbert F. Walker, Arts '12, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal.

Major The Rev. Christopher Carruthers, Arts '05, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, has been granted the officers' decoration, Canadian militia, as the result of having held a commission for 20 years.

E. A. Corbett, M.A., Arts '09, has been appointed officer in charge of the Department of University Extension Work at the University of Alberta. He will also become honorary secretary of the Provincial Council of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson Leonard, Sci. '05, of London, Ont., and W. L. Cassels, Sci. '13, of Ottawa, have been elected members of the council of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

Dr. A. D. Redmond, Med. '25, has been appointed medical inspector in the public schools of Ogdensburg, N.Y.

The death took place at Coaticook, Que., on September 4th, of Annie MacMillan, wife of Rev. A. D. MacKenzie, M.A., Arts '04, minister of Westminster United Church, Regina, Sask., and recently principal of Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que.

Rev. Frank H. Smye, Arts '28, has joined the staff of clergy at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, after having spent two years in charge of a mission on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. His theological training was received at Trinity College, Toronto.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92, has spent the summer in Great Britain, where he has been working on the memorial to General Wolfe and on a relief portrait panel of the athlete, Lord Burghley.

McGill is represented on the Antarctic expedition of Commander Richard E. Byrd by Frank T. Davies, M.Sc. '28, who is acting as physicist on the recommendation of Prof. Howard T. Barnes. His main duties will involve ice observation at the Great Barrier, the entrance to the ice region of the Antarctic, but he will also take charge of the research work on radiation, magnetism, atmospheric electricity and observation of the aurora borealis.

Harry Hachey, M.Sc. '25, has resigned from the chair of physics at the University of New Brunswick to become a physicist at the Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B.

After some years as an inspector of mines for the Ontario government at Timmins, Ont., George E. Cole, Arts '02, Sci. '06, has been appointed Chief Inspector of Mines for the Province of Manitoba. Before leaving Timmins he was tendered a complimentary banquet by the staffs of the various mines with which he has been associated in the Porcupine district and presented by them with a leather club bag.

Dr. J. R. Delahay, Med. '25, and Dr. E. E. Scharfe, Med. '23, both of Ottawa, have left to spend a year in postgraduate studies at Vienna and elsewhere on the Continent.

In Toronto, on September 20th, the death took place of Margaret Gannon, widow of James Mulloy, of Inkerman, Ont., and mother of Dr. P. G. Mulloy, Med. '12, of Morrisburg, Ont.

Before Major Clifford T. Trotter, Sci. '09, left St. John's, Que., in September to become managing director of the Standard Clay Products Co. in New Glasgow, N.S., he was presented with a gift-souvenir by the members of the St. John's Board of Trade and the St. John's Golf Club. Major Trotter is a former alderman of St. John's.

Dr. R. M. Benvie, Med. '07, of Stellarton, N.S., is spending a year in Great Britain and on the Continent pursuing further postgraduate studies.

K. W. Hunton, M.Sc., Ph.D., Arts '23, has been appointed instructor in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont., to succeed Prof. John Russell, who is now attached to the research department of the Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester, N.Y.

J. A. Stuart Roussac, past student, is now resident engineer of the Power and Mines Corporation, Limited, at its Grace mine in the Michipicoten area of the Algoma district of Ontario.

In memory of the late Jeffrey C. Russell, Sci. '22, a trophy is being offered for annual competition amongst players in the Interprovincial Rugby Union to be awarded to the player who is considered the most useful member of his team. Jeff Russell met accidental death by electrocution when upon the threshold of a most promising professional career.

Dr. M. G. Atkinson, father of Dr. John H. Atkinson, Med. '13, and Dr. W. S. Atkinson, Med. '14, both of Watertown, N.Y., died in that city on October 1st. He had practised medicine in Watertown for many years.

Dr. A. T. Henderson, Med. '13, of Montreal, is in London, where he is delivering a series of lectures in connection with the Harben Foundation of the Public Health Association.

The University was represented at the dedication of the new Medical Centre at 168 th Street and Broadway, New York City, on October 12th by Dr. C. F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, Acting Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

After several years as a member of the staff of the Nova Scotia Technical College at Halifax, J. H. Reid, Sci. '16, has proceeded to Trinidad to join the organization of the Trinidad Electric Company. When in Halifax, he was also instructor of the Halifax Aero Club.

During October, Dr. E. B. Moles, Med. '96, of Brockville, Ont., was a speaker on "Child Welfare" before sectional meetings of the Canadian Public Health Association in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, Med. '11, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, represented the University at the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the medical school of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., on October 18th. He also received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dalhousie.

Nat. W. Jacobs, Law '16, head of the Montreal law firm of Jacobs & Rappaport, with offices in the Jacobs building, has been appointed a King's Counsel.

Miss Jean T. Henderson, M.Sc., Arts '22, has been granted a year's leave of absence from the University, where she has been lecturer in the Department of Zoology, to act as instructor in the Washington Square College of the University of New York.

After six years in practice in Pembroke, Ont., Dr. Charles T. Fink, Med. '21, has moved to Ottawa, where he has opened a practice at the corner of Bay and Somerset streets.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Bovey, Arts '03, represented the University at the inauguration of William Sherwood Fox as president of the University of Western Ontario at London on October 19th.

Dr. J. Austin Bancroft, Ph.D. '10, has resigned as Dawson Professor of Geology at the University in order to continue work in connection with diamond mining in South Africa. Last year he obtained a year's leave of absence from the University for that purpose and has now tendered his resignation from the chair, which has been accepted. Dr. Bancroft had been a member of the teaching staff of the University since 1905, when he became a demonstrator in Geology.

Dr. Campbell Howard, Arts '97, Med. '01, of the Faculty of Medicine, represented the University at the ceremonies attending the completion of the laboratories and hospital of the College of Medicine of the University of Iowa on November 15th-17th. Dr. Howard was formerly a member of the staff of that University.

As president of the Canadian Society of Anæsthetists, Dr. W. B. Howell, Med. '96, of Montreal, participated in the unveiling in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, on October 12th, of a bust of Dr. William T. G. Morton, who gave the first demonstration of a surgical operation performed with the use of ether on October 16th, 1846.

"The Beauport Road", a collection of short stories dealing with the aditions and superstitions of old Quebec, has appeared from the pen of Prof. J. E. LeRossignol, LL.D., Arts '88.

Dr. Maxwell Fineberg, Med. '23, who recently returned from Vienna, where he was carrying on post graduate work, has been appointed associate of Dr. Max A. Goldstein in St. Louis, Mo., where he will be an associate at the Central Institute for the Deaf, lecturer in Washington University, associate editor of "The Laryngoscope" and visiting surgeon at the Jewish Hospital.

At the age of two years, John Frederick, son of Dr. H. Ross Cleveland, Dent. '15, and Mrs. Cleveland, died in Montreal on September 29th.

Dr. Charles W. Colby, LL.D., Arts '87, has been elected vice-president and a director of Aldred & Co., Limited, and will assume permanent residence in Montreal, where he was head of the Department of History at McGill from 1896 to 1920. Dr. Colby was for some time the executive head of the Noiseless Typewriter Company, which was merged with the Remington Typewriter Co. This Company, in turn, was incorporated into the larger organization of Remington Rand, Inc., of which he is a director. He is also a member of the boards of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, American Sales Book Co., Limited, William A. Rogers, Limited, F. N. Burt Co., Limited, Pacific Burt Co., Limited, and the Shredded Wheat Company.

Dr. Frank D. Adams, Sci. '78, has been re-elected president of the Montreal Boy Scout organization.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration has been conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. C. Gilday, D.S.O., Arts '98, Med. '00, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Brigadier-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '10, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, Department of National Defence, to succeed Major-General H. C. Thacker, who is retiring on pension at the close of the year. Latterly, General McNaughton has been officer commanding Military District No. 11, with headquarters in Victoria, B.C.

Norman M. Scott, Sci. '15, has left the staff of the Royal Securities Corporation in Montreal to become a member of the new financial firm of W. C. Pitfield & Co., with offices in the Royal Bank Building.

McGill is represented in the new Assembly of Newfoundland by Dr. Alex. Campbell, Med. '02, who was elected as one of the representatives of St. John's City West in support of Sir Richard Squires, and who has been appointed a minister without portfolio in his administration.

Mrs. MacKinnon, wife of George D. MacKinnon, Sci. '97, managing director of the MacKinnon Steel Company, Sherbrooke, Que., died suddenly at her home in that city on November 4th. Besides her husband, she is survived by four daughters.

J. A. Loy, Sci. '21, has been appointed toll line engineer at Montreal in the service of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. He became connected with that Company in 1923 as a student engineer and until recently was special studies engineer at Montreal.

Dr. Michael A. Kelly, Med. '27, has associated himself with Dr. C. J. Hamilton in practice in Cornwall, Ont.

Dr. W. R. Dunbar, Med. '97, was one of the unsuccessful Liberal candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia at the recent general elections. He ran in Colchester riding.

Dr. J. Cecil Rothwell, Med. '26, and Dr. J. J. Wall, Med. '26, have left for Vienna, where they will take special courses in nose and throat work.

Dr. Norman D. Hall, Med. '26, is now conducting the Cordova General Hospital at Cordova, Alaska.

Colonel H. A. Chisholm, C.M.G., D.S.O., Med. '05, has been appointed to the command of No. 22 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., at Halifax, N.S.

In Montreal on November 9th the death took place of Margaret Hester Peck, wife of Robertson Fleet, Arts '09, Law '11.

Dr. A. C. Jost, Med. '97, and Dr. H. A. Chisholm, Med. '05, have retired from the Provincial Department of Health at Halifax, N.S.

A. R. McMaster, K.C., Arts '97, Law '01, of Montreal, has been appointed counsel for the Dominion Government at the hearings to be conducted before the Royal Commission on the return of natural resources to the province of Manitoba.

In commemoration of twenty years' service as rector of St. Mark's Church, Islip, Long Island, Rev. William H. Garth, Arts '89, was recently presented by the congregation with a purse of $5,000 and an illuminated address, as well as with a Sedan motor car. Mr. Garth graduated from the Montreal Diocesan Theological College in 1891, began his ministry as assistant at St. Martin's, Montreal, and then served for two years as assistant at St. George's, New York City, before going to Islip.

Dr. Festus A. Johnston, Med. '17, is now engaged in practice at Akron, O. His mother, Mary, widow of Festus Johnston, died in November on the Indian reserve at Ohsweken, Ont.

"Canada and World Politics," a volume from the pen of Percy E. Corbett, M.A., Arts '13, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University, and Prof. H. A. Smith, has attracted widespread attention recently.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration has been recently conferred upon Colonel R. St. J. MacDonald, Med '03, late of No. 9 Stationary Hospital, C.A.M.C

Miss Muriel C. Bedford-Jones, Arts '26, is a member of the teaching staff of the High School at Gananoque, Ont.

Dr. Harold L. Gokey, of Alexandria Bay, N.Y., will spend part of the winter in London, where he will attend clinics at Guy's Hospital.

Major D. Stuart Forbes, Sci. '11, who is manager of athletics at the University, has been elected prisident of the Quebec's branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

C. N. Palmer, Sci. '21, is now general line superintendent of the Tigon Mining and Finance Corporation at La Partala, Benahadux, Province of Almeria, Spain.

Eric J. Wain, Sci. '22, is now with the St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Montreal, having spent the last few years in Detroit and Boston engaged in Railroad Engineering.

Extract from letter:

8 Glenada Place,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
September 6th, 1928.

"I have just successfully finished the New York State Board."

Milton C. Wilson, Med.' 28.

WALTER G. HUNT, Sci. '17, has recently formed the firm of Walter G. Hunt Co., Ltd., to carry on Engineering and General Contracting. Head Office, Coronation Bldg., Montreal.

GULIAN PICKERING RIXFORD, C.E. (Sci. '64), Expert, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1813 Pierce Street, San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Rixford is, we believe, McGill's oldest living graduate, and we congratulate him on attaining such a ripe old age.

From "*The Commonwealth*),

San Francisco, September 25th, 1928.

"G. P. Rixford, the first member of the Commonwealth Club to reach the age of ninety, was in the hands of his friends at the Club's luncheon last Friday noon. Scores went forward to the "Nut Table," where he held the seat of honour, to congratulate him upon attaining an age few men may hope to reach. Bedore his plate rested a huge bowl of blossoms which was later augmented by a big birthday cake, presented to him by the California Academy of Sciences. Upon it gleamed nine candles at ten years per. Chairman Wood's announcement as to the occasion brought all present to their feet to give Mr. Rixford a spontaneous ovation. He responded by wishing all present a life as long as his onw. Mr. Rixford is a noted agriculturist, introduced the capri-fig to California, was former business manager of the *Bulletin*, and is the father of Dr. Emmet Rixford, one of the Club's Board of Governors."

CHARLES PERCY BROWN, B.A., Sc., 1886

For the last twenty-one years a resident of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Mr. C. P. Brown died at his home, 306 West Maine Street, in September last after an illness for about a year.

The writer in recent years frequently visited Mr. Brown and his family at Elizabeth City, and return visits were made to Norfolk, Virginia, and during this term of intimacy the friendship of college days was renewed. Although Mr. Brown became closely associated with interests in the U.S.A. during the greater part of his career, his friendship for Montreal and for McGill was at all times as warm as ever. Not a name of a student in either Arts or Science during the four years from 1882 to 1886 was not brought up in recollection and remembrance. The Montreal High School had also many associations and incidents, which Percy Brown prized very highly.

It was, however, Percy Brown's vivid recollection of the men of those McGill days, men who ranked high in their Adademic work and men who did not. Men who have since risen to heights of fame and men who have been less fortunate, but in all cases it was the personal incidents, peculiar characteristics, and the sympathetic friendships, which Percy Brown prized.

On the walls of his library were photographs faded, but highly prized, particularly of the men who were associated with him during the Montreal High School, as well as through McGill, days.

A more kind and sympathetic disposition, a more tender husband, and a warmer friend of McGill, would be hard to find.

The enclosed clipping from the *Advance* of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, will be of particular interest to McGill graduates of the Eighties:

"C. P. Brown, one of Elizabeth City's most notable residents, died at his home at 306 West Main Street Thursday afternoon at 12.15 o'clock after an illness of about a year. He was taken some three weeks ago, and little hope had been advanced for his recovery since Saturday.

"Mr. Brown was 62 years old. He came to Elizabeth City 21 years ago as general manager for the Dare Lumber Company, operating large scale timber activities here, and after that Company was taken over by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company some 10 years ago, he was put in charge of its timber interests in this territory. He also was connected with Seligman, Williams and Ball, timber operators, in a similar capacity.

"Funeral services will be conducted at the residence Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. C. Mathews Brown, pastor of Cann Memorial Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. G. F. Hill, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, will officiate. Burial will be in Hollywood Cemetery.

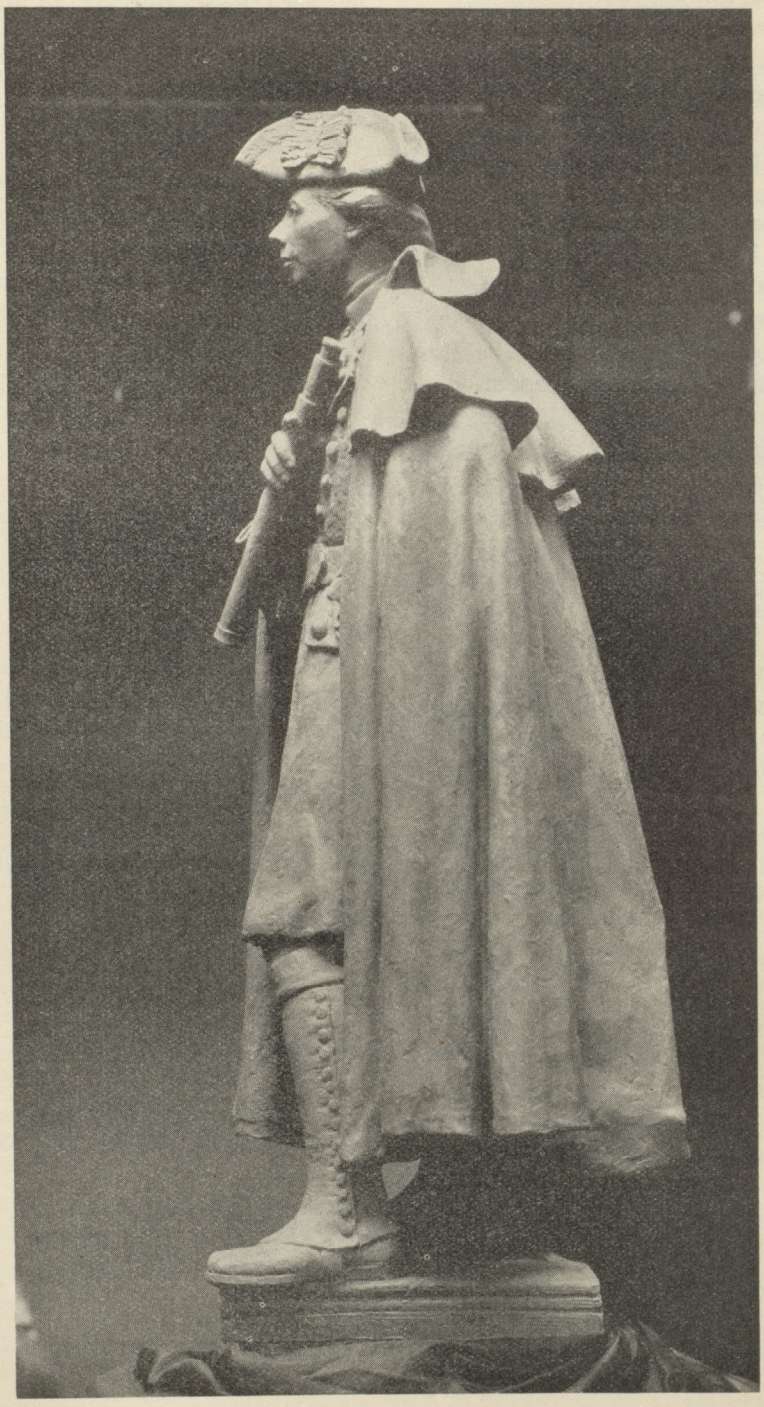
"Mr. Brown was a native of Montreal, Canada, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Champion Brown, of that city. He was an honour graduate of McGill University, Montreal, in mining engineering, being leader, or 'dux,' of the class of 1886, and winning the Lorne Medal for conspicuous scholarship. After graduation, he entered the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, leaving to go into the lumber business with his brother, the late Chester Brown, in Saginaw, Michigan. Later he was in the lumber business in Lake Charles, Louisiana. He came from Lake Charles to Elizabeth City in 1907.

"During his residence in this city, Mr. Brown took an active part in community and business affairs, having served as a director in the Chamber of Commerce, as a member of the Board of Graded School Trustees, and as a director in the Southern Trust Company. He was a member of the Masons and of the Elks, being a past exalted ruler in the latter fraternity.

"Besides his wife, who was Miss Lillian Carter, of Waynesboro, Georgia, before their marriage in 1910, Mr. Brown is survived by two brothers, Henry S. Brown of Bramwell, West Virginia and Arthur M. Brown, of Boston; and two sisters, Misses Ida M., and Ann Brown, both of New York City."

Dr. Tait McKenzie

IT is particularly fitting that to a Canadian who already possesses an international reputation as a sculptor there should be entrusted the execution of the statue of General James Wolfe that is to stand in Greenwich Park as part of the memorial to the great soldier which is to be the gift of the Canadian people to the British nation. Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, who is at present completing this work and who has recently been in England inspecting the proposed site of its erection, may now be a resident of Philadelphia (where he has been for many years Director of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania), but he is a native of Almonte, Ontario, his education was principally obtained there and at McGill, and his work is probably as well known in Canada and in the British Isles as in the United States. It is possible, indeed, that there is no living American sculptor enjoying more widespread fame or popularity than Dr. McKenzie, whose work is in increasing demand and who has risen far, both as director of physical education and as sculptor, since he put himself through medical school by occupying a dual position on the Montreal docks, by day as a checker of stevedores, by night as a watchman. In Canada Dr. McKenzie is known by the magnificent war memorial which he executed for his native town in the County of Lanark and by the various representations of athletes which find a place in and about McGill, and he will shortly become even better known by the panel which he is doing for the Corridor of Honour in the Parliament Building at Ottawa as the gift of Canadians and lovers of Canada in the United States in recognition of the diamond jubilee of Confederation.



GENERAL JAMES WOLFE

Working Model of the Statue to him by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the Canadian Sculptor, which is to stand in Greenwich Park as part of the Wolfe Memorial given to the British nation by the Canadian people.

As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, which represents the working model of the Wolfe Statue, Dr. McKenzie intends to depict the victor on the Plains of Abraham in a new yet appropriate pose. Wolfe is shown, not in the course of directing the Battle in which he fell, but in the act of fixing the site of his assault of the Plains. The scene is that described by Parkman when he speaks of Wolfe, on September 10th, 1759, three days before the battle, "landing on the south side a little above Quebec and looking across the water with a telescope" and descrying "the path that ran with a long slope up the face of the woody precipice, and the cluster of tents at the top."

It is the contention of various historians that it was at this moment, when Wolfe reached a decision to ascend

to the Plains by means of the path which he saw, that the Battle was won, and it is this moment that Dr. McKenzie has chosen to depict in his statue. Wolfe is represented standing quietly, his lowered telescope in his right hand, his left hand resting on his hip. He is gazing straight forward, thinking out the scheme of his attack. The hero is wearing the three-cornered hat usually shown in his pictures, a long, full-skirted tunic with knee breeches and gaiters, a stock or ruff about the neck and a short sword in its scabbard. Over all is thrown the ample military cloak or cape enveloping almost the entire figure.

Behind the statue there will rise a shaft about forty feet in height forming a background for the figure, with two wing walls about six feet long on either side. The memorial will form a fitting and dignified terminus for the main avenue running through Greenwich Park and will stand on a brow of the hill looking down on the Royal Naval College hospital and school. The site is but a few yards from the Royal Observatory and near the spot where Turner sat when he made his celebrated etching of "London from Greenwich." Wolfe will look out above the roofs of the naval buildings, over the Thames, and the memorial silhouetted against the sky will be visible to all who sail its waters. Nearby is the house in which Wolfe's parents lived and died. It was there that he spent much of his scanty leave, and it was there that his remains were taken in pomp and reverence to lie in state before being carried to St. Alfege's Church at the foot of the hill, where they were laid in the family vault.

It is characteristic of the painstaking attention of Dr. McKenzie to detail that in making his study of Wolfe's face for the statue he should have examined almost every representation of the hero that is extant. In the modelling of the face, he has followed the "envelope flap" profile so pronounced in other portraits and statues, with the nose slightly *retroussé*. An attempt has been made, however, to interpret some, at least, of the power and nobility of Wolfe's character and to avoid the caricature that would be so easy. Similar research has entered into the depiction of the dress. Dr. McKenzie discovered that Wolfe's tunic, breeches and belt were specially made, while his sword is to be seen in the United Services Museum at Whitehall and his military cloak in the Tower.

The movement to erect a memorial to Wolfe as a gift from the people of Canada to the British nation was begun about twenty years ago. But after some years' activity, it became dormant. It required the stimulus of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation and the active interest of the High Commissioner in London, the Hon. Peter C. Larkin, to bring it once more to life. Since that time much progress has been made, principally through the association with Mr. Larkin of Charles Cambie, G. C. Cassels and Sir Campbell Stuart, leading members of the Anglo-Canadian community, and while the final site has yet to be granted and the definite arrangements of the architectural setting have also to be arranged, a decision in both instances is expected shortly. Not the least interesting accompaniment of the unveiling ceremonies will be the presence of the Marquis de Montcalm, the direct descendant of Wolfe's old rival, who shared with him a common death and a common fame.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

ABBOTT-SMITH—In Montreal, on August 23rd, to Dr. G. W. Abbott-Smith, Med. '24, and Mrs. Abbott-Smith, a son.

PIERCE—In Montreal, on August 24th, to Sydney D. Pierce, Arts '22, and Mrs. Pierce (Jean Crombie, Arts '24) a daughter.

KELLY—In Montreal, on August 26th, to Dr. Gordon P. Kelly, Dent. '22, and Mrs. Kelly, a daughter.

MACDONALD—In Montreal, on August 20th, to Colonel Ronald St. J. Macdonald, Med. '03, and Mrs. Macdonald, a son.

HARVEY—In Montreal, on August 25th, to Leitrim E. L. Harvey, past student, and Mrs. Harvey, a son.

BUSSIERE—In Montreal, on August 22nd, to Dr. H. C. Bussiere, Med. '23, and Mrs. Bussiere, a son.

SHAW—In Montreal, on September 4th, to W. Campbell Shaw, past student, and Mrs. Shaw, a son.

WEIR—In Montreal, on September 1st, to James Weir, Sci. '13, and Mrs. Weir, a son.

WINDSOR—In Montreal, on August 30th, to J. R. Windsor, Sci. '20, and Mrs. Windsor, a daughter.

GILMOUR—In Toronto, on September 2nd, to Rev. George P. Gilmour and Mrs. Gilmour (Dorothy Hodge, past student), a daughter, Margaret Anne.

PARSONS—In Montreal, on September 6th, to E. A. Parsons, past student, and Mrs. Parsons, a daughter.

LAISHLEY—In Montreal, on September 6th, to Dr. Harry Laishley, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Laishley, a son. (Died September 8th).

FRASER—In Ottawa, on September 8th, to Dr. W. G. Fraser, Med. '10, and Mrs. Fraser, a daughter.

GARBER—In Montreal, on September 7th, to Michael Garber, Arts '14, and Mrs. Garber, a son.

WEBSTER—In Montreal, on September 19th, to Colin W. Webster, Arts '24, and Mrs. Webster, a son.

MESSENGER—At Walkerville, Ont., on September 18th, to W. A. Messenger, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Messenger, twin daughters (one daughter, Ann, died on September 19th).

BURLAND—At Kitchener, Ont., on September 13th, to B. Robins Burland, Sci. '25, and Mrs. Burland, a son.

ORTENBERG—In Montreal, on September 25th, to Dr. S. Ortenberg, Med. '08, and Mrs. Ortenberg, a daughter.

CRAWFORD—In Montreal on September 6th, to Dr. E. M. Crawford, Med. '25, and Mrs. Crawford, a son.

GALE—At Loch Gael, Waterville, Que., on September 26th, to Royce L. Gale, Arts '14, and Mrs. Gale, a son, Philip Colquhoun.

CUSHING—In Montreal, on September 28th, to Arthur G. Cushing, Sci. '12, and Mrs. Cushing, a son.

BENETT—At Worcester, Mass., on October 7th, to C. Morgan Benett, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Benett, a daughter.

MCLEOD—In Montreal, on October 8th, to D. L. McLeod, Sci. '12, and Mrs. McLeod, Kenogami, Que., a son.

BALLON—In Montreal, on October 18th, to Dr. David H. Ballon, Arts '08, Med. '09, a daughter.

COOPER—At Montreal, on June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cooper (Louise Swindlehurst, Arts '19), a son.

HAMILTON—At Tacoma, on October 2nd, to P. D. P. Hamilton, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Hamilton (Evelyn Banfill, Arts '22), a son, Philip Henry Banfill.

MACDONALD—At Sherbrooke, on November 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. S. Macdonald (Grace MacKinnon, B. H. S. '25), a daughter.

MACTAVISH—On September 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. K. L. MacTavish (Marjorie Pennington, Arts '24), a son.

WARREN—On September 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Warren (Alice Archibald, Past Student), a daughter.

CHIPMAN—In Montreal, on October 15th, to Warwick Chipman, K.C., Arts '01, Law '04, and Mrs. Chipman, a son.

LINDSAY—In Montreal, on October 13th, to Dr. Lionel M. Lindsay, Med. '09, and Mrs. Lindsay, a daughter.

HENEY—In Montreal, on October 12th, to Theodore B. Heney, Arts '11, Law '14, and Mrs. Heney, a son.

EREAUX—In Montreal, on October 9th, to Dr. L. P. Ereaux, Med. '23, and Mrs. Ereaux, a son.

GRIFFITH—In Montreal, on October 25th, to Dr. Harold R. Griffith, Arts '14, Med. '22, and Mrs. Griffith, a daughter.

NOTMAN—In Montreal, on October 25th, of J. G. Notman, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Notman, a daughter.

HENRY—In Montreal, on October 22nd, to Wallace R. Henry, Law '21, and Mrs. Henry (Grace Emily Prowse, Arts '18), a daughter.

MINGIE—In Montreal, on November 3rd, to Dr. Walter J. E. Mingie, Med. '15, and Mrs. Mingie, a daughter.

WATSON—In Edmonton, Alberta, on September 26th, to Dr. A. M. Watson, Dent. '26, and Mrs. Watson, a son.

MCKEOWN—In Montreal, on November 7th, to James D. McKeown, Arts '14, and Mrs. McKeown, a son.

O'HEIR—In Montreal, on November 7th, to H. B. O'Heir, M.Sc., Arts '23, and Mrs. O'Heir, a son.

DAWSON—In Montreal, on November 15th, to Dr. M. H. Dawson, Med. '23, and M. S. Dawson, a daughter.

BRAULT—In Montreal, on November 7th, to Paul G. A. Brault, Sci. '21, and Mrs. Brault, a son.

HALL—At Cordova, Alaska, on October 28th, to Dr. Norman D. Hall, Med. '26, and Mrs. Hall, a son.

GAULT—In New York City, on November 9th, to Carroll L. Gault, Comm. '23, and Mrs. Gault, a son.

MCKENZIE—In Montreal, on November 23rd, to C. Russell McKenzie, Arts '16, and Mrs. McKenzie, a daughter.

BOAST—In Montreal, on November 21st, to C. W. Boast, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Boast, a daughter.

CLELAND—In Oregon City, Ore., on October 27th, to Dr. J. G. Cleland, Med. '24, and Mrs. Cleland, a son.

LIPSETT—To Mrs. Clarence A. Ryan (nee Evelyn Lipsett, Arts '16) a daughter, Mary Lyle, September 30th, 1928.

WIGHTMAN—In Sydney, N.S., on June 13th, to John Wightman, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Wightman, a son.

MACKEEN—In Boston, July 17th, 1928, to Dr. E. A. H. MacKeen, Med. '24, and Mrs. MacKeen (Catharine R. Wilson, Arts '22), a son.

MARRIAGES

ALLISON—On September 29th, at the residence of the bride's grandmother in Waterloo, Que., Allison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Blackwell, Montreal, and Jesse Graham Allison, Sci. '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Allison, Westmount.

ALMOND—On September 3rd, at Trinity Church, Parry Sound, Ont., Doris Helen, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Walker Hall, Toronto, and Lloyd Beemer Almond, Sci. '25, also of Toronto, son of the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond and of Mrs. Almond, Montreal.

ANDERSON—On September 8th, at St. Paul's Church, Fort William, Ont., Helen Gertrude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jarvis, Fort William, and Major Alexander Alderson Anderson, D.S.O , Sci. '11, son of the late Colonel W. P. Anderson, C.M.G., and of Mrs. Anderson, Ottawa.

BOYD—In Mountain Street United Church, Montreal, on August 4th, Ena Beatrice, daughter of Mrs. A. F. Duclos, Westmount, and Winnett Wornibe Boyd, Sci. '12, son of the late Mossom Boyd and of Mrs. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

BRODIE—In Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on September 8th, Althera, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harpin, and LeSueur Brodie, Sci. '26, son of Mrs. P. W. Brodie, all of Montreal.

CHALLENGER—At St. James Cathedral, Montreal, on October 13th, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late M. J. Armand and of Mrs. Armand, Montreal, and James Othnell Challenger, Sci. '21, of Montreal, son of the late J. O. Challenger and of Mrs. Challenger, St. Kitts, W.I.

COPLAND—In St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Que., on September 11th, Margaret, daughter of Rev. A. W. Lochead, Arts '01, and Mrs. Lochead, Westmount, and Rev. E. Bruce Copland, Arts '22, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Copland, also of Westmount.

CREWSON—On November 7th, at Carleton Avenue United Church, Hamilton, Ont., Jean Alexandra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell Griffin, Hamilton, and Dr. Walter L. Crewson, Med. '21, also of Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J W. Crewson, Alexandria, Ont.

DELANEY—On September 1st, at Holy Family Church, Watertown, N.Y., Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Greene, of Watertown, and widow of Lieutenant Stuart Thompson, to William Victor Delaney, past student, also of Watertown.

DOUGALL—In the Union Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on September 8th, Miss Mary Margaret Dougall, Arts '26, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dougall, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and James Ernest Munson, of Jackson Heights, L I., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James E. Munson, Denver, Colo.

DOUGLAS—On September 15th, at the summer residence of the bride's parents, Glenalla, Chauncey, N.Y., Katherine Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas, of New York City, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Robert Bell, LL.D., D.Sc., Sci. '61, and of the late Dr. James Douglas, LL.D. '99, to Percy Livingston Douglas, Sci. '24, of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Percy Douglas, of Montreal.

FOSTER—On November 12th, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Barbara Helen, daughter of Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C., Arts '91, Law '94, and Mrs. MacDougall, Montreal, and George B. Foster, Law '20, son of the Hon. George G. Foster, Senator, Law '81, and Mrs. Foster, all of Montreal.

GRAHAM—On July 31st, at Saranac Lake, N.Y., Vera May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ritchie, and Walter White Graham, Sci. '25, son of the late Charles J. N. Graham, and of Mrs. Graham, all of Montreal.

HARVEY—In Chalmers Church, Ottawa, on September 1st, Mary Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henderson, Renfrew, Ont., and Ernest Richard Harvey, Sci. '13, of Ottawa, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Harvey, Lyndhurst, Ont.

HERON—On September 29th, at Morin Heights, Que., Greta Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Christie, Morin Heights, and Alvin William Heron, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Heron, Tower Avenue, Montreal.

HOOPER—At Rome, N.Y., on October 20th, Pauline Frances, daughter of Kendrick P. Samson, Rome, and Dr. Willis Mathieu Hooper, Arts '21, Dent. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hooper, Brownsburg, Que.

JAMES—At. St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on September 25th, Kathleen, daughter of Mrs. Owen Kelly, and William Albert James, Sci. '25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James, all of Montreal.

JARDINE—In September, R. Earith, daughter of Hon. John E. Sinclair, M.P., Emerald, P.E.I., and Dr. Ingham W. Jardine, Med. '23, of Kensington, P.E.I.

LOOMIS—On November 17th, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, Marjorie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ellis, and Dan McKay Loomis, Sci. '24, eldest son of Sir Frederick Loomis and Lady Loomis, all of Montreal.

MACKEEN—On October 6th, at St. John's (Stone) Church, Saint John, N.B., Alice Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, Carleton House, Saint John, and Henry Poole MacKeen, Arts '14, Law '20, son of the late Hon. Senator MacKeen and of Mrs. MacKeen, Maplewood, Halifax, N.S.

MACNAUGHTON—On October 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Doris Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry, Westmount, and Moray Fraser Macnaughton, M.Sc., Sci. '22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Naughton Macnaughton, also of Westmount.

MARROTTE—On September 15th, in St. James' Church, New York City, Mary Della Wright, of Missoula, Mont., and Edgar S. Marrotte, Sci. '16, of Montreal.

MARTIN—On October 20th, at 14 Dufferin Road, Hampstead, Montreal, Ruby Alexandra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Davidson, Montreal, and Erle Crutchfield Martin, Arts '20, Law '23, son of the late W. F. Martin and of Mrs. Martin, Huntingdon, Que.

MCCONNELL—On August 23rd, at Swanton, Vt., Georgina Kerr, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Montague Edgar Kaye, of Manchester, England, and Ottawa, and grand-daughter of the late General James Kerr, R.E., and Dr. John Bradford McConnell, Med. '73, of Westmount.

MURPHY—At Del Monte, Cal., on September 22nd, Helen Bertha, daughter of H. A. Hyde, Watsonville, Cal., and John Herbert Murphy, Arts '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McAuley Murphy, Westmount.

MURRAY—At Amherst, N.S., on October 9th, Elsie Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bond, Amherst, and Dr. John Stewart Murray, Med. '21, son of Dr. D. A. Murray, Med. '89, and Mrs. Murray, River John, N.S.

O'BRIEN—On September 29th, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Mary Elizabeth Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet Cox, Maplewood Avenue, Outremont, and John Lewis O'Brien, Arts '20

Law '23, son of the late James E. O'Brien and of Mrs. O'Brien, Westmount.

Pope—In October, at Crystal Springs Church, Inez Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Beattie, and of Mrs. Adam Smith, Regent Avenue, Montreal, and Dr. Charles Leslie Pope, Med. '24, of Binghampton, N.Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pope, Richmond, Que.

Roach—In Bethel United Church, Jacquet River, N.B , on October 3rd, Katherine Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. McMillan, Jacquet River, and Dr. Robert Dickson Roach, Med. '25, of Dorchester, N.B., son of the late Dr. E. D. Roach and of Mrs. Roach, Tatamagouche, N.S.

Rochester—On September 22nd, at Chalmers United Church, Ottawa, Margaret Fay, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Holcomb, and William Laurence Rochester, Sci. '24, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Rochester, all of Ottawa.

Rutherford—In St. Martin's Church, Montreal, on October 6th, Katharine, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Roger Howard, and William Jackson Rutherford, Sci. '20, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rutherford, Westmount.

Steacie—At Wesley United Church, Montreal, on August 30th, Dorothy Catalina Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Dey, Lachine, Que., and Edgar William Richard Steacie, M.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '23, son of the late Captain Richard Steacie, and of Mrs. Steacie, Westmount.

Stirling—On September 15th, at St. George's Church, Lennoxville, Que., Roberta Marguerite, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nichol, Lennoxville, and Laurie Brodie Stirling, Sci. '23, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stirling, Montreal.

Ward—On September 29th, in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, Isabel Eugene, only daughter of Herbert C. Moseley, LL.D., and Mrs. Moseley, of Lunenburg, N.S., and Dr. Richard Vance Ward, Med. '24, of Montreal, son of the late B. S. Ward, and of Mrs. Ward, Moncton, N.B.

Wiggs—On September 4th, at St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Doris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Sault Ste. Marie, and Gordon Lorne Wiggs, Sci. '21, son of the late W. H. Wiggs, and of Mrs. Wiggs, Quebec.

Zinck—On September 4th, at St John's Church, Lunenburg, N.S., Vivian Pauline, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William C. Smith, of Lunenburg, and Dr. Russell Clarke Zinck, Med. '24, also of Lunenburg, son of the late James Stanley Zinck, Chester, N.S.

PattonKayser.—On October 2nd, at the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Violet Agnes, Arts '26, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Kayser, Montreal, and Donald Rand Patton, Comm. '25, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Patton, Oxford, N.S.

Yerxa-Kierstead.—On September 5th, 1928, at Sheffield, New Brunswick, Effie Barker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. T. Kierstead, and Alfred Cliff Yerxa, Comm. '25.

Anderson-MacFarlane.—On August 27th, 1928, at the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Lyle, daughter of Henry H. MacFarlane of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Dan Anderson, Sci. '23, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, of Charlottetown, P.E I.

Baile—On June 16th, Dr. Edward S. Mills to Marion P. Baile (Past Student).

Elliott—At San Francisco, Jessie B. Elliott, Arts '17, to Mr. Murray Gordon.

Murray—In August at Saint John, N.B., Constance Murray (Past Student), to Mr. E. B. Harley.

Robinson—In August, at Rothesay, N.B., Ruth Beverley Robinson (Past Student), to Mr. Eric Morse.

Sinclair—On the 19th of September, at Summerfield, P.E.I., Rebecca E. Sinclair (Past Student), to Dr. Ingham W. Jardine.

Williams—On August 28th, at Saint John, N.B., F. Eileen Williams, Arts '26, to Mr. Ralph S. Miller.

White-Beckwith—The wedding took place, on October 1st at First Baptist Church, Victoria, B.C., of Grace Dean MacLeod Beckwith, R.V.C. '23, only daughter of Mr. J. S. Beckwith and the late Mrs. Beckwith, to Francis J. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. White of Lachine. Mr. and Mrs. White will reside in Chicago, where Mr. White is a member of the Sun Life Assurance Company.

Packham—On August 8th, in Manor Road United Church, Toronto, Ont., Edith Graham, daughter of the late Edward Jones and Mrs. Jones of Brampton, Ont., and James McLeod Packham, Commerce '24, son of Mr. and Mrs. William James Packham of Brampton.

DEATHS

Baynes—O'Hara Baynes, Law '74, died on September 4th in London, England, in his 76th year. He was formerly of Montreal, where he practised his profession as a notary public.

Chodat—Henri Chodat, Arts '05, associate professor of French at the University of British Columbia, who died at his home in Vancouver on November 15th, also held the degree of Master of Arts from McGill, having received it in 1906. He was born in Switzerland, but came to this country as a young man and for 22 years had been engaged as a teacher in British Columbia.

Evans—Dr. David Evans, Med. '90, for many years identified with the teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine at the University, died on September 1st at Dover, Mass., where he had been residing. After graduation, he held various hospital appointments until 1892, when he entered into private practice, retaining, however, his connection with the Montreal General Hospital as assistant obstetrician and with the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital as attending physician. In addition, he was in succession lecturer in and professor of obstetrics at McGill. He was a contributor to various scientific journals and the author of a number of textbooks on obstetrics which are in use in a number of universities. Dr. Evans was born in Montreal in 1868, the son of Edward Evans, afterwards of Shanghai, China, and was educated at private schools and at McGill.

Gillanders—Dr. Walter W. Gillanders, past student, died in May last at his home in East Bridgewater, Mass., after an illness extending over three years. He was born in East Broughton, Que., on September 2nd, 1871, a son of John Gillanders and his wife, Sarah Hopper, and received his early education at Inverness Academy and at McGill. In 1896 he graduated from the Boston Cental College and began practice in East Bridgewater in the same year. He was deeply interested in town affairs and held various offices, including those of sealer of weights and inspector of milk, while for two years he conducted a dental clinic in the town. He also held high rank in the Masonic fraternity, was a great lover of books, a member of the Esperanto Club that was formed in East Bridgewater and a leader in the High-Y Club of high school boys which he entertained at his home upon many occasions. On April 19th, 1921, he was married to Miss Elsie V. Trask, by whom he is survived, as well as by six sisters and two brothers.

Holden—When a monoplane *en route* from Victoria, B.C., to Seattle, Wash., was lost over Puget Sound on August 25th, one of the passengers who was carried to his death was Dr. Donald Booth Holden, Arts '89, Med. '91, of Victoria, who was considered to be one of the

foremost surgeons in British Columbia. Dr. Holden was a son of the late J. C. Holden, president of Ames-Holden, Limited, Montreal, and had practised his profession for 38 years in Victoria, where, although virtually retired, he continued to command a large practice and to enjoy universal respect. Besides his wife, Dr. Holden is survived by two daughters and two sons.

HOWE—Ralph Edwin Howe, LL.D., past student, who died in Hamilton, Bermuda, on September 14th, was particularly well known throughout the province of Quebec because of his long connection with the Westmount High School as its principal, a post from which he retired in 1927. He was born at Hatley, Que., and completed a course in Arts at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, before commencing the study of engineering at McGill. He then entered the teaching profession, becoming in succession principal of Sutton Academy, principal of the High School at St. John's, vice-principal of the Westmount Academy and, finally, principal of the Westmount High School. He had been president of the Province of Quebec Teachers' Association, Editor of *The Teachers' Magazine*, and president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Acadia University in recognition of his services. Besides his widow, he is survived by one son and one daughter.

KNEELAND—At his home in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on November 20th, the death took place of Abner Winslow Kneeland, Law '97, who was exceedingly well known as an educationist throughout the province of Quebec, having been a member of the staff of the old McGill Normal School and of Macdonald College for many years. Prof. Kneeland was born at South Stukely, Que., on May 22nd, 1853, a son of the late Gardner Kneeland, and obtained his primary education in the public schools and at Waterloo Academy. Before he was 17 years of age, he had begun teaching school and later he attended the McGill Normal School, where he was subsequently Professor of English and History. When that institution was marged with Macdonald College, he moved to Ste. Anne de Bellevue with it, retiring in 1919. Prof. Kneeland held the degree of M.A. from Victoria University, Toronto, and that of Ph.D. from Queen's University, Kingston. He had been a Senator of the Montreal Wesleyan Theological College and took a keen interest in the work of the United Church. The surviving family consists of four sons and two daughters.

MACCARTHY—Dr. Frederick Henry MacCarthy, Med. '02, died on November 22nd in New York City. A son of the late Henry F. MacCarthy, Ottawa, he received his education there, at the University of Toronto and at McGill.

SULLIVAN—Dr. Michael Thomas Sullivan, Med. '01, who died very suddenly in Halifax, N.S., on November 18th, was one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Cape Breton, where he had practised since graduation. He was born at Glace Bay, N.S., on March 13th, 1874, a son of Michael Sullivan and his wife, Susan Lott, and attended St. Francis-Xavier College before proceeding to McGill. After having entered into practice in Glace Bay, he took frequent postgraduate courses in London, Paris, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. For years Dr. Sullivan enjoyed an active connection with St. Joseph's hospital in Glace Bay, where he had also served as Medical Officer of Health and as Marine Doctor. He took an active interest in public affairs and was one of the leaders of the Liberal forces in Cape Breton, where he had been chairman of a party organization for years. He was also a vice-president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association and was a candidate for election to the Legislature in 1916, being defeated by a small majority. This year he was elected president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton, and he was also a member of the joint examining board of Dalhousie University and of the provincial medical board. Married in 1902 to Miss C. MacLean, of Antigonish, N.S., Dr. Sullivan is also survived by five sons and one daughter.

WYLDE—Charles Napier Wylde, Sci. '23, son of Colonel Charles F. Wylde, Med. '88, and Mrs. Wylde, of Montreal, died at Dryden, Ont., on August 26th of injuries received in the Dryden Paper Company's plant on the previous day, when he was seriously burned by caustic soda. Born in Montreal on November 13th, 1898, he was educated at Lower Canada College and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he qualified for a commission in the Imperial Forces. Attached to the Royal Fusiliers, he served with a battalion of that unit in France, being wounded, and afterwards was on duty in Ireland. At the conclusion of the troubles in that country, he returned to Canada, completed a course in engineering at McGill and then became connected with the firm of Charles Walmsley & Co., Longueuil, Que., resigning therefrom to associate himself with the Dryden Paper Co.'s organization, in which he rose to become chief engineer. He was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and, besides his parents, is survived by one sister, Miss Kathleen Wylde.

CHERRY—On August 4th, 1928, at Toledo, Ohio, Dr. William Cherry, Med. '69 (father of Wilbur H. Cherry, Arts '07, of Minneapolis).

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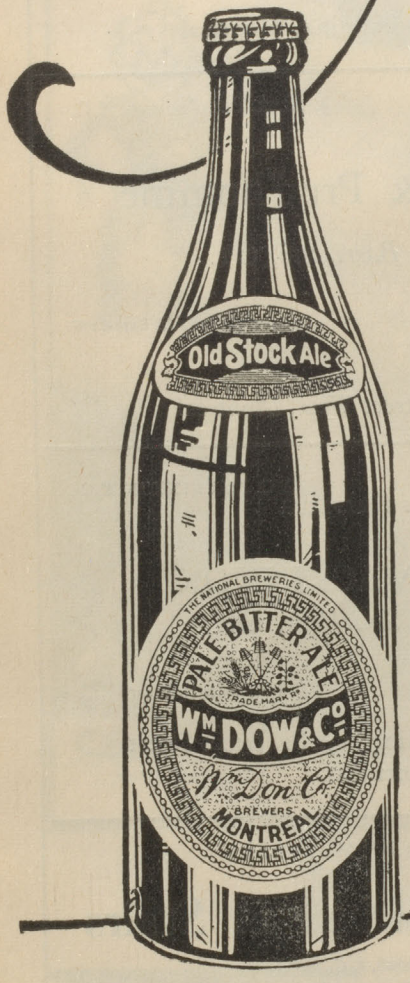
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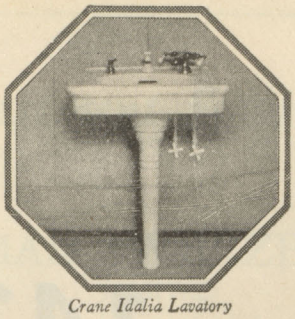
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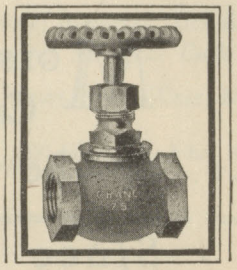
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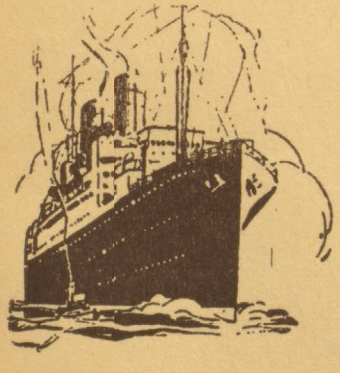
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The McGILL NEWS

Volume 10 MARCH 1929 Number 2

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Alumnae Society Section

Personal News of Graduates News of Local Societies

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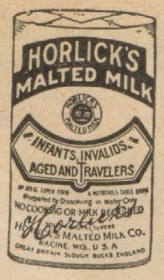
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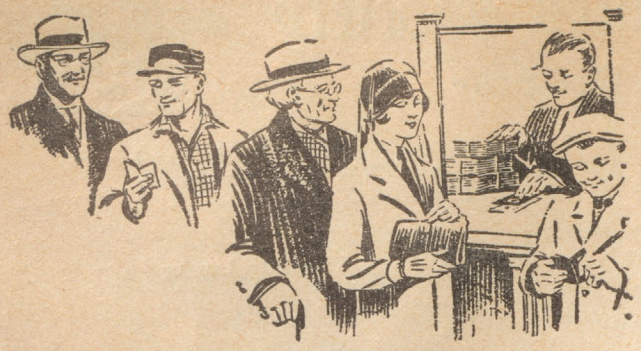
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THE McGILL NEWS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION *of the* GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

VOL. X MARCH, 1929 NO. 2

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Formation of the Montreal Branch

For a long time the Graduates resident in Montreal have felt the need of a Montreal Branch of the Society. An Organization Meeting was called on the 17th of December, as the result of the attention given this project at the last annual meeting of the Graduates' Society.

At this meeting the Constitution which had been drafted by an Organization Committee, was adopted unanimously, and the following officers were elected:

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J. T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09
Vice-President

G. McL. Pitts, M.Sc. '09
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G. C. Marler, B.C.L. '22

J. J. Spector, B.A. '23

M. H. W. MacKenzie, B.Comm. '28

Among the objects of the Branch Society are the following:

To furnish a medium by means of which more intimate relations may be established between the Montreal Graduates and the University;

To assist the Graduate Society (parent body) in its local duties;

To demonstrate to the Governors and to the Corporation of the University that the Montreal Graduates are anxious to be of assistance in matters of University policy, if required;

To inform ourselves more thoroughly regarding affairs, to the end that the policies and objects of the University may be made better known to the Montreal public.

These objects can be attained, but only by the active co-operation of all McGill Graduates in Montreal.

The Executive Council feels that we cannot hope to impress those directing the policies of McGill with the fact that the Graduates are interested keenly in their Alma Mater and wish to occupy the place which they should hold in University affairs, unless a much larger number exhibit their interest by becoming members of the only organization through which their influence may be exercised. They, therefore, consider that their first step should be to bring this forcibly to the attention of all resident Graduates. It is not too much to hope that every resident Graduate of McGill should be interested in University matters to such an extent as to make him desirous of joining this organization.

Mr. H. M. Jaquays spoke on the necessity of the inculcation of College spirit in the undergraduates; he said that the graduates cannot develop this spirit unless it has been started while they were at College; that the best College spirit is a growth which comes from leaven put into men while they are students at the University. He asked for the support of the Graduates, reminding them that we get out of the Graduates' Society what we put into it.

The Annual Dues of $3.00 are placed at a minimum. They include membership in the parent as well as the Montreal Branch Society, and the subscription to our quarterly magazine, *The McGill News*,—the one medium by means of which all Graduates are advised concerning general University matters and Undergraduate activities.

Graduates' Society Notes

NEW YORK BRANCH

On December 20th, the Annual Meeting of the New York Graduates' Society was held. Dr. W. G. MacNaughton gave us a talk on "The Opportunities in the Manufacture of Paper." For all of us, whether we knew anything of paper making or not, his talk was extremely interesting and instructive.

At this meeting, the following officers were elected:

President.....Mr. F. T. H. Bacon.
First Vice-President.....Mr. F. H. Miller.
Second Vice-President.....Dr. Duncan Macpherson.
Secretary.....Mr. C. W. Ryan.
Treasurer.....Mr. B. A. Klein.
Governors.....Dr. D. S. Likely.

Mr. Forrest Rutherford. Mr. A. Gordon Dewey.
Dr. V. Cameron Bailey. Mr. Roy Seeley.
Dr. W. G. MacNaughton.

On January 22nd, Mr. F. T. H. Bacon, President, gave a dinner at the Engineers' Club to the above, who are also members of the Executive Committee. This dinner was called in order that arrangements, etc., could be made for our Annual Banquet.

3820 Waldo Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

C. Wilbert Ryan,
Secretary.

* * *

A LETTER FROM DEAN MACKAY

Mr. Gordon B. Glassco,
Secretary of the Graduates' Society.

Dear Mr. Glassco:

I am enclosing herewith a short statement regarding a scholarship which has recently been founded by Dr. W. W. Colpitts, of the class of Science 1899, in honour of Dr. John Bonsall Porter, Emeritus Professor of Mining Engineering. Perhaps, if there is space, some notice of it might be inserted in an early number of the *McGill News*.

The Faculty has received several other gifts recently of which some notice might be interesting. These are as follows:

1. Beautifully made working model of a Kingsbury bearing, from the Kingsbury Bearing Company.
2. From the Montreal Island Power Company, a working model of a turbine runner with adjustable vanes of a type which it is expected to use in the Back River development.
3. Mr. Mr. A. C. Tagge, President of the Canada Cement Company, a very valuable set of Johansson blocks. These are made with the greatest accuracy and are used for securing and maintaining the accuracy of gauges employed in making interchangeable machine parts and the like.
4. From Mr. J. B. Waddell of Westmount, a gift of two thousand dollars to supplement the loan funds available to students who require assistance in completing their courses. The Waddell fund will be made available to graduate students as well as undergraduates.

You have probably noticed two recent successes of graduates in Applied Science. Mr. R. A. C. Henry, Arts and Science, 1912, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Economics for the Canadian National Railway, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

W. Taylor-Bailey, Science 1916, has been appointed Vice-President in charge of Operations for the Dominion Bridge Company.

Trusting that these notes may be of some interest, I remain,

Yours very truly,
H. M. MacKay.

THE LATE FRED. W. MOLSON

To thousands of friends and associates in Montreal and Canada, the death of Fred. W. Molson on February 5th came as a great shock. The Molson family history is the history of Montreal, going back over a period of nearly one hundred and fifty years, and for generations the name of Molson has been identified with the industrial, financial, and educational progress of the City, so that it has become a name known and held in honour throughout the Dominion. Mr. F. W. Molson upheld worthily and consistently the fine tradition of his family, and he enjoyed also in an unusual degree an affection and esteem which were his personally, tributes to the qualities of heart and mind which bound him to his friends and engaged the lasting regard of his business associates.

Although not a Graduate of McGill, yet, as one of the Governors, he was closely in touch with the life of the University, and lent a sympathetic interest to its welfare. He was a man of notable public spirit, whose heart was always open to appeals in a worthy cause and among such was a generous supporter and friend of the University and the Montreal General Hospital.

His sudden death while still in the prime of vigorous life came with a sense of very real loss to a wide circle of friends.

Professor John Cox

Those who remember Prof. John Cox when he was at McGill University in the nineties will be interested in the following extract from Lord Asquith's "Memories and Reflections." "John Cox was a man of different type: with faculties and interests both humanist and scientific which, if he had concentrated them in a single groove, would have given him, in either, a place of exceptional distinction. He had a gentle and lovable temperament, and was wholly free from any form of selfish ambition. He was the first head of the newly-founded Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, and thence migrated to Canada, when, at the McGill University of Montreal, he was for years an eminent professor of physics and a potent, though always modest, and unobtrusive factor in the academic life of that illustrious home of learning and research."

It has been pointed out to us that "in Asquith's life he made the terrible blunder of confusing the Cavendish Laboratory of great fame with Cavendish College," which was a laudable attempt to provide cheap education for undergraduate students. In the following notice of Professor Cox (from "Nature", 1923), the writer says Cavendish College has now ceased to exist.

The death of Prof. John Cox at Hayes Court, Hayes, on May 13th, 1923, removes an interesting personality from our midst. Prof. Cox devoted an active life to the cause of education and had a varied educational career, holding, at different times, the post of University extension lecturer, headship of a Cambridge college, and a professorship in physics in a Canadian University.

Born in 1851, Cox was a brilliant scholar of the City of London School under Dr. Abbott, where he was a comtemporary and competitor for scholastic honours with his friend, H. H. Asquith. He went as a scholar to Trinity College, Cambridge, and studied mathematics, being eighth wrangler in 1874. Equally versed in classics, he took a good place in the Classical Tripos of the same year. He gained a fellowship at Trinity College on a dissertation in which he applied Hamilton's methods to some problems in geometrical optics. He was for ten years warden of Cavendish College, Cambridge,—a new College offering residential facilities to a younger class of undergraduates at a reduced cost. Ultimately the College was closed down, though some years after Cox had severed his connexion with it.

In 1890, Cox was appointed professor of physics in McGill University, Montreal. Previous to that time the physics had been taught with small facilities by Dr. Johnson, professor of mathematics. This appointment gave Cox a great opportunity, for it was at the time that McGill University was rapidly growing, through the munificent gifts of the late Sir William Macdonald. Ample funds were offered to build a new physics laboratory, and, before making plans, Cox was sent on a mission to study the physical laboratories in Europe and the United States. He threw himself with great energy into the new project, and the result was a well-designed laboratory which at the time of its opening was one of the finest and best equipped in the world. Under the impetus given by the appointment of Callendar and afterwards of Rutherford, the laboratory became a centre of research in physical science, and Cox followed with pride and enthusiasm the pioneer researches of Rutherford and Soddy on radioactivity.

While keenly interested in all developments of physics, Cox had not the practical training requisite for research in experimental physics, but devoted himself to the teaching and administrative side. A fluent and polished speaker, he was an admirable lecturer, and as a speaker for popular audiences on scientific and general topics he had few superiors. It was characteristic of his temperament that he was somewhat dilatory in ordinary business matters and often required the spur of necessity to deal with correspondence. A man of wide interests and wide social sympathies, he exercised a strong influence for good, both in Montreal and the University. In 1909, he retired from McGill with a Carnegie pension to live in England, and was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by McGill University. He immediately took up the work of lecturing for the Oxford Extension Delegacy and particularly for the Gilchrist Trust. This was a type of work which he thoroughly enjoyed and carried out with great enthusiasm and success. During the War, he offered his services to the Ministry of Munitions and assisted in the work of the munition tribunals.

After the death of his wife, Cox lived at Hayes Court with a daughter. He retained his enthusiasm for science to the end, and, before his illness became acute, followed with keen interest the work of Einstein and Bohr. Of his publications, the best known is his book on mechanics published by the Cambridge University Press. This useful work was written on novel lines, being largely influenced by the writings of Marx, of whom he was an admirer. Another small book, "Beyond the Atom", gives a vivid account of the bearing of the earlier radioactive researches, with which he had come in contact in Montreal, on the structure of matter. A man of fine character, of attractive personality and varied gifts, his unexpected end will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Personal News

Graduates who do not already subscribe for Season Football Tickets and desire them, should immediately follow the suggestion made in the full-page advertisement shown in this issue of the "News"

As Season Ticket Holders almost always renew their subscriptions for the same seats from year to year, it is only when a new block of seats is open for sale that preferred locations are available. Such an opportunity is presented now through the additional installation of 1,300 new seats in the main stands on the north side of the Stadium. Of these, 400 are already applied for.

Through this notice, it is hoped that Graduates will avail themselves of the opportunity and send in their reservations.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon the Rev. Walter T. Gunn, Arts '91, Moderator of the General Council of the United Church of Canada, by Victoria University, Toronto.

When Dr. J. Leonard Duffy, Med. '20, of London, Ont, was summoned to attend the victim of a motor accident in that city inNovember, he discovered that his patient was his own mother, formerly of Cornwall, Ont., who passed away a few hours later as the result of the injuries which she had received.

Rev. Dr. R. C. Blagrave, Arts '02, has been re-elected president of the Children's Aid Society of Peterborough, Ont.

D. Roy Cameron, Arts '09, of Ottawa, has been re-elected president of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada.

Dr. George W. Gellatly, Med. '13, of Montreal, has recently spent some months in attendance at the Port Graduade Hospital in New York City.

Edward W. Charlton, aged 68, who died on Novembe 25th at his home in Outremont, Que., was the father of E. A. Charlton, Sci. '17, of New York City, and of Miss Dorothy Charlton, Arts '20, of Montreal.

Major A. Sidney Dawes, Sci. '10, has been elected president of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club, succeeding Captain W. S.Lighthall, Law '21, while Captain Frank S. McGill, past student, s vice-president; Dougall Cushing, Arts '07, Law '10, honorary treasurer; and Roy H. Foss, Sci. '22, and Eric B. F. Reddy, past student, drectors.

Robert Bickerdike, formerly Member of Parliament for the St. Lawrence division, president of the Montreal Board of Trade and prominent in the shipping and insurance businesses, who died at his home in Lachine on December 28th, aged 85, was the father of Lt.-Col. Robert Bickerdike, D.S.O., Sci. '91; Frank A. C. Bickerdike, Arts '94, Law '97, and Miss May Bickerdike, Arts '02, all of Montreal.

After furlough in Canada, Dr. Catherine H. Travis, Arts '95, has returned to China to become head of St. Paul's hospital at Kweiteh, Honan, operated by the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada. Dr. Travis' home is in Hampton, N.B.

On return from Edinburgh, where he has been prosecuting post-graduate studies, Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth, Arts '13, has been appointed assistant minister at Westminster United Church, Winnipeg, Man. For a few months he has been supplying the pulpit of the United Church at Lachute, Que.

Dr. Anthony McGill, former Chief Dominion Analyst at Ottawa, who died in Berkley, Cal., on December 29th, was the father of Miss Winnifred McGill, M.A., Arts '99, of Williamette University, Salem, Ore.

G. Alan Johnson, Sci. '12, has been appointed works manager of Sawyer-Massey, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., after some years as a director and factory manager of the Robert Mitchell Co., Limited, of Montreal.

Mrs. Theodore Doucet, who died in Montreal on December 22nd at the age of 78, was the mother of R. Pothier Doucet, Law '96, general manager of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada. She was a daughter of the late George Desbarats, of Montreal.

The first Canadian to be so honoured, Rev. Dr. R. C. Blagrave, Arts '02, rector of St. John's Church, Peterboro, Ont., is delivering the annual special course of lectures in the Berkeley Divinity School at New Haven, Conn., during the months of February, March and April.

After many years in the practice of his profession at Chesterville, Ont., Dr. W. A. Brown, Med. '91, has opened an office in Kingston, Ont. Dr. Brown was the first house surgeon appointed to the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, after its inception and has been examiner in clinical surgery for the Ontario Medical Council for four years.

Dr. M. J. Sproule, Med. '14, formerly of Apple Hill, Ont., has opened a practice at 238 Augustus Street, Cornwall, Ont. He recently completed post-graduate studies in London.

A. W. Peterson, Agr. '21, formerly district swine grader for the Department of Agriculture at Moncton, N.B., and before that senior sheep and swine promoter in Prince Edward Island, has been appointed supervising inspector under the advanced registry policy for pure-bred swine initiated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

J. A. Mann, K.C., Law '01, has been elected an honorary member of the Bar Association of New York. Mr. Mann represented the Canadian Bar Association at the last annual banquet of the New York State Bar Association.

Dr. G. M. Geldert, Med. '13, has been re-elected an alderman of the city of Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. Arthur C. Jost, Med. '97, who recently retired from the post of Chief Health Officer of the Province of Nova Scotia, with headquarters in Halifax, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the State Board of Health of Delaware, with headquarters at Wilmington.

At Los Angeles, Cal., on December 26th, the death took place of Lucy Isabel, widow of D. B. Dowling, D.Sc., Sci. '83, of the Geological Survey of Canada. Allan P. Dowling, past student, of Deloro, Ont., is a son.

High honour has come to Dr. Edward W. Archibald, Arts '92, Med. '96, professor of surgery at McGill and senior surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital, through his election to honorary membership in the Royal Academy of Medicine in Rome, the first Canadian to be so honoured. Not long since, Dr. Archibald, who enjoys an international reputation as a surgeon, lectured before the Congress of Surgery held in Paris.

[Continued on page 26

Alumnae Society Section

THE FIRST SUMMER SCHOOL IN FRENCH

By one of the Members

ABOUT Easter, 1927, the Overseas Education League issued a small folder which set forth the details of a Summer School in French to be held during that year in Paris. The general object of this school was to provide facilities for students and teachers to improve their knowledge of the French language in an atmosphere which would be wholly French, and at the same time to afford special opportunities to become personally acquainted with the cultural life of Paris and of France in general.

By holiday time, forty or more persons had made arrangements to combine a vacation in Paris with instruction in French. Manitoba and Ontario contributed the majority in numbers, but British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland each sent a few representatives. After a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic on board the "*Empress of Australia*", the party spent two days in Paris enjoying the festivities of July 14th in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille. Then all gathered at the Lycée Victor Duruy ready for the summer work. On the first afternoon the society "Bienvenue Française" entertained the members at afternoon tea, followed by a talk in which Mlle. Clement gave some helpful ideas on how to acquire a foreign language as quickly as possible.

A very interesting schedule of work had been drawn up for the six weeks of the course. One morning a week was spent at the Louvre in studying the paintings which represented the various periods of art. The other mornings, from half past nine to half past eleven, were devoted to French lessons or lectures on French Literature, History and Art. A course on French politics from 1870-1914 was followed with great enthusiasm by most members. Another course, which was very interesting, was on Decorative Art. This included art as applied to the interior and exterior decoration of buildings. The examples of architecture and furniture, which were thrown on the screen at these lectures, were very interesting, and soon many students were able to recognize the period to which each building or piece of furniture belonged. These also added interest to our visits to the châteaux and cathedrals outside of Paris.

The afternoons, with the exception of Tueday, which was free, were spent in visiting places of interest in the city itself. Among the many memories of these excursions one recalls the beauty of the Sainte Chapelle, the hopeless dreariness of the dungeon where Marie Antionette was imprisoned, the antiquities of the Cluny Museum and the interesting souvenirs of Madame de Sévigné at the Carnavalet. On returning to the Lycée, groups met in the garden or on the terrace for practice in French conversation, unless the excursion had been longer than usual when the conversation period was held in the early evening.

No official programme was drawn up for the evenings. Music lovers took advantage of the opportunity to hear their favourite operas in the famous Opera House, which remained open all summer. Others enjoyed seeing well-known plays at the many theatres, while those who preferred to remain in the Lycée found various forms of entertainment. Not the least popular among the latter was that of visting the rooms of those who had been shopping during the day, and viewing the spoils so gathered. The successful shopper had to answer such questions as "where did you get it? How much did you pay for it?" until the curiosity of the visitor was satisfied.

The Saturday excursions were the most enjoyable features of the course. The weather was usually pleasant, and the long drive through the country to some famous Château was a delight in itself. Chartres, with its famous Cathedral; Chantilly, rich in memories of the great Condé; Malmaison and its associations with the unfortunate Josephine; Fontainbleau, with its beautiful forest and palace; Compiègne, where the armistice was arranged; and many other places equally interesting, were visited on these occasions. The long drive back to Paris in the late summer afternoon brought to an end a thoroughly enjoyable day.

Before ending this tale, a few words must be devoted to the building in which we lived. The Lycée Victor Duruy dates back to the sixteenth century, when it was used as a convent. In 1908, it was taken over by the French Government to be used as a school for girls. The rooms on the first, second and third floors are mainly class rooms or reception rooms, while those on the fourth and fifth floors are bedrooms for the resident pupils. The large dining rooms are in the basement with windows looking out on the grounds. The garden behind the Lycée, with its old world atmosphere, was a continual joy throughout the summer. The chestnut trees were in bloom when we arrived, and the winding paths and delightful little arbours made one forget that this was in the middle of a large city. When the first Summer School came to an end, our joy at the thoughts of seeing our own country again was mingled with regret, not only because we had to bid farewell to all the delights of Paris, but also because we were leaving behind the mediæval atmosphere of the Lycée.

In the Beginning

By GEORGINA HUNTER (Arts, 1888)

IT is forty years since that—to us—great and thrilling day when for the first time in the history of McGill, women came forward in the old William Molson Hall to be capped and to have repeated over them the Latin formula that made them members of the great University. The hall was far too small to hold the throng that crowded there on that occasion, the importance of which was heightened by the presence of Vice-royalty, and when our Valedictorian read her stirring address we felt the climax was reached. If the men jeered us on our way by the well-worn refrain of "Hop along Sister Mary"! they showed their sympathetic interest by the presentation of flowers to the first woman Gold Medallist.

There had been a long slow approach to the gaining of the coveted privilege. It was in 1870 that a resolution was brought before the Governors of McGill to the effect that the Endowment Fund then being raised for the University should be employed, as far as possible, in aid of the education of women. During the long time that elapsed before the actual opening of the doors, there were various movements in the direction of the higher education. One of the main difficulties was that our province lagged far behind, and that there was no provision, *i.e.*, no public provision (other than the McGill Normal School for training teachers) for carrying on the education of girls further than what is equivalent to the seventh year of the public schools. Indeed, it was not until 1876 that the High School for Girls was founded. Consequently there was little material to draw from. In 1871, a little group of Montreal women organized the Society known as the Ladies' Educational Association, and for fourteen years—until the opening of the University to women—this did a splendid work in the city. Their courses were what we should now call Extension lectures, and were really under the guidance of the University. The Principal, Sir William Dawson, was the guiding spirit of the movement; and he and the other professors were the lecturers. Among the names it is interesting to note Dr. J. Clark Murray, Dean Johnson, Professor Moyse, Dr. Cornish, Sir William Osler, Dr. Goldwin Smith, Sir Thomas Roddick; and it is a matter of wonder how Sir William Dawson found time to give so many of the courses. After the establishment of the examinations for Associates in Arts open to boys and girls, the next movement was the offering to women of an examination for the certificate of Senior Associate in Arts, equivalent to the end of the Second Year in College. But this half-way house was felt to be neither one thing nor the other and was not popular. All these were but partial efforts to meet what was felt to be the growing demand. Our very kind friend, Dr. Clark Murray, brought before the Corporation in 1883 a resolution in favour of the admission of women, and in the same year Sir Wm. Dawson spent part of his holiday in England looking into the provisions made in Oxford and Cambridge for women. It was just at this favourably prepared moment that the need was clearly demonstrated. A band of earnest young women graduating from the Sixth Form of the High School for Girls in 1884, with brilliant success in the A. A. Examinations, made application for admission. These were received with kindly consideration and interest by Sir Wm. Dawson, who, however, was obliged to point out that the University had not the funds to defray the expense that this movement would entail. But this disappointment was presently dissipated by the joyful news that Lord Strathcona—then the Hon. Donald A. Smith—had placed $50,000 at the disposal of the University to be invested for the Endowment of a College and classes for women. We all felt that Sir William had laid the matter earnestly before Lord Strathcona, and that our gratitude was due to the wise counsel of the one and the great generosity of the other. This endowment was given only a few weeks before the classes were opened, and it was felt that there was a splendid response to this timely benefactor when twenty-four women students were enrolled, either as undergraduates or partials. From the first the arrangements in McGill for the women students were in every respect similar to those for the men, and it speaks well for the liberality of the Corporation and Faculty of Arts that in those early days of this revolutionary movement no discrimination was made. The professors repeated to the women the lectures already given to the men, but when we proceeded to the Honour Courses of the third and fourth years we had lectures in common—a compromise that had been, I believe, adopted in Cambridge. For the first two years the small class-rooms and the lecture-theatre in the Peter Redpath Museum sufficed; but in 1886 new class-rooms were provided in the East Wing, or rather in the space between the Central Arts Building and the East Wing, which was then the Principal's residence. We felt now that the Donaldas had a local habitation that we could proudly call our own; but this was not an unqualified success, as I have recollections, somewhat vague of rain coming in on our undefended heads, and, much sharper, of occasional invasions of rats. But, I suppose, these difficulties were overcome, and the lectures were given in these rooms until the opening of the Royal Victoria College.

If all was new and experimental to us it must have been equally so to the professors, but I cannot recall that we were made to feel the difficulties in these new adjustments, and all the privileges of the University were ours. I feel a glow of gratitude when I recall some of those honoured names: Dean Johnson, who had long been a popular lecturer to women in the Educational Association, wise administrator and ripe scholar; Professor Moyse, whom later a generation honoured as "*The* Dean," who lectured to his first co-education honour class of two, with the same earnestness and enthusiasm as to a hundred, most inspiring of teachers, great lover and student of English Literature; Dr. Clark Murray, a beloved, encouraging friend to every woman student, gracious and kindly with all his great erudition; Dr. Cornish, who then had the whole burden of the classical teaching on his shoulders; and, over all, the gracious personality of the Principal, able ruler, scholar, writer, polished speaker, who yet found time to be our friend when we roamed the countryside, tapping the rocks with our little hammers; to speak of only a few of the great luminaries of those early days.

Of course, debates played an important part in our college days. I do not know if it is so now, but we had to submit the proposed subject to authority, and I think the censorship must have been very strict, for I can recall the seemingly harmless subject of "Co-education" being objected to. In those days women were not accustomed to speaking from platforms, and I think this was the training school for some whose eloquent voices have become a power in the land.

It was not long before the need was felt for a College Society that would keep the Graduates in touch with the University and with each other. I think it was just when the second class of women graduated, that is in the Spring of 1889, that our Alumnæ Society had its humble beginning—a few young women meeting in each others' homes, and with solemn and portentous gravity discussing the questions of the hour, and reading papers on most abstruse subjects. We took ourselves very seriously and thought our College Degree invested us with the right and power, for example, to pronounce on the merits and demerits of Tennyson and Browning and Swinburne, of Ruskin and Meredith and Morris. I have before me a few of our earlier programmes, and am filled with amazement at the prodigious learning we must have possessed in those far off glamorous days when we did not hesitate to deal with such diverse subjects as the Awakening of Art in Italy, the High Renaissance or the Ethics of Labour and William Morris' Social theories, or Classicism *versus* Romanticism—to give only a few examples. But we had our relaxations and lighter moments, and on Delta Sigma Day we seem to have made a point of entertaining the undergraduates. I very clearly recall two notable "diversions," both of which took place in the Lecture Theatre of the Peter Redpath Museum. In the "Mock Trial" or rather scene in the City Council we seem to have foreshadowed the present curtailed skirt. It was proposed to pass a bill amending the City Charter—the amendment to regulate the length of women's skirts. The tremendously radical measure of having the skirt clear the ground by 8¾ inches was proposed. Among the objections to this were that it would be a menace to public morals and that a woman's costume would resemble a ballet-dancer's. But the objection that carried most weight was that the city would be put to great expense if the women did not clean the streets with their trains. I think it was somewhat later that we held high revelry in a "Masque of Culture," the main impression left by which is billows of cheese cloth, and pasteboard helmets and shields looking like the real thing in their covering of gilt and silver paper.

But the tremendous interest we took in William Morris' Social Theories in the reports of Toynbee Hall, in Kidd's Social Evolution, to say nothing of that God-given assurance which alone fits one for knowing what is wrong with the world, led us to enter upon practical work. We gravely thought that with the advantages and opportunities we had, we might help to set the world on the right path, and if we could not attain to the millenium we might at least set this old planet on the way to it. And, by way of a beginning, in May of 1891, we opened the Girls' Club and Lunch Room, first in a small house on Jurors Street, where the members literally turned their hands to everything—even to washing the floors. The work was so successful that after about three years here we moved to larger quarters on Bleury Street, and by 1895 we were occupying two shops and the dwelling over one of them, serving that year about 33,000 meals at an average cost of nine cents a meal, and, what is more, making it pay at that preposterous price. We had evening classes in Singing—our piano was a "pièce de résistance"—Dressmaking, Cooking, English Literature, Bible Study, Gymnastics, to say nothing of the fortnightly entertainments and parties held during the winter and the Children's Christmas Tree party at which we often had 150 children. These activities were undertaken by our members. On the shoulders of the monthly Director fell the burden of providing daily menus and service—voluntary and otherwise—of holding socials, of responsibility for the good conduct of the lunch room, of giving a detailed account of moneys received and expended. That sounds like a full working day, but as we were nearly all busy professional women, I suppose each Director in her turn took it in her stride, as a matter of course. It was a source of great regret when the larger needs took this work out of the hands of the Alumnæ, and the Settlement went on its forward way.

It is pleasant to recall among the memories of those early days the gracious hospitality shown to us by the professors and their wives. I can remember many of those pleasant occasions. The invitations from Lady Dawson were in the nature of a royal command, and it was with a somewhat fearful joy that we approached the

awe-inspiring East Wing; but the kindly hospitality of host and hostess would soon put us all at our ease. Sir William would move benignly among his guests with a cup of tea in one hand and a plate of ice cream in the other, proffering them as "bane and antidote." I think most of the professors invited us to their homes, and it would be invidious to speak of one more than another, but a special occasion was an afternoon at Dr. and Mrs. Clark Murray's where the guest of honour was Lord Strathcona, when one of our number, who had a merry wit, read a charming little paper of which we were very proud.

We look back over the years to the small beginning, and have a right to feel proud that we, as pioneers, played a notable part in inaugurating that great movement. We watch with interest the ever widening stream of women who have received the benefits of the University, who go forth loyal daughters of their Alma Mater equipped by their training to play a worthy part in the world.

* * *

Alumnae Notes

1904—Annie L. Macleod, Ph.D., formerly on the staff of Vassar College, has been appointed Dean of the School of Home Economics at Syracuse University.

1912—Mrs. E. J. Woodhouse (Margaret Going, '12) has been appointed Director of the Women's Institute of Professional Relations with headquarters at North Carolina College and Vocational Dirctor at that College. Mrs. Woodhouse taught economics and sociology at Smith College till 1925, and lately has been acting head of the division of economics of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

1916—Margaret Cameron, who is a member of the French Department at the University of Saskatchewan, was in Montreal for Christmas and later attended the meeting of the Modern Language Association at Toronto, where she read a paper on Canadian Drama under the French Regime.

1918—The name of Anna Cherry (Arts '18) is associated with that of her brother Wilbur Cherry (Arts '07) in the donation of a gift of one thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used to provide an annual prize in the form of books for the Department of Political Science. The Cherry Prize is in memory of the father and brother of the donors, William Cherry (Med. 1869) and William McFie Cherry (Arts 1911).

1923—The annual Class Dinner of R.V.C. '23 was held at the University Women's Club on Saturday, February 2nd. Twenty-seven members of the class were present, those from out-of-town including Lorna Radley (nee Kerr), Florence Wilson (nee Banfill), Gladys McEwen and Lorene Evans. Marjorie Pick had the somewhat difficult task of presiding, and also presented the bridge prizes, which were won by Jean Wighton and Charlotte Freyvogel. Zerada Slack, Marjorie Pick and JoanFoster, were appointed as a committee to look after arrangements for next year.

1904—Mrs. T. S. Raphael (Euphemia McLeod, Arts '04) has been elected President of the Parent Teacher Association of King Edward High School, the largest high school in the city of Vancouver.

1914—Mrs. R. J. Walley (Clovis Morgan, Arts '14) who has been living in New Westminster for some years, is leaving shortly to join her husband, who is now stationed at Beloeil near Montreal.

1915—Mrs. E. R. Cunningham (Gladys Story, M.D., Arts '15) is expected to arrive in Vancouver shortly, after six years spent in China. With her husband, she has been engaged in medical missionary work near Cheng-Tu, and they now have eighteen months' furlough, part of which will be spent in Canada and part in England. Mrs. Cunningham expects to visit Montreal during her holiday.

WESTERN NOTES

The McGill Women's Club of Vancouver has plans under way for a large bridge to be given in the Women's Building in the month of March. The funds raised by the club are used for charitable or educational purposes, chief among which is a gift of $100 annually to the dean of women at the University of British Columbia, to help any woman student or students who may temporarily need some assistance. In this connection it is interesting to know that Dean Bollert, who was President of the Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs, made special reference in her address at the convention last summer to this little work done by the club, and recommended similar work to other clubs in other places.

An interesting innovation in October, 1928, was the ball given in Vancouver by the combined graduate associations of McGill, Toronto and Queen's Universities. The Byzantine ball room of the Hotel Vancouver made a brilliant setting for a distinguished gathering of some five hundred guests, and the affair was most successful from every point of view. Both large dining-rooms were filled at supper time, small tables seating two, four, or six, being lighted with tapers. The usual songs and yells were given; McGill men, with their usual versatility, acting as cheer leaders in both rooms. It is hoped that the ball will now be an annual event, taking the place of the three dances usually given every winter by the Alumnæ Associations.

The McGill Women's Club of Vancouver took charge of the meeting of the University Women's Club on January 8th, securing as their speaker, Professor Lemuel Robertson, well-known to many McGill graduates. Professor Robertson gave an extremely interesting and scholarly address on "The Decline of the Ancient Civilization."

ANNUAL BANQUET OF NEW YORK BRANCH

The thirty-fourth annual banquet of the New York Branch was held in the rooms of the Canadian Club, Hotel Belmont, on Wednesday evening, February twenty-seventh. The President, Mr. F. H. T. Bacon, Sc. '98, was in the chair. The University was represented by Dean H. M. MacKay of the Faculty of Applied Science, who told of the progress made and summarized the principal items of University news. Brief remarks were also made by Mr. Scott, president of the Canadian Club, and Mr. K. C. Bell, president of the University of Toronto Club of New York.

Seventy members of the branch and guests were present, including the senior member, Dr. H. N. Vineberg, Med. '78. One loyal alumnus in an important executive position arranged that all the McGill men in his company should have the opportunity of being in New York for the occasion. A fine spirit of loyalty and good fellowship was manifest throughout.

The next meeting of the New York Branch will take the form of a dinner to be held on Thursday evening, April 4th, at 6.30 in the Canadian Club. Dr. C. V. Bailey will be the speaker.



SUPPLEMENT

TO

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Canadian Art.

As might have been expected, Mr. Lawren Harris' article on Canadian Art, published in our last number, was not hailed with absolutely unanimous approval. But also, as we expected, those who did approve and more, were far in the majority, and we have received a goodly sprinkling of requests for copies of the article from outside our circulation lists. Interest in Canadian art of any kind—*pro.* or *con.*—however, is worth nourishing, since it is partly by the travail of the critics that art is born.

* * *

Art Criticism.

But criticism takes weird forms at times. The following are some extracts from Vancouver papers on the work of the notorious Group of Seven. One may agree with the general condemnation (or one may not), but the specific petulance of the writers is remarkable.

The pictures which caused most of the trouble were a few canvases sent by the Group of Seven on the invitation of the Vancouver Exhibition, which were exhibited with pictures sent out by the National Gallery, Ottawa.

* * * *

"We consider that the majority of the pictures sent out from Ottawa are an irritation and not a pleasure, a disappointment that borders on disgust, a sorrow verging on anger that we should be expected to admire such crudities."

"We wish to encourage the artists we already have, but there is no encouragement for us in the Seven. We think that neither galleries nor art cultures are built on such foundations. In fact in our ignorant purblind groping after beauty and light, these are the seven deadly sins that lead us to perdition." This is from a letter by A. Foreman.

. . . . . .

"Reader" follows prophetically,—"Nature and truth are co-eternal and never die. Hence the immortal legacies of the old masters (whom the apologists of the group deride as the old fashioned romanticists of Europe) whose work will adorn the halls of beauty long after the Group of Seven is relegated to the dump heap."

Then "Observer" studies the phenomena. It is to him,—

"Mere ill-directed bluff, as is also the claim that such stuff is approved by the foremost European critics of the day. There are crazes in all ages in

literature and different forms of art, but they exist less for the good of mankind than for the gratification of the vanity of those who indulge in them."

. . . . .

"I suspect therefore that these people would rather be talked about than ignored or than labor honestly in the vineyard they appear to be sowing with weeds." Lionel Haweis.

"Notice the crowd in any exhibition of decent pictures and listen to the remarks of the visitors. In ninety-nine cases out of every 100 it will be found that the best pictures are always those to which the crowds will flock. There is a kind of intuition which leads them to distinguish between rubbish and good work. . . There can be no objection to any man or woman dabbling in paint as much as they like and turning out stuff by the mile of meaningless piffle if they find enjoyment and pleasure in it, but when some of the stuff they turn out is held up to us by a few cranks as the last word and the 'highest expression in art' they lay themselves open to severe criticism and should not grumble if they get it.

Some of the things done in the name of art are the easiest kind of things to do and anybody with a sense of humour and a little knowledge of paint can turn them out by the dozen. . . "

From this we get the plain expression of the merchant in art.

"The pictures at the Fair grounds are like everything else at the Fair grounds, they are there to show the public clearly just what Canadians are doing in that particular branch of Canadian endeavour, exactly as the cattle are there to show what we are doing in the livestock business. . . . But for most artists, as for most other workmen, the final test will be in the willingness or unwillingness of the public to buy their products." J. Butterfield.

"Well the importation has arrived and is now on view. And speaking for myself I say with the exception of some twenty or twenty-four of the pictures, the rest should be taken out and burnt! I sat down before a group of freaks—I cannot call them pictures, the most puerile in composition, grotesque in colour and drawing, and violating every law of chiaroscuro and perspective. I concentrated all my faculties upon them, one after another, with the final result that I had to pinch myself to see if I was really awake and sensible, and whether the things before me were among the grim and awful images which rise before us in a sleep of troubled dreams, or were actually among the tangible realities of the day. . .

"If they want an art gallery here and not a 'Chamber of Horrors', the authorities of the exhibition and the British Columbia Art League, and whoever else is responsible for this show, will have to 'bring forth fruits meet for repentance.' . . .

"I certainly feel that some of these painters would not be nice men to know. I should say that men with such 'moods' need medical treatment right away.

"Well, sir, I am quite content to leave my vindication in this regard to the thousands of people who have seen my work in Fairview Baptist Church, and in other places, and who profess to have derived æsthetic pleasure, mental rest, and spiritual profit from it. For all I do in art is 'the expression of my delight in God's work, not my own.' . . .

"And Mr. Butterfield may be pleased to learn that one of his practical tests has been applied, for one of the reactions of the picture exhibit at the fair was that a gentleman came straight from the Exhibition and bought one of my pictures and ordered some more, and that is about the only thing for which I have to thank the 'Group of Seven'."

J. Williams Ogden, D.D.

* * * * *

It was suggested by one of their number that Dr. Ogden might take special revenge by sending an exhibition of his painting down to Toronto.

Meanwhile requests have been received from Edmonton, Calgary and Drumheller that these pictures be sent there. The west is going to see before denouncing or accepting denunciation.

* * *

With reference to an editorial note headed "Our Contribution" published in our last issue, raising certain controversial points about Canada's national responsibilities, we have received a letter from Mr. P. D. Ross, Hon. President of the Ottawa Valley McGill Graduates' Society, protesting against the views therein expressed as being unrepresentative of the great mass of the Graduates of McGill.

The note in question was apropos of a review of "Canada and World Politics" by Professors Corbett and Smith. As the note said, the opposing views it spoke of were those of certain graduates who dissented from the main thesis of the book; they were certainly not given as the official views of the Society which publishes this magazine, and we hasten to remove any such impression if it exists. It was known, however, that some graduates did hold those views very strongly, and we felt that the book review, which was sympathetic, justified notice of the ideas of others which were not.

This magazine stands for no political platform or party whatever; so far as it publishes opinions, it endeavours to cover the ground of both sides as impartially as contributors to its columns permit.



The Farmer and the Chartered Bank

By

CHAS. W. PETERSEN

CANADA'S capital investment in agriculture is 7½ billion dollars. Her investment in industry is less than half of that amount. Her average agricultural output is somewhere about a billion dollars per annum. The farmer is the nation's greatest export producer. Canada's agriculture is decidedly "big business." It is, by long odds, Canada's biggest business. The old German proverb to the effect that when the farmer is prosperous prosperity is general, would apparently apply with five fold force in Canada.

Ninety per cent of the production and distribution the world over, agricultural, commercial and industrial, is conducted on the basis of credit, and it is, therefore, of more than ordinary public interest to consider the question of agricultural credit facilities in Canada. Furthermore, the farmer's occupation is one particularly susceptible to the vagaries of wind and weather, especially so in northerly latitudes and inland locations, which at times, through no fault of his own, render him peculiarly dependent on credit within limited dimensions. Credit facilities for Canadian agriculture, are, or should be, therefore, a subject of profound national interest.

Agricultural credit is in most respects quite different from commercial business. A farmer's whole future may depend on a comparatively trifling loan for which frequently he could give no adequate physical security, as the term would be understood in Canadian banking circles. The character asset in his case, as the sole basis for a moderate loan, has a much wider significance than could ever be the case in a commercial transaction, inasmuch as his business, his home and his family are intimately interwoven, and human experience shows that once he is established, he seldom gives up, and nearly always ends in paying his debts, if given sufficient time. A state of hopeless insolvency is, over a period of years, frequently transformed into a state of comparative affluence through a regime of rigid economy, the severity of which, the average town dweller can have little conception of. His ability to withstand the onslaughts of adverse seasons, falling markets and individual ill-luck, is one of the economic mysteries of the age.

A very large proportion of western farmers came into Canada from the United States, where they had done business with the small, local bank, whose directors and managing officers were men frequently born and brought up in the community it served. The directors were leading business men of the town and the manager or "cashier" was a fixture in the institution. They were all intimately acquainted with the bank's customers over a long period of years. Obviously, the relations between bank and borrower were quite different to those that prevail in Canada. The Canadian branch banking

system, with its head office control and ever changing country managers, reducing the business of borrowing to a cold-blooded, impersonal basis of assets and liabilities, naturally made a most unfavourable impression. It was openly criticized and the fame of the American system gradually became firmly established in the minds of western farmers.

Canadian chartered banks are gigantic institutions with ramifications the world over. From the point of view of security, our banking system stands easily in the front rank. It renders services to commerce and industry second to none in liberality and efficiency. The outstanding characteristic of our chartered banks is soundness. Their head offices are in the financial centres of the East, far removed from the agricultural firing line. Farm business to them may well be regarded as a necessary evil. Indeed, there can be no doubt whatever that it is a profitless undertaking. Our bank leaders are, however, quite convinced that they are rendering reasonable services to agriculture, in fact, that they often stretch a point to grant credit where the applicant's statement would hardly warrant it. These conclusions are, on the whole, reasonably correct.

By no stretch of imagination could banking be reduced to a compassionate basis to be conducted along benevolent or paternal lines. Aside from the strictly business aspect, Canadian banks owe no special duties to the public and, obviously, cannot be burdened with any utilitarian conception of their functions. Here lies the fundamental difference between the Canadian bank, a large, soulless corporation, and the system south of the line where a small group of local business men, keenly interested, from motives of local pride, and the more solid reasons of commercial self-interest in the development of the district, brings the personal element into the transaction.

As an example of the propaganda work undertaken by groups of local banks in the United States to promote agricultural development, the following, selected at random, will serve:

> "Typical of the financial aid volunteered last year to the clubs was the offer of the Goshen (Indiana) County Bank Association to finance dairy and swine projects to the extent of $10,000. A county-wide meeting was called early in the year. Eight boys and five girls enrolled in the dairy club, and twenty-three boys and seven girls in the swine club.
>
> "The Association loaned the money to club members, taking their notes due in three years on swine and five years on dairy cattle, with interest at eight per cent. The notes were endorsed by the fathers or guardians of the borrowers, and in every instance the money was used for the purchase of fine stock approved by the county agricultural agents.
>
> "Many bankers have offered to lend money to the boys and girls without interest and endorsement, but offers of the kind are not generally accepted. The purpose of the club work is to encourage the youthful farmers to shoulder responsibility and to conform to the principles of good business.
>
> "One little fellow who wanted to finance the raising of a blooded pig, borrowed the money from a small-town banker. But the pig soon died because of over-feeding. The boy was waiting at the bank when the lender

arrived next morning. He said he wanted to be the first to report the loss, and assured the banker that he would pay the note.

"The banker advised the boy to accept another loan for a similar purpose, in the expectation that the second investment would pay the loss of the first and a profit besides. This proposition the boy accepted, signing a note for both loans. The second pig promises to fulfil all expectations; but meantime the boy has put in sufficient work on a neighbour's farm to pay off the total obligation."

One can hardly see our great chartered banks concerning themselves actively with development and educational propaganda of this sort. Post-war efforts by the government of the United States, usually in co-operation with the banks, to extend aid to agriculture in that country also carry a lesson in agricultural finance which could with advantage be absorbed by Canada. The following is from a recent speech by President Coolidge on this subject:

"Another agency that was brought into action to assist agriculture at this juncture was the War Finance Corporation. It carried financial help directly to agriculture, arranging financing for approximately 1,000,000 bales of cotton going to the relief of the livestock industry. At one time its loans reached nearly $300,000,000. The revival of agriculture is told in the complete liquidation of these loans with almost no loss. This action saved our animal industry. Another method of relief was the Agricultural Credit Corporation, formed to furnish capital for diversification in the North Dakota region. It has been doing much to re-stock that locality with cattle, sheep and hogs with a most beneficial effect.

"To furnish long time credit for raising a marketing crops and livestock the government advanced $60,000,000, to supply the capital for intermediate credit banks. These were especially adapted to the needs of co-operative marketing associations. Their total re-discounts and advances up to last October amounted to over $458,000,000, made at reasonable rates, which have also tended to make rates generally reasonable for agriculture.

"The real estate mortgage requirements of agriculture have been provided for by the federal and joint stock land banks, which have made more than 450,000 loans on farm lands, aggregating more than $1,900,000,000. These are made at rates lower than the farmers of any other country enjoy on any extended scale. It furnishes capital at a price lower than it can be secured from industry.

"Because of the large sums available at these banks, other money-lending institutions have been obliged to reduce their rates to about the same point. Without the benefit of this law farm loans would probably range nearly three per cent above what they are now. The main reason for these low rates is because the federal government made the bonds of these banks free from taxation.

"The direct benefit which accrues to the borrowers from these banks, because of all national, state and local taxes thus remitted on their borrowings, is probably not less than $500,000,000 a year, when it is considered

that the same benefits extend only in a somewhat less degree to those who borrow from other sources, the advantage of agriculture derived from our federal farm loan system reaches a stupendous sum."

Prior to the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, the chartered banks of Canada were easily able to show that these local banks, with their limited capitalization, could not serve agriculture as completely and efficiently as the Canadian bank with its almost unlimited resources, which could be mobilized in case of emergency in order to meet the legitimate needs of any particular community requiring credit beyond the resources of a local institution. The carnival of bank failures in the middle West of the United States, due to frozen loans and insufficient capital, added further emphasis to this argument. But the rediscounting facilities now available through the Federal Reserve system south of the line, has very largely destroyed the argument. With the additional capital now available to the local bank and the practical control of interest rates, there can be small doubt that the United States banking system is better adapted to the needs of an agricultural community, still functioning under pioneer conditions, that of the branch banking system of Canada.

It has been well said that all credit rests upon capital, collateral, capacity and character. Giving evidence before a congressional committee some years ago, the late Pierpont Morgan asserted that of these four character was emphatically the most important of all. This opinion was based on a lifetime of banking experience and must be accepted at its face value. We may, therefore, conclude that any agricultural credit system based on capital and collateral, with only a sketchy interest in capacity and character, is not scientifically sound. It is not difficult to show that the tendency in Canadian agricultural banking is drifting more and more away from the capacity and character asset and is being based more and more exclusively on the tangible banking assets of capital and collateral. With the opening up of district offices during recent years centralization has taken a strangle hold upon our banking organizations. All authority has now apparently been withdrawn from, at least, the smaller local managers. The result is, that applications for even trifling loans are reduced to a stereotyped and carefully planned formula and sent to "head office" to be ruled upon by some one who never came into business contact with, or even saw, the applicant.

The story is, of course, that the directors of a local bank in an agricultural community, with their intimate acquaintance with local borrowers, feel safe in taking cognizance of the moral asset in respect to the average, small agricultural loan, while the head or district office of a large bank, dealing with a similar application, will base its decision on the financial statement of the applicant, which must, of course, be supported by a favourable report on character and efficiency. This attitude is inevitable in a large organization necessarily based on inflexible rules and practcies, and with the spectacular growth of our great banks in these days of mergers, this tendency will doubtless become even more intensified in the future.

The Canadian West has given birth to many unorthodox and startling ideas on banking and credit. It has seemed to the Western farmer that our great chartered banks are commercially rather than agriculturally "minded",

and that no adequate effort has been made to meet the credit requirements of the farm. One important grievance has been the complete absence of intermediary credit facilities in Canada, *i.e.*, loans extending over periods of from six months to three years, peculiarly suited to agricultural requirements and essential to the proper development of animal husbandry. The chartered banks very properly point out that such is not legitimate banking, according to Canadian standards, as their assets must be maintained in "liquid" form. The farmer replies, that, such being the case, the most important link in the agricultural banking chain is evidently missing and wants to know who is going to supply it. No answer. The United States created the remedy years ago, and it has proven most effective there. Our farmers want to know where they are to look for relief.

The present situation, in brief, is that, having ample capital available for loaning, no farmer entitled to a short term loan, according to his statement of assets and liabilities, will be refused reasonable assistance by any chartered bank in Canada. On the other hand, a farmer in that happy position will probably not be in special need of bank accommodation. A farmer in need of temporary assistance, without a sufficient surplus of liquid assets, would not be regarded as a safe banking risk. The moral asset, by itself, has no particular banking value. It will be clear that in a country still in the throes of the colonization state, the latter class will be vastly in the majority. Our banks, being what they are, cannot render them any service. Agriculture is merely the victim of a system admirably adapted to other lines of activity, which, however, with the best will in the world, cannot be adjusted to its short term credit requirements.

The problem of intermediary credit is, however, one that our chartered banks could readily solve, with or without government intervention. The special need for this class of credit has been brought to their attention time and again. With this class of credit available, western farmers could well afford to rest content with the comparatively limited short term credit facilities available. Until agricultural intermediary credit, ranging from six months to three years, is available, our animal husbandry development will be retarded. The government took the lead in solving this problem south of the line by establishing a chain of twelve intermediary Credit Banks for the purpose of rediscounting farmers' paper running for a period up to three years. If our chartered banks persistently decline to deal with this agricultural need, the farmers must look to the Federal Government for the same aid as has recently been given in the matter of mortgage loans.

The Guide to Parnassus

By

W. D. WOODHEAD

THE modern reader can scarcely complain that the poetry of to-day shows any lack of variety. There can be few experiments in the poetic field that remain still untried; and the slopes of Parnassus are covered with a motley throng of toilers who attempt the ascent by every possible mode of progression. The slow pedestrian is left far behind by the hundred-horsepower school who shoot to the summit almost at a bound. Others you may see riding on asses, and some plodding along laboriously on stilts: but perhaps the strangest sight of all is the venturesome aspirant who mounts the slope walking backwards, so that he cannot see his goal. In some cases the traditional poetic costume, slouch hat and flowing tie, has disappeared, and the devotee toils along oblivious that he is wearing a fool's cap-and-bells.

The trouble with most of our would-be poets is that they need a guiding principle, a chart and compass by which to steer: but by a happy accident I believe that I am in a position to supply that guiding principle.

A poet who was much honoured and respected some years ago informs us that

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact.

But it was not until I read an unusual poem by Mr. E. E. Cummings in the *Dial* for April, 1922, that the true hint contained in this message flashed home to me. The juxtaposition of lunatic and poet is by no means accidental; and indeed Plato suggested something similar many centuries ago when he insisted that there was an element of madness in poets: the lines are intended to convey to budding bards that the building at the summit of Parnassus, which is the goal of all true bards, is not the Muses' Temple, but Bedlam. Has Mr. Cummings made this momentous discovery? To this question I cannot give a better answer than by quoting perhaps the most striking, certainly one of the shortest lines, of his great poem: "yes, By god."

Before I pass on to a further examination of his production, I must mention that there are two other brief lines, the simplicity of which impressed me so much that I cannot forbear to quote them. Fortunately they run consecutively, so that they may be written together as they are printed in the original, thus:

"and
i feel."

The poem itself, as all good poetry should be, is non-metrical. The trammels and hindrances of metre and rhyme are after all like a tight-fitting

suit which the slightest ebullition of excitement or emotion may rend and ruin. The *antimetrist* can work in shirt-sleeves and overalls, and how much more comfortable that is, and how much more representative of true democratic feeling. Moreover, the danger that poetry may be mistaken for prose can always be overcome by the exercise of a little ingenuity: and Mr. Cummings has at the outset skilfully suggested the nature of his work by giving it the charming title of "Poem."

An unusual feature of his work (the subject of which, I should mention, is a reverie on a barrelorganmonkey with eyeswhicheversmile) is his elimination of the grosser clogs to freedom of expression, such as fullstops and capital letters. The modest author reveals a true democratic hundred-per-cent unhyphenated American spirit by steadfastly refusing to use a capital I. He is in fact as anti-capitalistic as the most rabid socialist. Mr. Cummings has also taken a hint from the syncopated rhythms of modern jazz music, and sprinkles his commas in unexpected places, as in the following passage:

the monkey will sit, up, and look at, you with his solemn blinky eyeswhichneversmile and after he has caught a, penny or three, pennies he will be thrown a peanut (which he will open skilfully with his, mouth carefully holding, it, in his toylike hand.

Very neat and, novel what?

Unfortunately limits of space prevent me from giving the poem in its entirety, but I may succeed in satisfying the curious reader by quoting the last line or stanza:

for i am they are pointing at the queer monkey with a little oldish doll-like face and hairy arms like an ogre and rubbercoloured hands and feet filled with quick fingers and a remarkable tail which is allbyitself alive. (and he has a little red coat with i have a real pocket in it and the round funny hat with a big feather is tied under myhis chin.) that climbs and cries and runs and floats like a toy at the end of a string.

Observe how completely the writer has succeeded in identifying himself with the monkey. Far be it from me to ape his style, but could any reader i, ask deny the power-ful impression produced by this, very stimulating and unusual poetic, masterpiece no By god.

A Boy's-eye View of Canadian Politics

By
A. D. D.

This article is an authentic expression of opinion from a Canadian boy. The writer is spending a year abroad in study, and has found that absence from his country not only makes the heart grow fonder, but also makes him see things in Canada in a new or fresher light. The article was sent in to us unsolicited, and apart from the usual minor editorial corrections, is printed as we received it.

In our opinion the article has importance as it stands, for two reasons. It is sincere and it is youthful. A considerable depth of genuine political interest and real love of country lies behind this somewhat blunt attack on Canadian politics, and while those feelings are shared by a growing number of young Canadians, they seldom become so articulate. The writer is therefore speaking for more than himself and addresses many who, probably without considering how earnest a growing mind may be, have often been guilty in a jocular way of the same sweeping condemnation which this young writer levels at Canadian politics.

IT is not the regular privilege of a Canadian boy to have any great knowledge of politics. Of course, he is not entirely ignorant, and if his choice of school has been fortunate, he has learnt a certain amount concerning the forms of government of his country. He has been duly impressed that at the head of the governing system in Canada is the Governor-General, representing the King, who, he gathers, has no real power whatsoever. The active governing body is Parliament consisting of two Houses, of which the Senate corresponds to the House of Lords in England, and acts as a check upon the House of Commons, which really legislates for the country. From these two chambers is drawn an "executive committee of Parliament," the "Cabinet," whose members are heads of the government departments. Combining this solid and assuring, though somewhat meagre instruction with tit-bits of information he picks up elsewhere, the boy forms his first general impression of Canadian politics. (This first impression is a very pretty one, consisting of a vague idea that Canada is governed by sets of great men from a beautiful block of buildings in Ottawa.) If the boy has been unusually fortunate, he has also learnt some of the interesting things in Canadian history, outside of the taking of Quebec and similar exciting events. He has scraped acquaintance with great figures in the political history of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and others. Nevertheless, he is probably more familiar with the names of the greater British statesmen, the Pitts, Gladstone and Disraeli, and others.

Impressed by the wonders of the Canadian constitution, and by the renown of men who have made their names in political life, both in this country and in England, the boy begins to think these matters over, at the same time forming vague ambitions of a political career, which appears so attractive and inspiring. Shortly after the formation of these ideas he is asked, as every boy is asked at least once a week, "what he wants to be." He answers that he would like to enter politics. What follows? A comment on the splendour of his ambitions?—Rather not. On the contrary, it is a pitying smile and a remark that "Politics is a dirty game," or "It would be a good thing to have one straight man at Ottawa," or, again, "Keep away from it, my boy; you don't want to be a crook." His elders then look at each other amusedly as much as to say, "Imagine, the poor lad actually thinks he wants to be a politician. He'll soon get that knocked out of him," and the subject is changed.

After this disheartening incident has been repeated a number of times with only slight variations, the boy's faith is considerably shaken, if not absolutely destroyed, and he also learns to make cynical remarks about political life in Canada, as do too many of his elders. Thus possible members of Parliament are lost to the country. However, the boy may have learnt not to trust his elders too implicitly, and he resolves to find out more about this strange world of politics. He proceeds to read books, newspapers, and periodicals, and listen to the conversation of intelligent people on the subject whenever possible.

The boy has learnt before that Canada is a democracy, but it now remains for him to see exactly how much the "demos" governs the country. The key to a democratic system such as Canada's is naturally the elections to the House of Commons. But on studying the general elections during past years, the boy will be a little amused by this democratic principle. Our elections are fought very little on issues, a trifle more on men, but chiefly on parties. Party politics are a good thing to a certain degree, and necessary for the functioning of Canada's constitution, but they have been too highly perfected. The elections are merely struggles between two political machines to gain control of the government. As some of their ammunition, these machines use issues and personalities. Whenever a question comes up before the country, the leaders of one party rush to seize the best side, that is to take the viewpoint that will catch the most votes. The party that moves more slowly must take the other and weaker side. At election time the chiefs of the organizations speak very seriously to the electors concerning these questions confronting the country, making all sorts of faithful promises, but afterwards filing away their speeches, and forgetting all about their contents for the next four or five years. After the smoke of an election battle has cleared away, it appears that one party has had a better organization than the other, and so it goes into office.

Being in office is a very pleasant and remunerative pursuit for a group of professional politicians. It is not necessary to enter into all the details, but the pleasures and opportunities are many. There are minor positions to be distributed among minor faithful party workers; there are contracts to let; there are judgeships to be filled by the more clever members of the party who desire a rest, and have a right to demand a good pension for their services;

and there are also the Senate seats for partisans who have rendered service to their party, but who have only the brains or the time to be Senators. The Senate has progressed far from its original purpose in becoming a plaything of party politics, an honorary debating society, membership in which rewards faithful service to a party.

When he has reached this stage the boy realizes that Canada cannot be governed by the proper will of the people, when the people have only the choice of two political machines for their government. If a man does not favour one party for some reason, he may cast his vote for the second. But if the second party comes into power it will act nearly exactly as the other would, in spite of all the speeches. Where then does the will of the people come in? It seems rather disgusting to the boy that the political leaders work only for themselves and for their party, never for Canada.

But if the will of the people does not rule in Canada, there is something else that does. There are real forces moving behind this system of camouflage and sham. The prime minister and his cabinet, supported by Parliament, nominally govern the country, but the men who actually direct Canada are not those who have their names in the papers as leaders of the government, but rather the much talked-of and little-known "big-interests." It is their will which rules the country. They do not nominally govern Canada, but Canada is governed for them, which comes to the same thing. It is they who have the "say" when any question of importance, or any question at all affecting them, is being considered. These "big-interests" have the whole governmental system of Canada under their thumb. It is they who supply the party organizations, and defray the expenses of costly election campaigns. They are never out of power. They never lose an election because they have always backed both parties. It must be understood that it is not meant that three or four men in a back-office on St. James Street govern Canada for themselves, but rather that "big business," or "capital" as a whole influences the government so much, that it practically governs the country.

If this is so, the politicians have very little of importance to do. They may simply squabble among themselves about minor issues which do not affect "big business," and which are allowed to take up a great deal of space in the daily press. This absence of power of serious decision might well be one of the reasons for the poor state of Canadian politics. It is often said that the standard of men in the two Houses is now much lower than it used to be. When Parliament has no great responsibilities, naturally it will not attract great men. The brains of the Dominion all go into business or the professions, seldom into politics. The very opposite is said to be true of England and France, where the best brains of the country take up politics.

There is one possible reason for this state of affairs, but a reason which is an excuse. Canada is a young country, and as yet there is no great wealth accumulated in her families, as in England. There are very few young men who may have a good-sized income without working for it. Therefore, the best men of the Dominion must make money to live on, they cannot waste time making speeches in Parliament. But they do not stop when they have made a certain amount of money, they must go on making more all their lives, though, as a man's resources become large, he may gradually begin to take a little hand in the underground government of Canada. Thus a great many of

the cleverest men of the country spend all their life accumulating wealth, instead of giving the country the benefit of their ability by taking a hand in her government.

Besides the two given above, there is a third reason for the low standard of men in Canadian political life. It is one that was the cause of the boy's experiences on expressing his political ambitions, and which is caused by the party system as the boy has seen it before. It is a tradition that has grown steadily since the early days of the Dominion, and has assumed especially large proportions during recent years—a tradition that politics is a dirty game. This idea has been firmly planted in each generation and is now very strongly held by the present rising generation. But the worst of it is that it is true. In the lives of our political figures we read of deep corruption even on the part of the greatest we have had. A large part of our political system seems to be composed of practices that are unethical, though they are recognized as the usual thing in Canada. In fact, Canadians have become so hardened to this state of affairs, that sometimes it even seems for a moment that politics has become less corrupt during the last few years.

It will be easily seen that the best men of the country do not wish to take up a career in an atmosphere that is corrupt, to attempt to make an honest name for themselves in a "crooked game."

Having investigated these evils and causes of evils, the boy sees clearly that they are all closely interlocking. The corruption in political life, the low standard of men, the domination of Ottawa by "big interests," all three are inter-dependent. If one is rectified, the others will follow automatically. But there is only one of which it is practical to attempt the remedy,—the standard of men in political life. Politics do not necessarily have to be corrupt, much as many Canadians insist they should, and if really great men could be induced to run for Parliament they would do away with corruption, and at the same time free themselves from the dictatorship of improper outside interests. Canada's great men of to-morrow are among the present rising generation. If these generations are convinced as a whole that decent people simply do not go into politics, then none of their better members will attempt a political career. Thus the standard of men at Ottawa will continue to become lower, and the evils continue to increase. But surely this must not be allowed to happen. At least some of Canada's young men and boys should be convinced by some means that they ought to endeavour ultimately to take part in the political life of their country. To bring this about a change in attitude is necessary. First, among the present ruling generation. They should learn not to insist to the rising generations that politics is a bad place. They should realize that however corrupt government may be, it is still the government, and should be composed of the best brains of the country. They should do their best to convince the young man that politics needs him, that he ought to be patriotic, not simply in a flag-waving way, but by being prepared to sacrifice a little for his country; by studying Canada's problems, and spending time and brains on fitting himself to endeavour to take part in her government. If older people could be brought to adopt this attitude, the young men would follow quickly. They would see that in politics there is a great field to gain honour and renown; a position where they can best use their ability for the good of their country, and where they can be of great

service to their fellow men. Then, as these young men grow up, there will be good men going to Ottawa, the best intellects and characters striving for places in Parliament, and the future of Canada will be assured, a future of greatness, prosperity, and independence from everything save the British Empire,—a future of good government by the country's best men who will govern Canada for herself and her people.

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JUDGE W. S. STEWART concludes his interesting discussion of Prince Edward Island's entrance into confederation in this issue.

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About Hats

By

W. B. Howell

"What Custome wills in all things, should we doo't?"

WHEN King Amanullah, dressed in a top hat, a jazz sweater and plus fours, burst out of the train on his return to Kabul after his recent trip to Europe, he was quivering with eagerness to commence the work of raising his country to its rightful place among the great powers. He had observed during his travels that the rulers of all great countries are surrounded by men in top hats, and in his simple Afghan way, leaped to the conclusion that the greatness of rulers and of nations is, in some mysterious way, due to these hats.

The King's aspirations quickly became known, and soon there was not a male member of his council of state, his household or of the smart set, in Kabul, who did not wear a top hat. If His Majesty's zeal had carried him no further than this all would have been well. He was still able to walk about his capital in comfort without more than half-a-dozen attempts on his life each time he went out. But, unfortunately, he was not sufficiently careful to avoid offending the religious susceptibilities of his subjects in his efforts to force reform upon them. It was reported in the Afghan press, a few weeks after his return, that he had said in a "Wake up, Afghanistan" speech delivered at one of the weekly luncheons of the Kandahar Business-Men's-Glad-Hand-and-Slush Club that what the country needed was "less Allah Akbar and more toppers." The next day the streets of Kabul were blocked by men ravening for his blood.

About this time a gentleman named Bacha-i-Saqao, the leader of the Moslem Fundamentalist party, put a price upon the King's head. The full significance of this disrespectful act has not been appreciated in the Western world. It was taken for granted that Saqao, solicitous for the welfare of his country and his religion, feared the King's influence and wished to prevent it from being exerted. To a certain extent this supposition was justified. But there was something more. Saqao specifically stated in the advertisement which he inserted in the "Kabul Daily Intelligencer and Family Herald" that unless the King had his hat on, when his head was handed in, no money would be paid. The truth is, that Saqao had set his heart upon getting the King's hat. To western minds this means of stealing the hat of a royal personage seems barbarous, but it is merely an example of Afghan business efficiency. In no other way could there be any certainty that the hat was the right one. It might be thought that Bacha-i-Saqao wanted the hat for the purpose of wearing, but this would be a mistake, for it is a curious fact about top hats that no one unaccustomed to them wishes to put one on his head. He wants to throw things at it or kick it. It is only when their minds are de-

graded by civilization that men can look upon a civilized hat and not be stirred by strong emotion. Thus the native of Central Africa, when he sees for the first time a white man wearing a top hat, is convulsed with laughter. In a semi-civilized community, such as one finds in a small Ontario town, the emotion aroused is one of hate and anger. Even in our large cities, we Canadians have never really become accustomed to the top hat, and feel self-conscious when we wear it in the street. We reserve it for weddings and funerals, but are careful, when we can, to sneak to and from such celebrations in a private car or taxi-cab. There are still men, it is true, who go forth on Sunday mornings with their wives, their children and their top hats, but it is not till they have done this for years that they become hardened and lose their self-consciousness. Their hats, being usually a size or two too small, are not worn as they should be, tilted backwards and resting lightly on the ears.

"One walked between his wife and child
With measured foot fall, firm and mild;
And now and then he gravely smiled."

Well for him that he only smiled! Had he laughed his top hat would have been rolling in the dust. I suspect that he was one of those mildly rollicking fellows who wears grey spats.

The custom of uncovering the head as a sign of greeting and respect is a very ancient one and owes its origin to the fact that the first hatters, like the present-day ones, were unable to design a hat which did not make its wearer look ridiculous. Since the instinct of every man is to try to appear as imposing, or at least, as little ridiculous as possible, in the presence of women, a man naturally removed his hat whenever he met a woman, and the custom persisted long after the reason for it had been forgotten. The custom has always been confined to the male sex, because most women are, by nature, unable to appreciate anything ridiculous in their own clothes.

In the age of chivalry the wearer of armour found himself at a disadvantage because he could not remove his helmet until his squire had undone its fastenings. The appearance of a lady was the signal for the squire to set hurriedly to work with a screwdriver and monkey wrench; but it often happened that she had gone past and was disappearing in the distance before the helmet could be raised. So much ill-temper and delay resulted from these incidents that the knights came in time to limit themselves to making a motion of the hand towards the head when a pretty woman went by. They could at least show her that she was not altogether unobserved. It was in this way that the military salute originated.

The more one considers the subject of hats the easier it is to understand the origin of the expression "as mad as a hatter". Yet there must have been in the past, as there are in the present, degrees of madness, even among hatters. The inventor of the cloth cap with a peak was only mildly insane, perhaps little more than a fool. The bowler and the straw hat, on the other hand, were devised by a cunning maniac who set himself to invent hats which would make sane people as mad as he was himself.

The subject of headdress in the army is not without interest, even to the civilian. From remote times there has been, at Whitehall, a committee which

sits on army clothing. Its personnel is made up of elderly officers who have outlived their usefulness. It has, in the course of centuries, formulated certain principles for the guidance of army clothiers in the designing of the soldiers' headdress. These principles are:

1st. The soldier's headdress must be as uncomfortable as possible. This object can be achieved by making it (*a*) hot, (*b*) hard, (*c*) heavy. No covering for the soldier's head equals the Guardsman's bearskin as a cause of discomfort from heat, though the Highlander's feather bonnet and the busby are not without merits in this respect. In helmets it is the qualities of heaviness and rigidity that make them suitable, though some of those supplied in the not very distant past, to the white troops in India, had a heat value almost equal to the bearskin. It seems strange that troops campaigning in the tropics have never been supplied with a hot water bottle to wear inside the helmet. Some of the helmets issued to the cavalry in the Boer War were made in such a way that unless they were held on by hand, they fell off when the wearer's horse moved faster than a walk. This was the culminating effort of human ingenuity in devising uncomfortable headgear for the soldier. Why the pattern was changed is unknown.

2nd. The soldier's headdress must be as conspicuous as possible. General Lord Mutton-Hedd, who introduced the pipe-claying of helmets, considered that it was "not cricket" to steal up on an enemy unobserved, and attack him.

3rd. The soldier's headdress must afford no protection against violence. In Cromwell's time the chairman of the clothing committee, Colonel Hew-Agag-in-pieces-before-the-Lord, abolished the steel helmet, and his successors kept it out of the army until the European War. In August, 1914, the members of the clothing committee were at once detailed by Lord Kitchener to more active work, such as filing nominal rolls, and their places were taken by amateurs, ignorant alike of war and army tradition. To them is due the blame for introducing the steel helmet again after two hundred and fifty years.

Unthinking readers of Napier's "History of the Peninsular War" find themselves awed by the courage of Wellington's men. But those who read with discernment know that it was not his stout heart that won glory for the British soldier, it was his close-fitting uniform, his tight leather stock and cross belts, his shako and his hundred pound equipment. He knew that no wound could add to his discomforts.

The introduction of khaki was forced upon the gentlemen of the clothing committee. It was the dawn of a new era in war. Until then it had been considered better to have a soldier dead in a gorgeous uniform than alive in a drab one. And there was always the advantage that the country was saved the expense of transporting him home.

It is not generally known that the design for the "pill-box" was a joke on the part of a junior clerk in a firm of army clothiers in London. The glengarry originated from a small piece of plaid, folded on itself two or three times, which the Highlanders used for the purpose of supplementing the

backs of their indelicately short skirts when sitting down in cold or wet places. This primitive cushion was carried on the head when its owner moved about because he had no pockets into which to put it, and in time, it took on the functions of a cap. Antiquarians tell us that it was not until Scotchmen began to visit England that pockets were made in their clothes. Such was the fortitude of the Highlander at that remote time that he never even hoped to be warm at both ends at once.

One of the most uncomfortable forms of headdress is the royal crown. It has a hard, cold, unsympathetic rim, and makes the wearer feel conspicuous. Like the top hat, it must never be worn with brown boots. Unlike the top hat, it is not injured by being sat upon.

The custom of scratching the head in society, though not approved of by the best modern writers on etiquette, dates from the time of the Roman Empire. The finger-nails of the Roman Emperor, as he rode in his triumph, were constantly busy with his scalp, for he wore the itchiest of head-wear, the laurel wreath.

Granted that civilized man must continue to wear hats which are ugly, expensive, fragile and uncomfortable, it might still be possible to mitigate some of their more serious defects. The top hat might have a peak as a protection against the glare of the sun, a chin-strap for windy days, and a cover for rainy ones. For wear in the more backward countries, where murder is one of the commonplace events of daily life, it would have to be bullet proof. Such a hat might become the rage in Afganistan, Mexico or Chicago.

Cross Currents Influencing the Island's Decision as to Union with Canada

By Judge W. S. Stewart

(*Continued from December Issue*)

The play came to a speedy end, the last move losing the game to the Island government. This letter was sent at once to the Canadian premier, who was too shrewd a man not to see that it was written with the knowledge and approval of the government. All he had to do was to stand pat and the ball would soon be at his feet. He did stand pat, compelling the Island government to take the initiative in the negotiations that followed.

The government played its cards with little skill and less shrewdness. To permit the Bank's president to take a hand in the game, nervous and harassed as he must have been over the Bank's affairs with little thought or concern of what might happen to the Island, so long as he could hit on some plan of saving the Bank, showed scant foresight and poor diplomacy. This was the more surprising because the records of the Island show that its financial condition was then in good shape and thoroughly sound.

A speedy agreement soon followed which gave the Island very little more than had been offered and summarily rejected in December, 1869. It received a yearly increase of $5,000. for the support of its government and Legislation, and also a small increase on the difference between the amount of its debt and that of the Dominion.

The government submitted the terms agreed on to the judgment of the electorate in a general election with the result that with the rejection of the terms the government sustained a complete defeat. Thereupon the leader of the opposition was called upon and formed a new government which received the support of a large majority in the Legislature. Desiring to obtain better terms than those the people rejected at the polls, he renewed the negotiations with Ottawa. In this he succeeded to the extent of securing an additional amount of about $22,000. a year on that item of the terms dealing with the difference in debt. Without giving the people an opportunity of passing upon these, the Legislature with almost complete unanimity (only two dissenting) voted acceptance.

This not only ended the series of bargainings, moves and countermoves, but completely paved the way for the Island becoming part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada on July 1st, 1873.

Confederation with Canada accomplished great changes in the industrial position of the Island. The census of 1871 shows that there were in the year

1870 fifty-eight tanneries in the Island which in that year manufactured 197,031 pounds of finished leather. It would appear that all the hides grown on the Island were then manufactured at home into finished products. To-day there is not a tannery existing in any part of the Province, and all the large quantity of our raw hides are sent to be treated elsewhere. Before Union we manufactured practically all the boots and shoes used by our people. To-day there is not to be found within our bounds a boot or shoe factory nor any individual showmaker engaged in the making of footwear. A few scattered repair shops are the only remaining evidence of what was once a prosperous industry.

At that time all the household and office furniture, all the carts, trucks, truck wagons, riding wagons, wood sleighs, jaunting sleighs, sleigh robes, saddles and harness of all kinds, and almost all the farming implements then used were made and well made by resident Island workmen. Misfortune and disaster have so completely overtaken these that to-day only a few small repair shops remain as mementos of an active and energetic past.

There were then also four cloth factories with an annual output of 339,498 yards of cloth, twenty brick kilns with a yearly turnover of 1,556,245 bricks, 116 lime kilns producing each year 56,787 barrels of lime, 65 cooper shops making 42,278 barrels, 145 grist mills, 47 carding mills, 181 saw mills, 137 shingle and lath mills and nine flax manufactories. All these have gone, disappeared, vanished into nothingness with scarcely a smithy standing to tell the tale of our once manufacturing greatness. Such is the dismal story told by the census.

Notwithstanding all this, however, it is safe to say that on the whole the Island has not been injured, but benefitted, by union with Canada. Its destiny clearly pointed in that direction and no one should stand too long in the way of fate. With Union the bane of landlordism has been destroyed and the people now enjoy the satisfaction of full ownership. The landlords soon found out that they could not, after Union had taken place, play any longer at Ottawa the game they so long and so successfully played at Downing Street.

The wonderful artificial harbours constructed at Tormentine and Borden, and with the powerful ice-breaking car ferry steamers making daily trips all the year round between the Capes, a complete revolution has been accomplished in the Island's means of transportation.

Confederation has greatly benefitted the agriculturist in the continued assistance given by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in everything pertaining to improved methods of farming and in the establishment of cheese and butter factories all over the Island.

It may be said that if the Island had remained independent all this could have been accomplished just the same. This may well be doubted. The Island people were always champion free traders. They believed in and fought for a low tariff. They would tolerate nothing else. To them high tariff was anathema and direct taxation worse than a plague. It can scarcely be supposed that a people holding such views would permit their legislators to go into debt to the extent of the very many millions of dollars that the Dominion

government spent in building ice-breaking steamers, branch railways, lighthouses, artificial harbours, car ferry steamers and other aids to navigation.

But over and above and away and beyond the consideration of everything material there is the value of the broadening influence and pride in belonging to a great country like Canada whose achievements in many lines of effort and notable successes are commanding to-day the interest, attention and enthusiastic admiration of all the nations of the world. If we can feel pride in the Canada of to-day, what limit can be set to that pride when Canada shall in the future take its place as it surely will, if Canadians prove true to themselves, as the head and centre of that sisterhood of nations composing the British Empire.

A recent event illustrates the worth and value in a psychological sense of citizenship in a country big enough and important enough to attract the attention of the civilized world rather than in a small out of the way place that very few people of the world at large have ever heard tell of.

At the Olympic games held this year at Amsterdam, Holland, Percy Williams, hailing from British Columbia, that far western confine of our country, brought high distinction and great honour both to himself and all Canada in defeating the world's most famous athletes in two of the important contests competed there.

Can it be imagined if Prince Edward Island, small and insignificant in a world sense as it is, were a separate colony entirely disconnected with Canada, that its people would take the deep interest and great pride they now feel in the glorious achievement of young Williams? The disposition to cheer and honour him and glorify his exploit is about as strong here as in any part of the Province of British Columbia just because he is a fellow Canadian whom though we have not seen, yet have learned how exceptionally he distinguished himself in contests against the world's best.

These are some of the things that tend, by helping to enlarge our sympathies, expand our vision and broaden our view point, to create a robust Canadian citizenship and to unite in one patriotic whole the people of the several provinces.

John Galt and the Canada Company

By J. GALT

JOHN GALT was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 2nd of May, 1779. As a child, he was delicately constituted, and as a boy could not enter into the games and fun of his playmates, so was constrained to make most of his pleasures himself, the result being that he became very much interested in the cultivation of flowers. To use his own words, "I have no remembrance of the enjoyment of perfect health, for years, and yet I was not really ill."

When not engaged with his flowers, he would lounge on his bed and concoct stories and ballads of all sorts, and study different styles of books. He entered the school at Irvine and, strange to say, Mr. Eckford, the grand architect and builder of the American navy, was one of his schoolfellows and a close friend.

A few years afterwards his family moved to Greenock, where he passed the next 15 years. He then went to London, where he entered Lincoln's Inn of which he was a member. Having failed in business through his partner's fault and thoroughly sick of law, he decided to go abroad and see if a thorough change would improve his health. While at Gibraltar, he fell in with Lord Byron, and they journeyed together through the Mediterranean and the East. Galt was then about 30 years of age. Byron was a little younger.

In 1814, Galt was appointed by the Government to adjust the claims of certain leading inhabitants of Canada on account of damages sustained during the war of 1812, and after that business was successfully carried out he started the Canada Company and returned to this country in 1826. It was really his first visit to Canada that made Galt realize the great possibilities of a colonization scheme in this part of the world.

In 1823, Galt published his historical romance, *Ringan Galhaize*, which Sir George Douglass in the weekly *Scotsman* says he prefers to Sir Walter Scott. Be that as it may, Galt was not very much enamored of his own writings, for in one letter he says, "I shall not be justly dealt with if I am considered merely as a literary man;" while in another place he says, "To write novels was easy enough, but to found the Canada Company was another matter." He was confident that he should be remembered for that, when as an author he had been forgotten.

The Canada Company was to be the crowning achievement of his life. For, as a boy in Greenock, he had had his dreams of commercial triumphs, and later, as a young man, he had made business ventures in London, but

none had as yet succeeded. Now was Galt consoled by his success and fame as a novelist. He preferred, he said, to do things that others might write about rather than make books himself. The Canada Company was to give him his chance.

The Company was formed in 1824, but the terms of its bargain with the Government were not settled until two years afterwards. It was a fairly large scheme. The Company was to buy from the Government over two million acres in western Canada, for which they were to pay $1,750,000. This territory was known as the Huron Tract, commencing some 20 miles east of the present site of Guelph and extending to Lake Huron. The Company's charter was granted in August, 1826. A few weeks later Galt was on his way to Upper Canada. He spent only three years in Canada, but in that short time he did a good deal. He established settlers, cut roads through the forest, founded two towns, won the devoted loyalty of his assistants, irritated the Company's directors in London, and quarrelled with Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lieutenant-Governor.

York, as Toronto was then called, was not a very impressive place; "one of the vilest blue-devil haunts on the face of the earth," as Galt described it, and he knew it well. He had been there before and had very little affection for the place. The population was about 1,700. There was only one proper street, and, as Mark Tapley said of Eden: "There never was such a handy place for clay." Its public buildings were few and undistinguished, and the low, marshy site was an excellent breeding-place for mosquitoes.

Galt rented a room in the Steamboat Hotel, and began to receive applications for land. He had been sent out to Canada merely to make inquiries on behalf of the Company, but soon his powers were enlarged by being made superintendent. This enabled him to deal with the stream of emigrants expected in the spring.

When Spring came Galt began to carry out a scheme dear to his heart—the founding of a town on the Company's lands. A site had already been chosen. The ceremony was to take place on St. George's Day, and the town was to be called Guelph.

On the 23rd of April, Galt, Prior and Dunlop arrived at the appointed place rather late in the evening, soaking wet from the rain that had been falling all day as they made their way through the forest, but full of "pep", as the present generation would say. A large maple tree was selected by Galt, and after he had struck the first blow the tree was felled, the stump levelled off, and at an early date a sun dial was erected upon it which acted as town clock for years. There was a very considerable ceremony in connection with the founding of Guelph; far more so than in the case of Goderich, which took place some time later.

Galt's next task after the founding of Guelph was the thorough inspection of the Company's land. The plan was for Dunlop to make his way through the forest direct to the mouth of the river known to the Indians as Menesetung (in their language, Healing Waters), while Galt went north and west to Penetanguishene, where he was met by Admiral Bayfield and taken to the appointed meeting place with Dunlop, on board the Gunboat "Bee."

Dunlop and his men, among them Brant, the Mohawk chief, had had their share of adventures and hardships on their eighty-mile tramp through the bush. But occasional lack of food and abundance of mosquitoes did not prevent Dunlop calling the Huron tract "the most beautiful country in Canada." In a letter he wrote to his sister in Scotland, he stated: "While so many poor people are in a state next to starvation with you, I could easily set eighty thousand families in a fair way to make themselves independent in a few years here. This is the country of all others for game. In sailing along in our canoe, three days ago, we saw on the banks no less than ten deer, and the Indians sold us haunches for three pints of flour, valued at about 2½d. or five cents, so that food is not very scarce in these parts. As for fish, one man with a spear catches as many in two hours as thirty-five men can eat in a day."

A site was chosen for the town of Goderich near the mouth of the Menesetung River, and then Galt sailed down to Detroit. They went to the theatre in the evening, and were surprised and gratified when the orchestra struck up "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King." "This circumstance," says Galt, "though it savors of vanity, I am irresistibly led to mention, and further that I was afterwards delighted by a number of Scottish airs."

On his return to Guelph, Galt dined the town in the half-built market. An ox was roasted whole. Pails of whiskey (at two shillings a gallon) were passed round, while enthusiastic speeches on the work of the Company and the future of Guelph were made.

The cutting of a road from Guelph to Goderich—an eighty-mile lane through the forest—was next undertaken. Some of the country was swampy, and at one time there were forty cases of ague to be looked after, but the road was driven through, and for the first time overland communication was opened up between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron. Just one hundred years afterwards, this same road was completed by the Ontario Government. "If you tell me of new books," wrote Galt to a friend in Scotland, "I can tell you of new towns cut out of the wilderness."

Prior had charge of the road-work. To replace him at Guelph, Galt engaged an energetic young Englishman, Samuel Strickland.

"You will have charge," Galt told him, "of the Company's stores, keep the labour-rolls, and superintend the road-making and bridge-building, and indeed everything connected with the practical part of the settlement."

Strickland seems to have been a man after Dr. Dunlop's own heart, and they were continually concocting some trick or other on the accountant sent out by the Company.

About this time the Company Directors commenced to annoy Galt in every possible way. There is one letter, finding fault with him for cutting down so many forest trees, for, as the letter goes on to say, "this will have great effect on the climate, and might make the winter roads impassable on account of curtailing the fall of snow." Quite a lot of trees have been cut since then, but even yet we have enough for winter roads.

They then sent out an Englishman as accountant, to audit the books and check any extravagance. The man was a Cockney of the worst type by the

name of Smith. It can be easily understood that with a man of Galt's haughty temperament it was not long before there was serious trouble with his chiefs in London.

In the meantime poor Smith had a miserable time, for Dunlop with his caustic tongue and anything but gentle tricks, and Strickland with his sharp wit, made life for him almost unbearable.

There is rather a good story told about a little incident that took place not far from where Stratford now stands. It sppears that in journeying from Guelph to Goderich Dunlop had started a halfway store, and upon a journey he was forced to make with Smith they entered the store. As soon as the storekeeper saw the Doctor he called him to one side and whispered something to him; whereupon the Doctor, after looking about, asked Smith to hand him a nail from a certain barrel. The victim at once put in his hand to comply, when, with a cry that could be heard miles away, he pulled out his hand and was very busy for some time extracting porcupine quills. It appears that the storekeeper had that day caught a porcupine alive and put in the barrel. The Doctor enjoyed the joke immensely, even if Smith did not.

Not long after this Galt returned to England and interviewed the Directors, but could do nothing with them, as they had got tired of the scheme and were anxious to sell the lands back to the Government. This Galt, through his friendship with the Secretary of State, succeeded in preventing, and in 1833 wrote to a friend stating that "in little more than one year the shareholders of the Company have made above four hundred thousand pounds ($2,000,000), and the Earl of Dalhousie wrote and gave me full credit for the gain, and closed his letter with these words, 'Wherever I go, I shall always entertain that esteem and regard for you which began and grew in our acquaintance in Canada'."

About this time Galt was attending a Scottish feast or dinner and was sitting opposite the chairman, who happened to be the Duke of York, who had a very civilized regard for choice cookery, when, with a great flourish, the landlord placed before him a Haggis which was evidently ill-made; the bag was dingy—altogether an ugly, flabby trencher full of fat things. The Duke, alarmed at the apparition, called out, "Galt, what on earth is this?" Fascinated at the sight, he replied gravely: "A boiled pair of bagpipes." Tell it not in Gath—even at the risk of being forever reviled in Scotland, his Royal Highness immediately ordered the great chieftain of the pudding race ignominiously away.

I have told this story because it was at this same dinner that a subscription was raised for erecting a monument to Burns on Doonside. It was got up chiefly by Sir Alexander Boswell and Galt, and for the trouble he took Bailie Auld of Ayr presented him with a silver mounted Quaigh (a small drinking cup) made out of one of the rafters of Alloway Kirk. That same Quaigh is still in the writer's possession.

After a long and painful illness Galt died at Greenock, broken in heart and spirit, on the 11th day of April, 1839.

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BOOKS

RED MEXICO*

Red Mexico: and the author is an earnest Roman Catholic, a professional journalist, a believer in conservative dictatorships and, if one may judge from the fact that he is labelled "Captain" on the title page, he served in the late perfectly good war which the Russian revolution threatened to bring to an untimely end; moreover, he has also written a book entitled "The Bolshevik Persecution of Christianity". Every potential reader of *Red Mexico* will have no difficulty in guessing the sort of fare that is going to be served out to him and he will get it spiced and bubbling.

Red Mexico, and blue murder, and black crime that follows naturally on green envy of the white flowers of a blameless church; and no doubt Mr. McCullagh was purple with indignation while he wrote it all. His emotions are so chromatic that he quite fails to realise that the ordinary man finds the characters of most of his fellow men a quiet and rather indeterminate grey—neither wholly good nor wholly bad. It is only the fanatic and the journalist, determined at all costs to focus a profitable attention on his story, who paints in uniformly vivid colours everyone with whom he is brought in contact.

Mr. McCullagh is apparently both fanatic and journalist, and as such prefers inner light to mere mundane evidence in order to support his case. Most of his stories have no authority given for them whatsoever; on the few occasions when he does quote a newspaper as evidence for what he says it is not unusual for an enquiring reader to discover that it is one that is in open political or religious antagonism to the Mexican government, though Mr. McCullagh gives no hint of this fact; this is true, for instance, of the Mexican "Excelsior" and the Catholic "Commonweal" of New York. President Wilson's Mexican policy is violently attacked on the evidence furnished by the speeches and writings of his political opponents, though Mr. McCullagh conveniently forgets to tell us which are Democrats and which Republicans. Dates of atrocities, which might have enabled one to check them, are often not given, and Mr. McCullagh is very coy about coming forward as an eye-witness himself; even in the long and very detailed account of the execution of Father Pro Juárez and his fellow prisioners, he definitely avoids saying that he was present; if he was not, the whole thing is the worst type of second-hand journalism, while at the best, his attempts at facetious descriptions of the spectators are in the worst of taste, for shorn of Mr. McCullagh's rather tawdry *journalese*, the story of the dignity with which these men met their end might have been a very moving one.

Even from his own pages can Mr. McCullagh's rather casual regard for exact truth be revealed. On the very same page (p. 87), on which he remarks that the anticlericals have "murdered American citizens at the average rate of five a week" ever since 1914, he quotes the official figures of the U.S. State

**Red Mexico*, by Francis McCullagh. 415 p. Louis Carrier & Co. $3.50.

Department for the ten years succeeding 1914 which show 546 murders of American subjects. Enough in all conscience, but not enough to justify Mr. McCullagh. He assures us that only one-fifteenth of the population are white, yet Roman Catholic prisoners are always "daughters of the hidalgos", or "the young sons of the Conquistadores" (p. 198); it is only later as an afterthought that he tells us that there are some arrested who are of pure Indian blood, so that he may affirm that Mexico is Catholic to the backbone.

But it is in the judicious suppression of the truth that he excels: no one would guess from the way he almost canonizes Porfirio Diaz because he was a conservative Dictator that that same Diaz fought shoulder to shoulder with the pestilential rogue, Benito Jaurez, against the good Catholic Emperor Maximilian. No one would guess that those Catholics whom he invariably terms martyrs are actually members of a political party engaged in armed revolt against the government of Mexico. And, worst of all, for to him the whole Mexican question is a mere case of attack on the Catholic Church, he never makes the slightest attempt to examine the reasons which lie behind that attack. He wants to believe that it is just greed and original sin, and therefore he believes it—or at any rate, he reiterates it *ad nauseam*. He totally fails to understand the difficulties of a government faced with a church which will not distinguish between things civil and things religious, which insists on using its spiritual powers to secure temporal and political ends.

The tragedy of the book is that Mr. McCullagh had a good case. Mexico, torn asunder by the economic interests of England and the United States, by the oil barons, by the Wall Street financiers and by the selfish needs of domestic American politics, is in a bad way. Its government is the prey of the two gangs of brigands who control the clericals and the anticlericals, respectively—and there is precious little to choose between them. To find out the reason for all this, to call the attention of the world to such notorious abuses, would have been a task worthy the doing, but in the hands of so preposterous a propagandist as Mr. McCullagh the case becomes a mere farrago of ill-judged invective and ill-judged praise, that in the end ceases even to astonish.

E. R. ADAIR.

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A HISTORY OF CANADA*

THIS 400-page volume has at least two interesting points about it. First, it is a concrete proof of the growth of American study of Canadian History which has led to the foundation of numerous chairs of Canadian History, the inclusion of the subject in many curricula, and great activity in the collection of Canadiana in different libraries, public and private, in the United States. Incidentally the negligence of Canadians in this last respect—namely, in the collection of rare Canadiana—is scarcely less than criminal, for scores and hundreds of rare volumes and unique MSS. which could have been secured not so many years ago for a fraction of their present price have gone south, whither Canadian students now have to migrate to do research in the history of their own country.

"A History of Canada", by Carl Wittke, Ph.D. Longmans Green & Co. $5.00.

It is perhaps some comfort that the Americans are justifying their acquisition of Canadiana by taking a lively interest in the history of the Dominion. Dr. Wittke's book is a sign of that interest.

The second feature of his book is that it belongs to the Borzoi Historical Series, edited by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, in which an effort is made to write history from "a world point of view."

This comprehensive ambition encourages the historian in the bold and sweeping use of his brush, and gives special place to the story of culture and institutions. But it subordinates what might be called the knight errantries of human nature—details of personality, chance incidents, prejudices of nationality, colour and religion, and makes stern demands on the style and vigour of the writer. The point is that the series presents history in a world setting, and this is probably the first time that a history of Canada has taken its place in a collection of studies embracing all ages and all civilizations.

Under these auspices, Dr. Wittke's book should command wide notice, and we know that already scores of students are applying to the reference shelves of libraries for his History of Canada.

There is a demand for a compendious and up-to-date Canadian History that grows stronger every day, and any attempt to supply it is laudable. This volume gathers together a fair quantity of the ground work of Canadian development, arranges it in headed paragraphs, and brings the story of the Dominion up to the year 1927. The index and the free use of dates make it an easy book of reference. "The period before 1763 has been treated very briefly," as the author explains, in order to make room for more recent history, and five chapters out of thirty-one are devoted to events including, and since, the War. A working bibliography concludes each chapter.

But it is impossible to be enthusiastic over Dr. Wittke's efforts, either as a piece of research or as a work of art. Judging from his bibliographies, he either does not read French or has thought fit practically to ignore the French historians of Canada. "Canada and its Provinces" (published in 1912) appears to be his main source of material; the style is pedestrian, though fairly clear, and though the volume deals largely with late 19th and 20th century Canadian history, there is no sign of the swelling sense of national unity and strength that is one of the most attractive aspects of the history of this country. We recognize, of course, that this spirit could hardly be appreciated at its full value by a non-Canadian, and the historical policy behind the Borzoi Series probably discourages (unconsciously) the historical portrayal of keen national feeling, except as an objective and, therefore, nearly dead fact.

Descending to details—of which the best history is made—we could suggest certain grammatical amendments, and the re-drafting of some of the paragraphs in the interests of coherence; the names, Sulte and Tarte, have no accent on the e. John A. Macdonald did not undertake the defense of Von Schultz after the "Hunters" invasion of 1838. And the following is a peculiarly *gauche* way of wrapping up a grain of truth: (in 1909) "stimulated by propagandists and munitions' interests desirous of large contracts, Anglo-German relations soon became so tense that many Canadians were convinced that Germany was plotting a European war and that consequently England

must arm to the teeth." Finally, there is the usual scanty half-dozen maps that are found in all Canadian histories—the boundary disputes, the Dominion and the War of 1812—but no others.

Nevertheless, we should conclude by recognizing the essentially fair treatment of the whole story and the fact that, with the exception of Professor McArthur's smaller school text, there is no other volume of its kind available for Canadians through which to become acquainted with the outline of a history that it becomes them to know.

* * *

DO WE AGREE?*

THE debate of which this booklet is a report was held under the auspices of the Distributist League, of which Mr. G. K. Chesterton is president. The merits and expediency of state or private ownership are herein disputed in three speeches from each speaker. To those who are acquainted with the views of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Chesterton on this and kindred topics, the discussion has no surprises; each displays his characteristic wit and mental ability, and there are many shrewd and humerous personal hits. Mr. Belloc remarks, in refusing to sum up the debete, that in five, ten or twenty years, it will be as antiquated as crinolines are today. That may or may not be true of the topic under discussion; but the possessor of this book will have something which will not become so rapidly obsolete, namely, the essential Shaw and the typical Chesterton, sprightly and warmed by conflict. Perhaps we should add that Mr. Belloc, though brief, is—himself, as the following poem indicates:

"Our civilization
Is built upon coal.
Let us chant in rotation
Our civilization,
That lump of damnation
Without any soul,
Our civilization
Is built upon coal.

"In a very few years
It will float upon oil.
Then give three hearty cheers,
In a very few years
We shall mop up our tears
And have done with our toil.
In a very few years
It will float upon oil.

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*"Do We Agree?": A debate between G. K. Chesterton and Bernard Shaw, with Hilaire Belloc in the Chair. Louis Carrier & Co. 50 cents. Published by Cecil Parlmer.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

MACKAY—In Montreal, on November 29th, to Dr. Agret A. Mackay, Med. '13, and Mrs. Mackay, a son.

McLEOD—In Montreal, on November 28th, to Robert Neil McLeod, Sci. '23, and Mrs. McLeod, a daughter.

AMOS—In Montreal, on November 19th, to Dr. E. A. Amos, Med. '24, and Mrs. Amos, a daughter.

BERNSTEIN—In Montreal, on December 21st, to Dr. Felix Bernstein, Arts '19, Med. '21, and Mrs. Bernstein, a daughter.

BOWLES—On December 20th, to W. F. Bowles, Law '19, and Mrs. Bowles, of Cowansville, Que., a son.

BALLANTYNE—On December 6th, in Montreal, to C. T. Ballantyne, Arts '23, and Mrs. Ballantyne, a daughter.

FISHER—In Montreal, on December 9th, to Philip S. Fisher, Arts '16, and Mrs. Fisher, a son.

MACDERMOT—In Montreal, on December 18th, to Terence W. L. MacDermot, Arts '17, and Mrs. MacDermot (Queenie Savage, Arts '20), a son.

IRVEN—In Montreal, on December 30th, to Dr. J. J. Irven, Med. '11, and Mrs. Irven, a son.

GRIFFITH—In Montreal, on December 22nd, to Hugh B. Griffith, Arts '14, and Mrs. Griffith, a daughter.

CONGLETON—At Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, Hants, England, on January 11th, to Lord Congleton, Sci. '21, and the Lady Congleton, a daughter.

COCHRANE—In Montreal, on January 12th, to Dr. W. J. Cochrane, Med. '18, and Mrs. Cochrane, of Cornerbrook, Newfoundland, a son.

McDONALD—In Montreal, on January 12th, to Dawson A. McDonald, Arts '15, Law '20, a daughter.

CHISHOLM—At Villa Paulina, Havana, Cuba, to Hugh Alexander Chisholm, Law '16, and Mrs. Chisholm, a daughter, Charlotte Angelita.

JACOBS—In Montreal, on January 14th, to Nat W. Jacobs, Law '16, and Mrs. Jacobs, a daughter.

FINK—In Ottawa, on January 26th, to Dr. Charles T. Fink, Med. '21, and Mrs. Fink, a son.

MAASS—On January 26th, in Montreal, to Dr. Otto Maass, Arts '11, and Mrs. Maass (Carol Edna Robertson, Arts '24), a son.

HALL—In Belleville, Ont., on December 28th, to Rev. Robert Hall, Arts '22, and Mrs. Hall, a daughter.

KOLBER—In Montreal on January 18th, to Dr. Moses Kolber, Dent. '19, and Mrs. Kolber, a son.

GORDON—On January 25th, in Montreal, to Ney K. Gordon, Comm. '27, and Mrs. Gordon, a son.

HYNDMAN—In Montreal, on February 1st, to Dr. Alex. W. Hyndman, Dent. '24, and Mrs. Hyndman, a daughter.

SHIER—In Montreal, on February 7th, to Bruce B. Shier, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Shier, a son.

BLOCK—In Montreal on February 4th, to Julius J. Block, past student, and Mrs. Block, a daughter.

MATTHEWS—In Toronto, on November 14th, to Howard S. Matthews (Commerce '23) and Mrs. Matthews, a daughter.

BENNETT—At Ottawa, on December 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bennett (Dorothy Teed, Arts '23), a daughter, Barabara Anne.

RAY—At River Bend, on November 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Ray (Leila Argue, R.V.C. '26), a son.

SITWELL—At Maskada, Uganda, Africa, on January 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Sitwell (Grace McDonald, R.V.C. '16), a daughter.

WALSH—At the Catherine Booth Hospital, on January 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Walsh (Dorothy Sangster, B.H.S. '24), a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BLACHFORD—On December 19th, at Montreal, Grace Isabel, daughter of the late Dr. N. M. Trenholme, Arts '95, and of the late Mrs. Trenholme (I. Ethel Hurst, Arts '96), and Henry Lloyd Blachford, Sci. '18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blachford, Westmount.

BULGER—On November 28th, in New York City, Dorothy Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Lang to Dr. Craig J. Bulger, Meda. '23.

BRINK—At Syracuse, N.Y., on December 10th, Mary Eleanor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy, Williamstown, Ont., and Dr. Robert H. Brink, Med. '28, only son of Arthur Brink, Cortland, N.Y.

GORDON—At the British Embassy, Paris, on February 15th, Margaret Hall, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Black, Montreal, and Charles Howard Gordon, Sci. '24, second son of Sir Charles and Lady Gordon, also of Montreal.

HALL—On December 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Gertrude Louise, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Lehan, Montreal, and Dr. Alan Beardmore Hall, Med. '28, of Cordova, Alaska, youngest son of Dr. George A. B. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Nanaimo, B.C.

MANN—In Montreal, on January 2nd, Margaret Constance McIntyre (Fairbanks), youngest surviving daughter of the late Archibald McIntyre, Montreal, and John Augustine Mann, K.C., Law '01, also of Montreal.

RIORDON-ELLIS—In St. Barnabas Church, Cape Town, South Africa, on January 9th, Miss Florence Ernestine Ellis, past student, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ellis, Westmount, Que., and Charles Harold Riordon, Sci. '26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Riordon, also of Westmount.

RYAN—On January 25th, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Newark, N.J., Mary Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gude, of Newark, and Dr. Eric James Ryan, Med. '21, son of the late P.H. Ryan and of Mrs. Ryan, Westmount, Que.

SHACKELL—On February 11th, at St. George's Church, Montreal, Marie Lucette, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lacroix, and Ralph Abner Shackell, Comm. '25, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Shackell, all of Montreal.

THOMPSON—In Trinity Church, Syracuse, N.Y., on December 29th, Annette Frances Fletcher, widow of John Carpenter, Watertown, N.Y., and Rev. George John Ainley Thompson, M.A., M.D., B.D., Ph.D., Arts '85, of London, Ont.

RUSSELL-ALLISON—At Rothesay, N.B., on December 27th, Helen R. Allison (past student) to James V. Russell (Arts '27).

SAUNDERS—At Summerside, P.E.I., on January 1st, Leila Alexandria Saunders (Arts '27), daughter of the Premier of Prince Edward Island, to Mr. Harold Beattie Schurman.

DEATHS

DR. DAVID JAMES EVANS

(From *The Canadian Medical Journal*)

It is with much regret that we announce the sudden death on September 1st of Dr. D. J. Evans, formerly Associate Professor in Obstetrics in McGill University. Born in Montreal, May, 1868, he was the son of Mr. Edward Evans, who spent some years of his life as missionary in China. He received his early education at the Montreal High School and Lincoln College in Sorel, and after spending a year in the Faculty of Arts entered upon the study of medicine in McGill University, from

which he graduated in 1890. Shortly after graduating, he received the appointment of resident physician in the Montreal Maternity Hospital, and at the end of this appointment he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, made vacant by the resignation of the late Dr. R. C. Kirkpatrick. Much interested in the practice of midwifery, he resigned from this position on the advice of friends, and went overseas to pursue special studies in France and Germany, and upon his return to Canada was offered the position of Demonstrator in Obstetrics in McGill University. This he accepted in 1895, and from this position rose to be Lecturer in Obstetrics in 1900 and Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in 1912. During this period, besides numerous contributions to medical journals, he wrote for a Philadelphia firm a Student's Handbook of Obstetrics, which passed through two editions and was translated into one of the eastern languages.

For many years he was also one of the attending physicians at the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, and always took a warm personal interest in both its medical and financial success. He rarely missed attendance at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors.

Dr. Evans made many friends during his college days. He had deeply religious convictions and took an active part in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and for one year acted as its President. During the early part of his career he had looked forward to entering upon the foreign missionary field, but with opportunities opening in Montreal this thought was given up.

Although keenly in favour of the more robust and athletic side of student life, all through his life, yet he never took an active part in college sports. A tinge of fatalism in his mentality held him to the conviction that he would never pass his sixtieth year, and appears to have influenced his choice of recreation even in youth.

Eight years ago he retired from active practice, and after two years' residence abroad returned to America, taking up his residence in Boston and making his home in Dover, Mass., during the summer months. He was appointed by the overseers as a visitor at Harvard Medical School, and in many ways continued his active interest in medical matters. He was a trustee of the Old Ladies' Home, a member of the St. Botolph Club, Norfolk Hunt, Dodham Country, and the Pokenotick Club of Dover, as well as of the Mount Royal Club of Montreal.

Dr. Evans was twice married; his first wife, Miss Mary Franklin of East Orange, N.J., died without issue. His second wife, Miss Rosalond Allen of Boston, survives him with two children.

H. D. Hamilton.

An Appreciation

I have learned with deep regret of the recent death of Dr. David J. Evans, which occurred in the United States. While residing in Montreal he was one of the most distinguished members of our medical profession.

It is several years ago that I met him for the first time; he was then on the teaching staff of McGill in connection with obstetrics and diseases of children. We sat together on the Pure Milk League Commission with Prof. A. D. Blackader, Dr. Milton Hersey, Dr. S. Boucher and the late Dr. I. Cormier, Professor of Pædiatrics at the University of Montreal. We were all very deeply interested in the re-organization of the Montreal milk supply, and had many meetings at Dr. Evans' residence on Dorchester Street West. Our proceedings, some way or another, attracted the attention of Lord Atholstan (then Sir Hugh Graham), who subscribed all the money we needed to make a close inspection of some of the milk-producing districts surrounding Montreal. We were then able to obtain the services of the late S. M. Barré, a man of experience, as special inspector. Dr. Evans was the most active member of this Milk Commission, and I am glad to say that his good advice, together with the educational campaign instituted by our inspector, did a great deal towards the improvement of our milk supply.

Later on, during the great influenza epidemic, when a consulting hygienic committee met every day, presided over by Mr. Ernest Decarie, then Chief of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, Dr. Evans and Dr. Oertel represented McGill University, while Dr. L. de Lotbinière-Harwood and myself represented Montreal University; Dr. Haywood represented the Montreal General Hospital, and the late Mr. Webster the Royal Victoria Hospital. Dr. S. Boucher, the active medical director of our city, Mr. Beaudry-Leman, General Manager of La Banque Canadienne Nationale, and some other gentlemen, were also members of this committee. We had almost every day some very difficult problem to attend to in order to combat contagion. The co-operation of Dr. Evans was much appreciated by his colleagues. In the consideration or discussion of every problem he always gave his opinion in a calm and precise manner. He never spoke before listening attentively to the other members' remarks, or before questioning the president and any experts present.

Dr. Evans was not only an eminent physician and a man of high culture, he was also, as we say in French: *un parfait gentilhomme*.

J. E. Dube,
Professeur de Clinique Médicale
à l'Université de Montréal.

* * *

Beveridge—Many graduate friends will regret to learn of the death at Hamilton, Bermuda, on January 23rd, of William Wentworth Beveridge, Arts '15, who entered journalism after the war and became assistant sports editor of the Montreal *Gazette*. He had been in impaired health for some months and sought relief in Bermuda, dying there quite unexpectedly.

The late Mr. Beveridge was born in Vancouver, B.C., on February 14th, 1984, the second son of the late James Beveridge and of Mrs. Beveridge, and attended McGill College of British Columbia before entering upon the course in Arts at McGill. At the conclusion of that course he continued in medicine, leaving his studies to join No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) for overseas service. After some time with that unit, he transferred to the infantry as lieutenant attached to the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards and rose to the rank of captain, being wounded and gassed and, in addition, being awarded the Military Cross. When still a student, Mr. Beveridge was a member of the reportorial staff of the Vancouver *Province*, and after coming to McGill he became sports editor of *McGill Daily*. After the war he abandoned his studies in Medicine and joined the sports staff of the Montreal *Gazette* with which he remained connected until the time of his death. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Pi fraternity and is survived by his wife (formerly Miss Ethel Bland), as well as by his mother, one brother and two sisters.

Braithwaite—At Unionville, Ont., on December 29th, after almost a year's illness, the death took place of Rev. Dr. Edward Ernest Braithwaite, Arts '86, who was recognized as an able scholar and who had been president of both the University of Alberta and the University of Western Ontario. He was born at Unionville 63 years ago and after graduation in Arts, carried on studies in theology at the Canada Congregational College in Montreal and at Oberlin Theological College. Later he received the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard, where he took post-graduate studies. Ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church in 1890, he held a charge at Yarmouth, N.S., before going to Oberlin, O., to become acting professor of Old Testament languages and literature at Oberlin College and Seminary. Thereafter he was in succession pastor of the Day Street Church at West Somerville, Mass.; pastor of the Northern Church, Toronto; president of the University of Alberta; president of the University of Western Ontario at London; and pastor of a church in Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Braithwaite was well known as a scholar and writer and had contributed numerous articles to both American and Canadian publications. In 1892, he was married to Miss Ida M. VanCamp, of Cleveland, O.

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CHIPMAN—Willis Chipman, Sci. '76, one of the firmest friends that McGill possessed amongst her alumni, died in Toronto on January 3rd after a long illness. Born in the township of South Crosby, Ont., in 1855, he was a son of Lewis Chipman, sometime Superintendent of Common Schools and afterwards town treasurer of Brockville, and his wife, Abigail Jane deLong.

After having attended the local schools, Mr. Chipman was a pupil at both the Athens and Weston High schools, whence he entered the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill. He graduated with first rank honours in natural science. After graduation Mr. Chipman became a high school teacher, serving on the staffs of the institutions at Napanee and elsewhere, and not long afterwards he entered the service of the Geological Survey of Canada, thence becoming assistant engineer on the construction of the Toronto waterworks. From that time on Mr. Chipman specialized more or less in such work. In 1887 he was appointed town engineer of Brockville and as such superintended the installation of the waterworks of the municipality. After leaving Brockville and establishing himself in general practice as a civil, sanitary and hydraulic engineer, he was engaged in the construction of waterworks at many places in all parts of the Dominion, including Cornwall, Pembrooke, Gananoque, Galt, Orangeville, Petrolia, Barrie, Brantford, Kitchener, Toronto Junction, Newcastle, N.B., Goderich, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Macleod, Sault Ste. Marie, London, Port Arthur, Dalhousie, N.B., Welland, Halifax, Weyburn, Lethbridge, Thorold, Neepawa, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Smiths Falls, Sudbury, Orillia, Midland, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Simcoe, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Estevan.

Created both an Ontario and Dominion Land Surveyor in 1881, Mr. Chipman was the founder and an ex-president of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association and also formerly secretary and president of the Engineers' Club, Toronto. In addition, he was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was also a prime mover in the formation of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and had served as an officer of the Toronto Branch Graduates' Society. In addition, he had been a frequent contributor to the *McGill News*, having an extensive acquaintanceship amongst graduates of half a century ago.

Mr. Chipman was three times married, firstly in 1880 to Miss Angeline Denison, of Napanee, Ont., who died in 1883; secondly, in 1886 to Miss Eliza B. Finlayson, of Brockville, who died in 1924; and thirdly in 1926 to Miss Edith Scott, of Toronto, by whom he is survived, as well as by one son and three daughters: Harry D. Chipman, South Africa; Mrs. C. W. Pennington, Dundas, Ont.; Mrs. A. S. Runciman, Montreal; and Miss Angeline Chipman, Toronto.

COOK—George C. Cook, past student, who died in Barbadoes on November 21st, was special representative for the Canadian National Steamships in the West Indies, a position which he had occupied since 1920, and before that was actively associated with various shipping enterprises in the Maritime Provinces, where he was born in 1875. During the War he served as paymaster-lieutenant commander attached to the Canadian naval patrols off Nova Scotia.

DAVIDSON—Sir Charles Peers Davidson, LL.D., Arts '63, Law '63 who died in New York City of pneumonia on January 29th, was one of the oldest and most distinguished graduates of the University, with which he retained almost a lifelong connection. From 1912 to 1915 he was Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec and at a later date a member of the Canadian War Commissions.

Of Scottish descent, Sir Charles was born at Huntingdon, Que., in 1841, a son of Captain Alexander Davidson and his wife, Marion Peers. From the Huntingdon Academy he passed to Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont., and thence into McGill, where he pursued studies in both Arts and Law. For a number of years he was a Fellow of the University and in 1912 it conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon him.

While still a student, Sir Charles took a great interest in public affairs and for a time he served as an assistant editor of the Montreal *News*. After having been called to the bar, he formed a partnership with the late Mr. Justice Cross and eventually became known as one of the leaders of the Montreal Bar, the Dominion Government creating him of King's Counsel. At the time of the *Trent* affair he was one of the first to enrol in the Victoria Rifles, to the command of which he ultimately succeeded, and in 1912 he was created an honorary colonel in the Militia in recognition of his extended service in it. In addition, Sir Charles was well known in earlier life for his keen interest in athletics and as president of the Beaver Lacrosse Club, the Montreal Snowshoe Club, the Victoria Skating Club, and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. Politically a Conservative before his elevation to the Bench, he was for years president of the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal, and in 1881 was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Legislature from the riding of Montreal Centre.

Upon the death in 1887 of Mr. Justice Torrance, Sir Charles was appointed to the Bench of the Superior Court, in which capacity he served until the time of his resignation in 1915. From 1912 to 1915 he was Chief Justice of the Superior Court. After his retirement from active judicial labors, Sir Charles was appointed to head a commission of enquiry into the purchase of Canadian war materials, and after that he was employed in a similar capacity in connection with various other investigations. He was knighted for his services.

After the conclusion of these duties, Sir Charles went into retirement, although he continued to deliver lectures in the Faculty of Law and to interest himself in a variety of activities. He was in the habit of spending the winter in the South, returning to Montreal for the summer, and it was *en route* to the South that he contracted pneumonia, resulting in his death.

Married in 1867 to Alice, second daughter of William Mattice, M.P., of Cornwall, Ont., he is survived by one daughter and three sons, one of whom is Dr. Campbell Davidson, Med. '98, of Qualicum Beach, B.C.

EATON—The death of Miss Mary Judson Eaton, M.A. '07, occurred on December 20th, after a short illness, in the Ross Memorial Pavilion of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Miss Eaton was a graduate of the Training School for Nurses of that hospital and was a daughter of Dr. A. Judson Eaton, formerly a member of the Faculty of Arts at McGill. Besides her father, she is survived by one sister and two brothers.

ELLIS—Dr. William E. Ellis, Med. '87, died on January 30th at Santa Cruz, Cal., where he had operated a home for convalescents since the year 1924. A native of Prescott, Ont., he was born there 66 years ago and for 20 years practised in Wisconsin, where he was also a surgeon on the staff of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway. He is survived by his wife.

LINDSAY—Dr. William Lindsay, Med. '93, died on January 24th in Montpelier, Vt., where he had practised since 1898. Born at St. Mary's, Ont., on March 5th, 1865, he was a son of John and Ann Lindsay, and in earlier life, after having attended the Ottawa Normal School, taught school for a few years. After graduation in Medicine, he practised for a short period in the state of Georgia and then moved to Montpelier, where he was also well known for his close association with the work of the Methodist Church.

MABEE—After a brief illness, the death occurred in Toronto on January 13th of Dr. Oliver Raymond Mabee, Med. '06. Dr. Mabee was born in Vittoria, Ont., in 1880, a son of the late Robert Y. Mabee, and attended the High School at Simcoe, Ont., before entering McGill, where he was a gold medallist at graduation. In 1908 he went to Boston to become house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital and in the following year he was appointed assistant pathologist on the staff of the same institution. Returning to Canada, he established himself in Toronto, where he was assistant pathologist at the General Hospital from 1909 to 1914, and up to the time of his death assistant surgeon at the same institution, administrator in surgery at the University of Toronto and medical officer for the Sun Life Assurance Co. During the war he served overseas as an officer in the C.A.M.C. Dr. Mabee is survived by his wife and two children.

MACKENZIE—Annie Mae Millace, beloved wife of Rev. A. D. Mackenzie (McGill '04) of Westminster United Church, Regina, Sask., died September 4th, 1928. Her husband and two daughters are left to mourn.

MACTAGGART—Dr. Duncan Donald MacTaggart, Sci. '91, Med. '96, professor of medical jurisprudence at the University, died on January 4th at his home, 248 Grey Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, after a long illness.

Born in Brockville, Ont., where his father was in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, on August 26th, 1862, Dr. MacTaggart was educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill. A year after graduation in Science, he returned to the University to enter upon studies in Medicine, and after having completed that course became head of the house staff of the Montreal General Hospital. In 1898 he was appointed assistant demonstrator in Pathology at the University, becoming a demonstrator in 1900, lecturer in medico-legal pathology in 1904, assistant professor of medical jurisprudence in 1909 and professor of medical jurisprudence in 1913. In addition, he was for many years autopsist to the Montreal Coroner's Court, where he accomplished a great deal of most valuable work.

Famous in his early days as a long distance runner and a snowshoer, Dr. MacTaggart won the cross-country championship of America at New York in 1884, and he was also Canadian amateur champion for the two-mile distance for a period of three years. He was a life member of the M.A.A.A. Dr. MacTaggart had also enjoyed a lengthy connection with the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was for years medical officer of the First Regiment, Canadian Grenadier Guards. When war broke out he organized the medical services in Military District No. 4 and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Later he was employed as president of various military medical boards until his transfer to the Reserve of Officers in 1924.

Dr. MacTaggart was predeceased by his wife, a daughter of Alfred Brunet, Montreal, and there are no surviving children.

MARTIN—The Hon. John E. Martin, Law '83, who died on January 27th at his residence, 374 Wood Avenue, Westmount, Que., was a most distinguished member of the judiciary of the Dominion and was considered one of the highest authorities in the country. At the time of his death, he was acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal.

Mr. Justice Martin was born in the Township of Shefford, Quebec, in September, 1859, and received his early education at the schools of Waterloo, Que. After having passed through the Faculty of Law at the University, he commenced practice in Montreal, where he was identified for an extended period with the firm of Foster, Martin, Mann, *et al.* In 1903, he was created a King's Counsel and later became batonnier of the Montreal Bar and of the General Council of the Bar for the Province. In 1918, he was promoted to be a justice of the Court of King's Bench, Court of Appeal, and in 1922 succeeded Acting Chief Justice Archibald as head of the Superior Court of the Montreal District.

Throughout his entire career, Mr. Justice Martin took a keen interest in McGill, where he continued to lecture on commercial law in the Faculty of Law, and he was also a firm friend of the Canadian Bar Association, of which he was elected president in 1927. He was twice married, and is survived by his second wife (formerly Miss Emily Violet Paterson, of Guelph, Ont.), and by one son, Hugh E. Martin.

MASSEY—Arthur W. K. Massey, Sci. '93, who died in Montreal on December 31st of heart disease, was after graduation for several years with the Dominion Bridge Company and later chief engineer of the structural department of the Canadian Vickers Co., Limited. He was considered to be one of the most eminent authorities in the country on structural engineering and was frequently consulted in this connection. He was the eldest son of Lt.-Col. Fred. Massey, of Montreal, and is survived by his wife (formerly Miss Laura Pitman McKay), two sons and one daughter.

MCLEAN—Alexander J. McLean, Sci. '74, died in Edmonton, Alberta, on January 29th, after a long connection with the public works

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of that city and its vicinity. Born at Lancaster, Ont., in 1854, he was educated there and at McGill, and after graduation was associated with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the north shore of Lake Superior. On the completion of that line, he moved to Alberta, and in 1904 became town engineer of Edmonton. Two years laster he assumed a similar post in Strathcona and when the two communities were amalgamated in 1912, he was made city commissioner. Subsequently, he became inspector of construction in Edmonton and closed his engineering career as a member of the staff of the waterworks department. Mr. McLean is survived by his wife and three daughters.

MEWBURN—Colonel Frank Hamilton Mewburn, LL.D., O.B.E., Med. '81, who died in the University Hospital at Edmonton, Alberta, on January 29th, after a short illness of pneumonia, was one of the best known surgeons in the western provinces and took a deep interest in the welfare of his Alma Mater. He had had a distinguished and extended career, embracing service in the North-west Rebellion of 1885 as assistant surgeon with the Winnipeg Light Infantry; a connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as surgeon and honorary surgeon; service with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, earning for him the rank of colonel and the O.B.E.; and the professorship of surgery at the University of Alberta (to which he was appointed in 1921). In addition, Dr. Mewburn held the honorary degree of LL.D. from both McGill and the University of Alberta and was chief in surgery at the University Hospital, Edmonton.

A son of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Mewburn, M.D., and his wife, Henrietta Tonge Shotter, he was born at Drummondville, Que., in March, 1858, and he was married in 1887 to Louise Augusta, daughter of Wellington Nelson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MUNN—There will be deep sympathy with Mrs. Munn (Theodora Christine Bouchard, Arts '08) and the members of her family in the death on January 23rd at his residence in Halifax, N.S., of her husband, David Walter Munn, M.A., M.Sc., Arts '98, Sci. '07, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College. Prof. Munn had been in ill health for two years time, and had been confined to his bed from the preceding month of September.

He was born in the city of Quebec in 1877, a son of the late William Munn, and won the Governor-General's and William Fry gold medals at the Quebec High School. Matriculating into McGill, he purused a brilliant course in the Faculty of Arts, graduating with first class honours in classics and proceeding in 1905 to the degree of Master of Arts. He also received his Master's degree in Science for research work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Since his student days, Mr. Munn had been associated with a wide range of industrial concerns and educational institutions. At different times he had been attached to the teaching staffs of McGill, Queen's University, the Royal Military College of Canada, the University of British Columbia and he had also been connected with the engineering staffs of the Steel Company of Canada and the Armstrong, Whitworth Co.

In 1921, Mr. Munn accepted the chair of mechanical engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College, where he had since been engaged. He was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the American Association of Mechnical Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the Professional Engineers' Association of Nova Scotia. He was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Nova Scotia Technical College and of the Nova Scotia Advisory Board for Fuel Research.

Besides his wife (formerly Miss Theodora Christine Bouchard) Arts '08, daughter of the late Rev. T. A. Bouchard, of Montreal, he is survived by one son and one daughter.

MUNRO—At the age of 86 years, Dr. James T. Munro, Med. '72, died on December 9th at Maxville, Ont., where he had practised for a period of 45 years. He was a native of Maxville, and spent his entire professional life in that village, retiring 12 years ago and remaining in splendid health until stricken with paralysis a few days before his death. He is survived by his wife, one daughter and one son, Dr. J. Howard Munro, Med. '03, also of Maxville.

Ross—Dr. Denmore Wellington Ross, Med. '94, who died in Fredericton, N.B., on December 24th, practised in succession at Florenceville, Marysville and Fredericton, all in New Brunswick, and had been an alderman of Fredericton, where he had lived for 15 years. At the time of his death, Dr. Ross was a nominee for the mayoralty of Fredericton.

Seymour—Dr. Maurice Macdonald Seymour, Med. '79, until recently Deputy Minister of Health for the Province of Saskatchewan, died unexpectedly at his home in Regina on January 17th. He was born at Goderich, Ont., in 1857, a son of Captain Maurice B. Seymour and his wife, Maria Macdonald, and was educated there and at McGill. Not long after graduation he went west and became one of the pioneer physicians of the then North-west Territories practising at Fort Qu'Appelle. He had been president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of those Territories, district surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railway, a member of the Executive Council of the North-west Territories and an officer of various professional organizations. For 18 years, up to last year, he was connected with the Department of Health of Saskatchewan, latterly as Deputy Minister, and since his retirement on superannuation had been engaged upon special duty for the department. The University of Ottawa had conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him. Dr. Seymour was twice married and is survived by his wife.

Shepherd—Dr. Francis John Shepherd, LL.D., Med. '73, widely known throughout Canada and farther afield as physician and patron of art, died suddenly on January 18th at his residence, 1484 Mansfield street, Montreal, being in his 77th year. He was outstanding in his profession, having been honored by being elected to office in professional societies both at home and abroad, while as a professor in anatomy at McGill and also as dean of the medical faculty for six years, he was known to and beloved by those who came under his instructional attention. When he severed his active connection with the professorial staff of McGill he was honored by being made dean emeritus of the Faculty of Medicine and professor of Anatomy.

Francis John Shepherd was a son of Quebec, being born in Vaudreuil, on November 25th, 1851, the son of Robert W. and Mary Shepherd. He was educated at the Montreal High School and proceeeded to McGill graduating M.D., C.M., in 1873. He passed on to study at European universities, studying at the University of Vienna, and took post-graduate studies in England.

As the years went on honours came to him from various seats of learning, and he carried behind his name many honorary diplomas, among which were: LL.D., Edinburgh University and Harvard University; M.R.C.S. and F.A.C.S., England; and LL.D., McGill and Queen's.

As far back as 1875 he was appointed demonstrator in anatomy, becoming professor of that subject in 1883, extending to 1913, and was appointed dean of the medical faculty in 1908, retiring from that duty in 1914.

The original appointment as demonstrator of anatomy at McGill has been made when Dr. Shepherd was still in Vienna; and when he came home to take up his new duties he instituted the method of teaching anatomy which he had acquired in London and Vienna. It was three years later, in 1878, that the age of the specialist began at McGill, for Dr. Frank Buller, who had been for five years in charge of Moorfields Eye Hospital in London, was induced by the late Dr. Osler and Dr. Shepherd to come to Montreal as oculist and aurist to the Montreal General Hospital. It was in 1883 that Dr. Shepherd succeeded Dr. Scott as professor of anatomy at the university, and it was that same year that he became full surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital and conducted the summer clinics.

Among the various appointments and honours in connection with professional organizations held by Dr. Shepherd were: Member of the advisory board of the Montreal General Hospital; vice-president Cuban Medical Congress, 1900; president, Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, 1894; vice-president International Dermatological Congress, 1907; president, Canadian Medical Association, 1901; member, Congress

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Dr. Shepherd was governor of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and always lent his assistance in helping that section of the medical world.

It was only last December that Dr. Shepherd was elected as honorary president of the Dominion section of the British Association of Dermatology, at a meeting of the association in Ottawa. Dr. Shepherd was a pioneer in dermatologic research in Canada.

Dr. Shepherd was a member of the Mount Royal Club, the University Club and the Montreal Hunt Club, and his favourite recreation was fishing.

In the realm of Art, Dr. Shepherd was a consistent supporter of all efforts to foster the popular appreciation of Art through the medium of the Montreal Art Gallery. He was president of the Montreal Art Association from 1906 to 1910, and again from 1918 to 1921, and still later was prevailed on to take that office, which he held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Advisory Art Council of Canada.

Dr. Shepherd was an Anglican, being a member of St. George's Church.

He married in 1878 Lillias G. Torrance, daughter of the late James Torrance, who predeceased him some years ago. His only son, Ernest, was killed in action overseas, and two daughters, Miss Dorothy Shepherd and Mrs. Percy Nobbs, survive.

SLACK—The death occurred at Farnham, Que., on December 21st, of Dr. Malcolm Ross Slack, Med. '03, who had practised there for a number of years and who was very well known throughout the surrounding district. He held the rank of captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and saw service during the war with that branch of the service. Dr. Slack was born in Montreal fifty years ago, a son of the late Dr. Geo. Frederick Slack, and a grandson of Priest Slack, so well and favourably known in Anglican Church circles in the Eastern Townships. When Malcolm was still very young his father removed to Farnham, where he spent the whole of his professional life, very greatly respected by all in the community.

Dr. Malcolm received his early education at the local school and at Seth Mills school at Brigham. He entered McGill University, where he graduated in medicine in the year 1903. After graduation he proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he graduated in 1907 with the degrees of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. and L.R.E.P.S. of Glasgow University. Returning to Canada, he took up the practice of medicine with his father in Farnham, where he continued until the outbreak of war. He entered the Canadian force and was made a captain and attached to the medical division in France. At the close of the war he was retained on the active list of medical officers and became assistant to the officer in command of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment with headquarters in Montreal. He served there until 1924, when he returned to Farnham and continued his practice of medicine. He was medical officer at the barracks at St. Johns during the "flu" epidemic of 1918, and gave remarkable service during that serious outbreak amongst the soldiers.

A few months ago he received his discharge from the army with honorable mention.

He was always a great lover of the out-of-doors, and spent his leisure hours on a farm which he owned near the town of Farnham. His greatest delight was to get away from sickness and suffering and to get in touch with nature and nature's God. He had a deep reverence for the mysteries of life and in the presence of sickness and sorrow always conducted himself with lowly reverence.

He was a true lover of little children, and children who knew him loved him in return. He was a Conservative in politics and a consistent Anglican in religion.

In 1911, he married Cerelda Blanche, daughter of the late Alexander McNaughton, merchant of Huntingdon, by whom he is survived, together with two children, Thelma and George; one brother, Fred., of Iroquois Falls, and three sisters, Mrs. Archibald, of Montreal, Mrs. H. Riches, of Detroit, and Miss Beatrice Slack, of Montreal.

WILKES—James Frederick Ransom Wilkes, Law '23, was accidentally killed on November 23rd near Magog, Que., whither he had gone from Montreal, with his wife, for the purpose of spending a week-end. His body was found beside his car not far from the Hermitage Club, and it is believed that when alighting with his rifle he tripped and the weapon was discharged. Mr. Wilkes came from Brantford, Ont., where he was born 34 years ago, and is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Margaret E. Mackenzie, Burial took place at Brantford.

BAYNE—The death of Mrs. H. D. Bayne, wife of Dr. H. D. Bayne (Lilian Younger, Arts '12), took place at Sherbrooke on July 18th. Mrs. Bayne always took an active part in the social life of Sherbrooke, where she lived, with an especial interest in the Golf and Badminton Clubs of the city. She is survived by three sisters, Graduates of McGill, Mrs. H. F. Rainey (Annie C. Younger, Arts '16), Mrs. Arthur W. Wakefield (Marjorie Younger, Arts '08), and Mrs. Wakefield Elliott (Mildred Younger, Arts '12).

McGILL SOCIETY OF TORONTO

The annual Dinner and Dance was held at the Granite Club on Saturday evening, February 9th, with Dr. Lockwood in the chair. Mr. George Currie, president of the Graduates' Society, gave an interesting account of University and Graduate activities, in reply to the toast to Alma Mater, proposed by Mr. John G. G. Kerry. Mr. Justice Craig called for a toast to Sister Universities, which was replied to by representatives of University of Toronto and Queens. About 100 guests were present.

CLIFFORD G. SCOFIELD, past student in Commerce, writes from New York City, where he is attending Columbia University, that he lives very close to A. GORDON DEWEY, Arts '11, and that it is his intention to become affiliated with the Branch Graduates' Society in that city. Recently he encountered Mr. Honeggar, formerly manager of the McGill Union Cafeteria, at the Barbazone Hotel, 140 East 63rd street, where he is known as "Pierre."

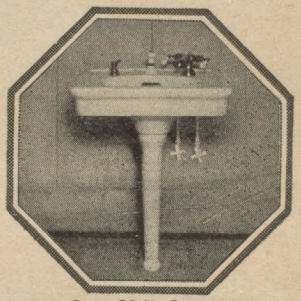
MR. GEORGE R. SWEENY, Arts '88, has been appointed Legal Advisor to the Public Trustee of the Province of Ontario.

MR. SID S. KIRBY, Sci. '12, has been promoted to be Superintendent of Ferries for the Toronto Transportation Commission.

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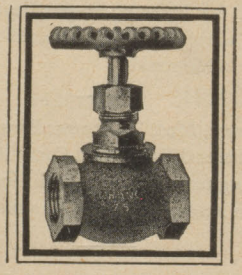
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Personal News

(*Continued from page 12*)

ALAN A. MACNAUGHTON, Arts '26, who graduated with first class honours in economics and political science and held two Mackenzie scholarships during his course, has been awarded the 1928 I.O.D.E. overseas post-graduate scholarship for the province of Quebec. Mr. Macnaughton, who is now proceeding to the degree of B.C.L. at McGill, will go to London later in the year and enter upon a post-graduate course at the London School of Economics. The scholarship, tenable for one year, is of the value of $1,400.

Effie Stephen Gurd, wife of REV. DR. FRANK J. DAY, Arts '94, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Moline, Ill., died in Toronto on December 29th after a long illness. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gurd, Westmount, Que., and DR. C. C. GURD, Arts '93, Med. '97, of Montreal, is a brother.

J. H. WOODS, past student, managing director of the Calgary *Herald*, has been elected chairman of the Canadian branch of the Empire Press Union.

It is proposed to complete the tower of Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, in memory of the VENERABLE ARCHDEACON O. FORTIN, Arts '67, who was the first rector of the parish.

Elizabeth Malcolm Fraser, wife of ERNEST N. BROWN, K.C., Law '02, died on December 26th at the family residence, the Fraser Farm, Lasalle road, Lasalle, Que. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of the late John Fraser, widely known as an historical writer, with special reference to Lachine and its vicinity.

W. F. MACKNIGHT, Sci. '09, has been elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Halifax, N.S.

H. R. COCKFIELD, Arts '10, formerly president of the Advertising Service Co., Limited, has become vice-president and managing director of the newly-formed advertising firm of Cockfield, Brown & Co., Limited, with head office in Montreal.

DR. J. D. MACLEAN, Med. '05, former Premier of British Columbia, has been appointed Federal Farm Loan Commissioner to administer the Act providing for long term mortgage credit for farmers and has moved to Ottawa, where his headquarters will be situated.

Graduate friends will sympathize with DR. W. H. SUTHERLAND, Med. '99, former Minister of Public Works of British Columbia, in the death in Vancouver on January 7th of his daughter, Mary, aged 18, of spinal meningitis.

DR. A. S. EVE, M.A. '08, D.Sc. '08, head of the Department of Physics at the University, delivered the Christmas week lectures to young people at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia under the James Mapes Dodge Foundation.

John H. Shaw, father of A. N. SHAW, D.Sc., Arts '08, of the Department of Physics at the University, died on December 28th at his home in Hudson Heights, Que., in his 67th year. He was long connected with the woollens trade and had served as president of the St. James Literary Society of Montreal.

GEORGE SEVERS, Comm. '28, is with the firm of Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Limited, Montreal.

GEORGE C. MCDONALD, Arts '04, has been elected president of the Montreal Board of Trade, the first vice-president of which is WALTER MOLSON, Arts '04. HOMER M. JAQUAYS, Sci. '96; HENRY W. MORGAN, Arts '12; STEWART F. RUTHERFORD, Sci. '96, and PAUL F. SISE, Sci. '01, are members of the council of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year.

On January 10th, the HON. NARCISSE PERODEAU, Law '76, retired from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province of Quebec at the conclusion of his term of office. He was succeeded by the HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, LL.D. '21, former Premier of the Province.

W. C. CHISHOLM, K.C., General Counsel of the Canadian National Railways, who died in Montreal on January 3rd, was the father of JOHN F. CHISHOLM, Law '21, and of DR. GAVIN W. CHISHOLM, Med. '27.

DR. SYDNEY W. BRITTON, Med. '24, is now a member of the teaching staff of the Medical School of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

MR. JUSTICE W. L. BOND, Arts '94, Law '97, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Conciliation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees belonging to the motive power department.

COLONEL C. H. L. JONES, past student, of the Mersey Paper Co., Liverpool, N.S., has been re-elected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

PROF. CHARLES M. MCKERGOW, Sci. '03, has been elected chairman of the School Commission of the city of Westmount, Que.

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON, Med. '91, has been elected chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Brockville, Ont.

COLONEL C. M. EDWARDS, past student, Ottawa, has been elected president of the Canadian Infantry Association for 1929.

C. H. WRIGHT, Sci. '96, has been elected president of the Board of Trade of Halifax, N.S.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR NEVIL NORTON EVANS, Sci. '86, of the Department of Chemistry at the University, has been promoted to the rank of professor in that Department.

W. D. LAWRENCE, Sci. '04, has resigned from the position of supervising engineer of the University.

HAROLD B. TETT, Sci. '14, has been transferred from Windsor, Ont., to Toronto in the service of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

H. J. TRIHEY, K.C., Law '00, THOMAS J. COONAN, K.C., Law '14, and REGINALD PLIMSOLL, Arts '09, Law '12, have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Trihey, Coonan and Plimsoll with offices at 210 St. James street, Montreal. THE RT. HON. CHARLES J. DOHERTY, Law '76, will be associated with the firm as counsel.

ERIC A. CUSHING, Sci. '17, is now associated with the Montreal office of Messrs. Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchison, chartered accountants.

MAURICE LALONDE, Law '17, has been appointed first Commissioner of the Quebec Provincial Police, with effect from March 1st. He is a former clerk of the Montreal Recorder's Court and latterly has been a member of the law firm of Audette, Lorrain, Lalonde and O'Brien.

After more than half a century of public service, W. Simpson Walker, K.C., Law '74, has resigned from the post of registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Admiralty district of Quebec, a Court with which he has been connected for more than 30 years.

Dr. W. Roland Kennedy, Arts '22, Med. '25, is now attached to the staff of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Mary Neilson, widow of Matthew Neilson, C.E., who died in Montreal on December 30th, was the mother of Stanley A. Neilson, Sci. '16, of Montreal.

Colonel R. H. Mulock, Sci. '09, has been appointed vice-president of Canadian Vickers in charge of aircraft construction, with headquarters in Montreal.

Mrs. E. J. Woodhouse (Margaret Chase Going, Arts '12) has been appointed director of the Women's Institute of Professional Relations which has been established in association with North Carolina College at Greensboro, N.C. Mrs. Woodhouse is the wife of the Hon. E. J. Woodhouse, now professor of government in the University of North Carolina. She resigned as acting head of the division of economics of the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington to accept the post of vocational director of the North Carolina College for Women and research director of the Institute of Professional Relations for Women. Mrs. Woodhouse is a daughter of the late A. S. Going, sometime connected with the engineering staff of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal and did post-graduate work at the University of Chicago before teaching economics and sociology at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Colonel Joseph H. Alexander, a past student of the University, who is president of the Cleveland Railway Co., Cleveland, O., recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home in that city.

Charles S. Everett, father of Dr. H. S. Everett, Arts '20, Med. '23, died on January 19th at his home in St. Andrews, N.B., of which he was a former mayor.

Important promotion has come to E. A. Charlton, Sci. '17, in the service of the International Paper Co. by his appointment to be manager of its manufacturing department having charge of operations in the paper mills of the company in both the northern United States and in Canada. Mr. Charlton, who entered the paper field in 1916 by commencing the research laboratory of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., has latterly been vice-president and general manager of the International Power & Paper Co. of Newfoundland, Limited, owning and operating the newsprint mill and allied properties at Cornerbrook, Newfoundland.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of the Hon. Herbert Marler, Law '98, of Montreal, to be Canada's first envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Tokio. Mr. Marler is a former member of the House of Commons, representing the St. Lawrence-St. George division of Montreal, and takes this important diplomatic post in Tokio after prolonged legislative and administrative experience which augurs well for the success of his regime.

Official notice has been given of the appointment of Dr. E. W. Archibald, Arts '92, Med. '96, who is professor of surgery at the University, to be surgeon-in-chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, with full responsibility over and authority for the administration of its surgical department. Dr. Archibald, now recognized as being one of the principal surgeons on the continent, has been a member of the surgical staff of the Hospital since 1918. He has received many honours from organizations of world fame.

(*Continued on page 29*)

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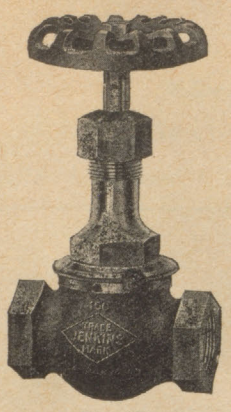


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Sir Andrew Macphail, Arts '88, Med. '91, delivered the Potter memorial address before Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, during the month of January.

After having been stationed for some years in Batavia, Java, as Canadian trade commissioner, R. S. O'Meara, Comm. '21, has returned to North America to take charge of a new Canadian Trade Commissioner's office which has been opened in Chicago.

L. Dana Wilgress, Arts '15, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, is expected in Canada during the summer to spend some weeks on furlough.

Changes in the administration of the Protestant schools of Montreal include the transfer of Walter O. Briegel, Sci. '09, from the principalship of the Lorne School, Coleraine Street, to that of the Herbert Symonds School, Notre Dame de Grace; and the appointment of Edwin L. Hodgson, Arts '14, to succeed him. William L. Duncan, Arts '20, takes the place of Mr. Hodgson as principal of Dufferin School.

T. W. Eadie, Sci. '23, has been appointed division plant engineer on the Central Engineering Staff of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

T. C. Thompson, Sci. '20, has been appointed division transmission engineer on the staff of the Eastern Division of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Dr. Trevor G. Browne, Med. '22, has been appointed director of the children's department at the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium and director of the extension department of the Battle Creek College and Race Betterment Foundation.

Colonel Hugh A. Chisholm, Med. '05, who recently left the service of the Nova Scotian Department of Health, has been appointed to take charge of a branch of the Canadian immigration department's medical inspection service in Great Britain, making his headquarters in London.

After some time as sheep and swine promoter of the Live Stock branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in Nova Scotia, J. W. Graham, Agr. '22, has been appointed to supervise all of this work in the three Maritime Provinces.

During December the Rt. Rev. J. F. Sweeny, Arts '78, Bishop of Toronto, celebrated the 47th anniversiry of his ordination to the priesthood of the Church of England in Canada.

After 13 years' connection with the Ryther & Pringle Co., of Carthage, N.Y., Charles R. Gibbs, Sci. '16, has resigned as its general manager.

On December 23rd, a memorial window was unveiled in St. Andrew's Church, River Heights, Winnipeg, in memory of Mrs. H. J. Keith (Louise McDougall, Arts '99), wife of the minister of the church, Rev. Dr. H. J. Keith, M.A., Arts '99.

R. A. C. Henry, Arts '12, Sci. '12, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals at Ottawa succeeding the late Major Graham Bell. For some years past Mr. Henry has been director of the Bureau of Economics of the Canadian National Railways and he possesses a wide and intimate knowledge of Canadian transportation problems.

Homer H. Camerlain, Comm. '28, is pursuing studies in the Graduate School of McGill leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Economics.

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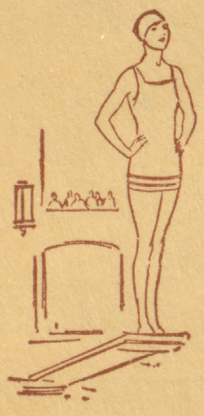
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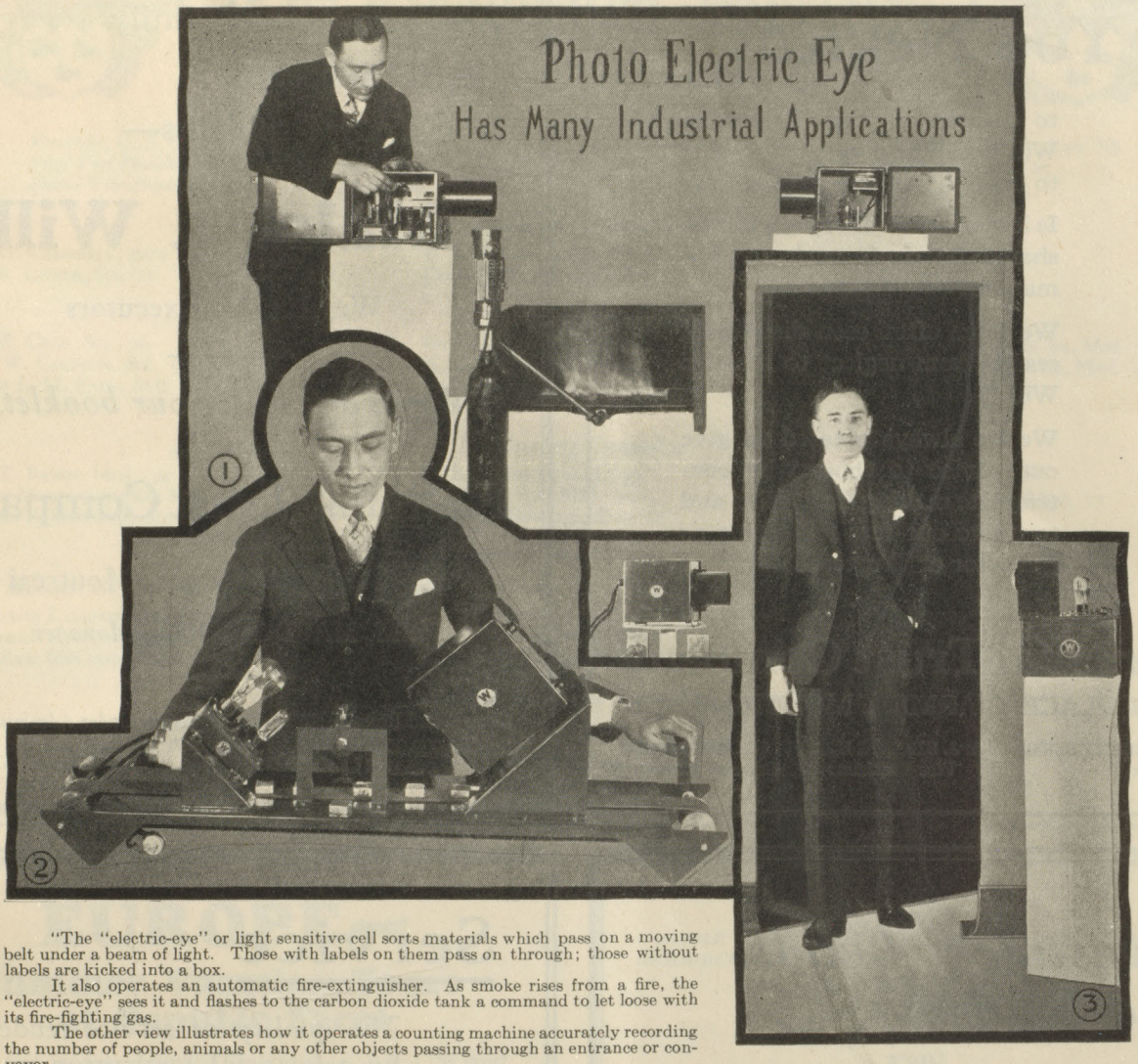
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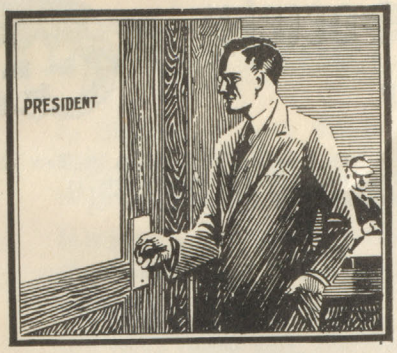
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION *of the* GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

VOL. X JUNE, 1929 No. 3

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Nominations

The Nominating Committee of the Graduates' Society has chosen one candidate for each of the following offices for the ensuing term of office starting October 1st, 1929, for the Graduates' Society's representative on the Board of Governors, for Second Vice-President of the Graduates' Society, for Hon. Secretary of the Graduates' Society, and for Hon. Treasurer of the Graduates' Society. This has been done in accordance with the amendment to the Society's By-Laws passed at the last Annual Meeting, held in October, 1927. The following list of nominations is in the hands of the Executive Secretary:

GRADUATES' SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVE ON BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
C. W. COLBY, B.A. '87, LL.D. '21.

FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY:
R. TAIT MCKENZIE, B.A. '89, M.D.C.M. '92, LL.D. '21.

FOR HON. SECRETARY OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY:
O. S. TYNDALE, B.A. '08, M.A. '09, B.C.L. '15.

FOR HON. TREASURER OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY:
B. C. MACLEAN, M.D.C.M. '27.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, two to be chosen by ballot of the members of the Graduates' Society:

MISS ELIZABETH MONK, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '23.
ALAN D. MCCALL, B.Sc. '24.
S. D. PIERCE, B.A. '22, B.C.L. '25.
F. B. COMMON, M.A. '14, B.C.L. '17.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY, five to be chosen by ballot of the Members of the Graduates' Society:

J. DEGASPE BEAUBIEN, B.Sc. '06.
FRANCIS HANKIN, B.C.L. '25.
H. F. WALKER, B.A. '12.
L. E. REFORD, B.A. '21.
M.F. MACNAUGHTON, B.Sc. '22.
C. J. TIDMARSH, B.A. 16, M.D.C.M. '24.
G. B. PUDDICOMBE, B.A. '23, B.C.L. '26.
E. B. CHANDLER, M.D.C.M. '21.
L. C. MONTGOMERY, M.D.C.M. '20.
G. R. CAVERHILL, B.A. '20.

REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS, one each to be elected by the Graduates at large:

In Medicine	W. E. NELSON, M.D.C.M. '03.
	H. S. SHAW, M.D.C.M. '94.
In Science	A. W. MCMASTER, B.Sc. '00.
	H. L. FETHERSTONHAUGH, B.Arch. '09.
In Law	A R. MCMASTER, B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01.
	C. G. MACKINNON, B.A. '00, B.C.L. '03.
Maritime Provinces	J. S. JENKINS, M.D.C.M. '12.
	W. E. ROWLEY, M.D.C.M. '00.
Province of Ontario	G. E. REID, B.A. '15.
	W. D. WILSON, B.Sc. '04.
Western Provinces	G. E. HOUSER, B.A. '06.
	T. R. B. NELLES, M.D.C.M. '05.
Countries Outside Canada	W. W. COLPITTS, B.Sc. '99, M.Sc. '01.
	S. G. ARCHIBALD, B.A. '97, B.C.L. '00.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University

At the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University at the Fortieth Annual Meeting which took place at the Chateau Laurier last January, Professor W. G. McBride was the guest speaker of the evening and was welcomed by Dr. G. S. MacCarthy who was elected president of the organization.

The meeting opened with K. M. Cameron in the chair. H. A. Aylen, secretary-treasurer, presented his report which showed a cash balance of $83.37 and reported the success of the luncheon and annual dinner-dance held during the year.

Dr. Ami spoke of attending several conferences during the year, and stated that the chief impression which he had got by attending meetings at McGill University was the necessity for a monthly publication there similar to the Cambridge University *Record*. Through it, the work of the various professors and graduates could be learned, and he thought it was essential that there be a record kept of the good work which was being done by McGill professors.

Following the election of officers, Mr. Cameron gave his place in the chair to Dr. MacCarthy, thanking the members for the co-operation they had shown in the several functions held during the past year and wishing the new president success in his office. Dr. MacCarthy referred to the pleasure it gave him to be honoured by his fellow graduates here and asked for the assistance of the members to make 1929 a successful year.

Several resolutions were then adopted. The first was to provide for the continuance this year of the $75 prize for the student from the Ottawa Valley gaining second place in the June matriculation examination at McGill. Another expressed the appreciation of the members to the efforts of the honorary president, P. D. Ross, in promoting the interests of his Alma Mater. It was pointed out that Mr. Ross was one of the founders of the Society, and great regret was expressed at his inability to be present at the meeting. Thanks were also expressed to Dr. Ami for the scholarship given by him to the local student who obtained third place in the matriculation examination.

Professor McBride, who is the MacDonald Professor of Mining at McGill, spoke at some length of General Currie, dealt with staff changes and general gossip of the University, especially its advance in the world of education and its sports' activities last year. He said that keener interest in the University's sports events

was shown by the citizens of Montreal and that, on this account, it was really necessary to increase the capacity of the stands at the Molson stadium.

Financially, the University was still going through a difficult period, Professor McBride said. He thought that a campaign would soon be launched for the raising of $10,000,000, two millions of which would be used for new buildings, two millions for their maintenance and the balance to wipe off the deficit and to provide for operating expenses of the future.

Discussing the policy of the great institute of learning, he said that it had changed but little, that it still preferred quality to quantity. Mass production such as was seen at many universities to the south was looked at with askance by McGill authorities and by all thinking men connected with American factory-like universities. Whereas American universities were reporting increased enrolments, McGill's enrolment last year was lower than the previous year, thus showing that it was the aim of the Governors to concentrate on quality rather than quantity.

He dealt at length with the needs of the University, especially with reference to his own department of Mining, Metallurgy and Geology. These branches at present work in odd corners of the Chemistry Building, and it was necessary that they have a building to themselves if the work were to be carried out as well as it should. He said also that a gymnasium was badly needed.

The president thanked Professor McBride for his address, and before the meeting closed Rev. D. Currie urged the members of the Society to do their utmost to have the very best students sent to McGill University. He thought the members could do some excellent work for their Alma Mater by doing this.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University held a birthday party in January when the members celebrated the Fortieth Anniversary with a successful dinner and dance. The new Quebec suite of the Chateau Laurier was used for the occasion, at which the attendance outshone that of former years. The guest of the evening was Colonel Wilfred Bovey, of Montreal, whom the members delighted to honour as a graduate of Old McGill, a distinguished soldier and at the present time director of Extra-Mural Relations of the University. His speech appears below.

The rousing McGill yell so familiar to undergraduates and graduates alike rang out through a hall that was decorated with banners and pennants in the colours of red and white. The table of honour, presided over by Dr. George S. MacCarthy, president of the Ottawa Valley Graduates, was bright with red and white carnations.

Following the toast to "The King," proposed by the president, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., B.Sc., of 1910, offered the toast to "Old McGill." General McNaughton, chief of the general staff of the Department of National Defence, said that many of the finest men in the military forces of Canada owed their success to the thorough groundwork and the broad educational foundation they had received at McGill. He spoke with the highest appreciation of the services to Canada of Colonel Wilfred Bovey, saying that his name was connected with the University just as much as McGill had been.

R. A. C. Henry, B.A., Sc., 1912, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, proposed the toast to "Sister Universities" that was responded to by C. G. Cowan, Toronto University, and A. E. MacRae, Queen's University.

The officers of the Society include the following: *Honorary President*, P. D. Ross, B.Sc., LL.D.; *Honorary Vice-Presidents*, Hon. P. B. Mignault, LL.D., Dr. H. M. Ami, M.A., Dr. J. F. Argue; *President*, Dr. George S. MacCarthy; *First Vice-President*, R. C. Berry, B.Sc.; *Second Vice-President*, P. D. Wilson, B.A.; *Third Vice-President*, Colonel A. F. Duguid, B.Sc.; *Honorary Secretary-Treasurer*, R. E. Hayes, B.Sc.; *Associate Secretary*, Miss Faith Fyles; B.A.; *Executive*: G. Harold Burland, B.Com., Dr. A. P. Davies, Miss Jean Matheson, B.A., G. H. McCallum, B.Sc., H. A. Aylen, B.A.; *Representatives to Graduate Council*, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, K. M. Cameron, M.Sc.

The committee in charge of arrangements was: Dr. J. F. Argue, H. A. Aylen, Dr. J. T. Basken, Dr. C. H. Brown, G. H. Burland, K. M. Cameron, Dr. H. H. Cheney, L. H. Cole, Mrs. J. E. Craig, Dr. A. P. Davies, M. B. Davis, Colonel A. F. Duguid, Miss Faith Miles, Mrs. G. G. Gale, R. E. Hayes, E. B. Jost, Miss Jean Matheson, W. Ray McClelland, J. B. McRae, Dr. F. W. C. Mohr, C. R. Westland, P. W. Wilson, R. C. Berry, *Chairman*.

Those at the table of honour were Colonel and Mrs. Wilfred Bovey, Dr. George S. MacCarthy, General and Mrs. A. G. L. McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robert, Dr. H. M. Ami, Miss Sylvia Seely.

At the dance after the dinner, the guests were received by Mrs. Robert C. Berry, wife of the first vice-president, and by Mrs. Wilfred Bovey. Mrs. Berry was charming in a gown of poudre blue transparent velvet with which she wore a shoulder knot of pink roses. Mrs. Bovey in a dainty frock of primrose yellow, wore a shoulder knot of roses and lily-of-the-valley, sent her by the Graduates' Society.

The following were those present:

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jost, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Yuill, Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lindsay, Dr. and Mrs. R. Lorne Gardner, Mrs. W. Whittaker, R. W. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Graeme Foster, R. de B. Corriveau, Mr. and Mrs. V. Meek, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Cameron, Dr. and

Mrs. G. S. Mothersill, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Mohr, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Finnie, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Strumbert, R. H. Reid, Miss Lucy Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Geldert, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Leggett, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Jost, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Janson, Dr. and Mrs. T. A.. Watterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Basken, Dr. H. E. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Howard, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Currier, Miss E. King, C. M. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Hay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kennedy, M. F. Connor, W. Hutchinson, A. M. Hutchinson, F. N. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harold Burland, Rev. Norman S. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sinclair, Miss Faith Fyles, Gerald V. White, A. J. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Major, R. J. Haslom, Colonel and Mrs. A. Fortescue Duguid, H. F. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Haultain, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Higgins, Miss J. Matheson, Dr. J. F. Argue, Miss Ogilvie, Mrs. Lucking, J. B. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Dare, D. A. MacKercher, Miss Nancy Thackeray, L B.. Rochester, Miss Ruth Grierson, H. B. McCarthy, T. L. Fisher, J. M. Stockhausen, G. W. Bailey, A. V. Gale, Colin B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hayes, Roy Williamson, Miss Gwen Hayes.

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"McGILL GREW UP WITH CANADA"

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY
MAY 8TH, 1929

By COL. F. H. W. BOVEY

I SUPPOSE that the favourite joke of the after dinner speaker is the story of the audience who killed a postprandial orator. I do not know whether you are all aware that one Montreal audience really did kill an orator. In the middle of the seventeenth century Monsieur de St. Pere, our first notary—there were no lawyers then, so the notaries had a chance to speak—was addressing some Indians in the Place d'Armes. The Indians got tired and cut off his head. But Monsieur de St. Pere won, for his head, with the conscientiousness of a good notary and the persistence of most after dinner speakers, went on speaking. At any rate so the story goes, you can believe it or not. That was before the days of McGill, but it gives me an excuse to say something about the Faculty of Medicine. The place where M. de St. Pere made his speech was almost exactly on the spot where McGill medical school began its work. So you see that our Faculty 170 years before it even existed anticipated the recent gruesome discovery that a severed head can be kept alive. This is nothing so very extraordinary in these days of Einstein.

In 1884, the British Association for the Advancement of Science visited Montreal. One old gentleman standing in the portico of the Arts Building, the College as it was called then and is called again now, tapped the old wooden pillars and said sadly, but sternly: "Sham, like everything else here." Now the old gentleman was right—and he was wrong. The pillars were not stone. As a matter of fact they were not even a good imitation. What he wanted was a beautiful old college—completed—finished—almost quite finished and beginning to fall down. He ought to have come 30 years sooner when Sir William Dawson arrived to take up his appointment as Principal. He was given the present East-Wing for a residence, and found it not only destitute of every modern convenience, but with a roof full of holes where it had been shelled by large stones blasted out of the reservoir.

To come back to our old gentleman, he was right then in one way—but he was wrong in another. The wooden portico was not a sham, it was a makeshift. It took us about 60 years to get a stone one, but the portico is stone now. McGill has had to do with makeshifts just as every institution and every industry in Canada has had to do with makeshifts. The growth of McGill is typical of the growth of Canada, for we have grown along with Canada.

When McGill was founded the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company had just been amalgamated; 400 voyageurs still embarked in their canoes each spring at Lachine and returned each autumn laden with their furs; John Molson's first steamboat, the "Accommodation," which began to run on the St. Lawrence in the year that saw the first passenger boats on the Clyde, was only 12 years old. Teaching in Medicine had already been going on for six years when the first railway in Canada, the Montreal and Lachine, was chartered. In the next 30 years 55 railways built lines in Canada, and I suppose that the doctors were needed to look after the accident cases.

McGill's next period of growth followed the arrival of Sir William Dawson. This was at the time when Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt and his colleagues and Lord Brassey and his associates were engaged on the programme of railway building that resulted in the construction of the Grand Trunk. Sarnia was linked to Toronto, Toronto to Montreal. The lines from Montreal to Riviere du Loup and the line from Sherbrooke to Portland were undertaken. At McGill the Faculty of Medicine moved to the campus and teaching in Arts and Law was established on a regular basis. Already there was going out from our gates that procession of McGill physicians which has never ceased, and which has reached to every part of Canada. He would be a bold man who undertook to measure the service that McGill doctors have done for our nation. It was not only our doctors who served their country well, we are proud to count among the graduates of those days one of the Fathers of Confederation, D'Arcy McGee. McGill has not sent many graduates into the arena of politics, but in D'Arcy McGee and Sir Wilfred Laurier she produced two great statesmen.

Our next epoch of rapid progress began about 1875. This coincided with a sudden increase in Montreal's shipping, due to the introduction of steam for freight as well as passenger service. The Allan Line, the pioneer line of the Montreal trade, added five new ships, doubling the number of their fleet and far more than doubling

the tonnage. The Dominion Line entered the field. The Beaver Line changed from sail to steam, and its ships were the first to land passengers at Montreal instead of Quebec. Then came the building of the Canadian Pacific. On November 7th, 1885, east and west were joined and Canada gained a window on the Pacific—a window that is now a new front door. This was the time too when Ottawa was growing, having been selected as the capital, much against the will of the diehards at Quebec and Toronto. Montreal had lost its chance because of its unfortunate habit of throwing eggs at Lord Elgin. The Queen chose Ottawa, "a new born town, lost in the forest," as a Canadian historian describes it. Ottawa had a very small population and not much in the way of transportation facilities, but it had excellent by-laws. Here are some that survived several revisions:

> "No person shall keep or use any house, pit, ground or other place for running, baiting or fighting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other animal."
>
> "No person shall bathe or wash his or her naked body in any public water."
>
> "No person shall permit to run at large any wolf, bear or other wild animal of which he or she is the owner, poesessor, harbourer or caretaker."

I am sure the Queen must have thought that a town which disapproved of bull-fights and mixed bathing and forbade the harbourers of bears to let them loose on the streets, would be a very nice place for Governors-General.

In such an era of activity McGill had fresh duties. The building of thousands of miles of new railways, the improvement of the old, the rebuilding of bridges, the provision of water supply and sanitation, meant a great demand for engineers, and so professors and students of engineering took over the East Block which had been Sir William Dawson's residence. The Faculty of Applied Science grew very fast and soon gave signs of bursting out of its building. In 1893, it took over new buildings erected by our great benefactor, Sir William Macdonald, the old Engineering Building, burned in 1907, and the Physics Building. At the same time the Redpath Library was built and the books moved from the old Molson Hall. Medicine was not behindhand; Mr. J. H. R. Molson built the extension, now sometimes called the Old Medical Building, to provide for the increasing number of students and staff. Some of you will remember the small theatre which at that time stood between the two wings. It was later replaced by a high central section, destoyed by fire together with the original building in 1908.

McGill's next great time of change corresponded with the growth of the west. Added population and increasing activity meant more demands for graduates. Added prosperity provided the means to fill the need. Between 1900 and 1907, the shipments of wheat from Fort William and Port Arthur increased more than 10 times. The population of the three Prairie Provinces was almost doubled. We were just on the edge of the land boom. Many of us remember the optimism with which Calgary looked forward to being about five times as large as London and subdivided several hundred square miles of prairie into building lots. But there was a real solid growth at the back of it all and the growth was reflected at McGill. When the old Medical Buildings were burned Lord Strathcona provided the University with the new structure on Pine Avenue, and at the same time Sir William Macdonald erected the Chemistry Building. It was apparent that Agriculture must be provided for, just as 30 years before it had been necessary to provide for Engineering. Of course there were plenty of people who could not see farming as a University subject, just as there had been plenty who objected to McGill undertaking the training of plumbers. Sir William Macdonald was not the least disconcerted; he bought the land, put up a building and handed to McGill a well equipped and well endowed school.

Before much more could happen the War came and into it went every ounce of McGill's energy. First and last, graduates and past graduates, 3,059 served, 363 died. One thing more is worth noting. The high quality of these young men is shown by the number who gained commissions. One for every thirteen Canadian officers who went overseas was a McGill man.

We have reached our own days. You all live so close to the home of statistics and have so much to do with our government that I don't need to speak of what has happened in Canada as a whole. But there may be some of you who are less familiar with what we have been doing at McGill. In the last eight years we have built or rebuilt one third of the University buildings. Pathology and Biology have been provided for. The old McGill College has been replaced by a new one. It kept its old face, but it has had it lifted. The wooden portico and the tin ornaments have been rebuilt in stone. We have reconditioned every laboratory in the Engineering Building and added a new wing. And in the Pulp and Paper Research Institute we have undertaken the impossible,—co-operation between an Industrial Organization, a Government Department and a University. We have not only undertaken the impossible, but we are accomplishing it.

We are endeavouring to serve not only the undergraduate and graduate student, but the community as a whole. In our extension courses, identical with those for undergraduates, but given at the University in the evening, we have had over 1,000 students this session. The School of Commerce is preparing young men for the diplomas of the various accountancy associations. In my own Department, which provides short series of isolated lectures or short courses of connected lectures, we have given 110 lectures in 20 places throughout

Quebec and Ontario, as well as courses in Montreal. Next year, in co-operation with the Board of Trade, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and the Society of Cost Accountants, we are instituting an evening business course leading to a Commercial Diploma.

You have probably noticed as this narrative has proceeded that McGill owes her material possessions, and without them McGill could not exist, in great part to the citizens and commercial institutions of Montreal, and it is only fair for us, as graduates, to acknowledge their support. Eight years ago it was not only our own graduates and the Rockefeller Foundation, but the citizens of Montreal and the Province of Quebec who came to our help.

McGill with a very few other Universities in the British Empire represents the old University tradition,—independence of Government control. It is logical enough from the educational point of view that this should be so, for, as I have tried to indicate, and you know it as well as I do, McGill has never served a purely provincial constituency. And when you come to think of it, our position is logical from the economic point of view. Montreal and Quebec have had good value for every dollar put into McGill. The extraordinarily rapid growth of the city—we have had an increase of over half a million since 1921—means that a large number of graduates are needed in Montreal itself. And the very fact that Montreal has become the commercial metropolis of Canada, not only imposes upon the people of Montreal the duty of serving Canada as a whole, but makes it very well worth their while to support an institution to which young men come from all over Canada and all over the world. And our graduates are scattered just as widely. And those whose generosity has made McGill's continued service possible may feel a still higher statisfaction in knowing that they have afforded to hundreds of young men and women the opportunity of obtaining as good an education as is available anywhere.

And so McGill has grown up with Canada. Not only with Canada, but an integral part of Canada, just as the brain and nerves are an integral part of the body. When we come to this point we suddenly find ourselves thinking "Just what do we mean by McGill and what do we mean by Canada?"

McGill is a group of buildings, but it is something more. McGill is a group of students and teachers, but it is something more. Even when to the teachers and the students and the buildings and the endowments you add the graduates—there is still something else. McGill is greater than all these things. McGill is a corporate soul, and McGill is seen in every expression of that soul. It permeates every building, it is in every hospital and every office where there is a McGill doctor, it is in the work that McGill engineers have put into their railways and bridges, it is in Canada's literature and culture, it is in the golden oratory of D'Arcy McGee and Laurier. It is in everything that we have hoped and done and in in everything that we shall do.

What do we mean by Canada? Different men have different ideas and when they speak of Canada they think of different things.

To one man Canada is a group of provinces, each with its own history and thoughts and loyalties. Far be it from me to decry the value of the provincial tradition. If a Canadian does not love his own province he does not love Canada. Do you remember Kipling's words?

"God gave all men all earth to love,
But since our hearts are small
Ordained to each one spot should prove
Beloved over all . . .

Each to his choice, and I rejoice
The lot has fallen on me
In a fair ground, in a fair ground,
Yea, Sussex by the Sea."

Even in so small a realm as England, even so great a patriot as Kipling found his heart tied to one spot. So it is for us, and I frankly confess that when I think of Canada I think first of the St.Lawrence Valley, the long roads and the little towns, the great river and the Gaspe hills. But this Canada of provinces is not McGill's Canada, except in so far as we can serve the special needs of the people of Quebec.

Then there is another Canada, a fine, self-sufficient, self-reliant young country. Perhaps sometimes we are a little too self-reliant and forget the Empire of which we are a part. Of course, I am not thinking of war. I understand that the United States have abolished that. But I wonder whether we would be listened to with the same respect in the councils of the nations if we changed our motto from "*A mari usque ad mare*" to "I'm Alone." But that Canada is not McGill's Canada either, we must stretch further yet. The Canada of which I like to think was once described by Dean Ira Mackay as a great highway. And Canada is a great highway. It joins the wheat field and the forest and the mine to the mill and the factory and the harbour; it joins the nations of the orient to the nations of the occident; it is a highway along whose marge nature has dealt out her riches with lavish hand. It does not end even at the sea, but turns the ocean itself to the service of a thousand ships. And we who dwell by the highway, are building something new in the story of civilization. A people with two histories, two languages, two literatures, but with one King and one Country, we join hands with the world. This is the Canada that McGill knows, that McGill is striving to serve, and here at its very heart you are our garrison. We know that you are doing your part in our great task.

Graduates' Society of McGill University in Quebec

Stating that McGill University is the last surviving institution of its kind in Canada that is almost entirely dependent upon private subscriptions and endowments, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Chancellor of McGill, made a striking appeal, in the course of an address in the Chateau Frontenac, where he was guest of honour at the inaugural dinner of the Graduates' Society of McGill University of Quebec, to the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, acclaimed President of the Society, for Provincial assistance, declaring at the same time that "so long as we can continue with some assistance from the Province we are maintaining a condition which, with respect to the University, is very close to ideal."

Election of officers resulted in the following acclamations: *President*, Hon. L. A. Taschereau; *Vice-President*, Alfred Savard, K.C.; *Honorary Secretary*, W. G. Mitchell, M.Sc.; *Honorary Treasurer*, A. G. Penny, B.A.

The following ten members of the Executive Committee were elected: W. M. Carter, M.D.; H. E. Huestis, B.Sc.; Theo Denis, B.Sc.; J. Grant Glassco, B.Comm.; Charles McBurney, M.A.; T. Elliot, M.D.; Robt. Wood, B.Sc.; W. G. Parmelee, LL.D.; A. A. MacDiarmid, B.Sc.; M. G. Mooney, M.D.

Mr. Savard, president of the meeting, opened the meeting with a witty address, wherein he harked back to the time when those graduates present were attending lectures in the old University. "The aim of the University is to produce what we call in French *des competants*," he said.

In presenting the toast to "McGill University," Dr. Parmelee remarked on the remarkable progress made by the institution since fifty years ago, when he first became acquainted with it.

"Josh Billings, the American humorist," began Mr. Beatty, guest of honour, when called upon to speak, "said that there was no substitute for wisdom, but that the next best thing is silence." In view of the fact that he was there for the purpose of congratulating the new Society, however, he did not see how he could very well be silent, he remarked, amid laughter.

Coming immediately to grips with his subject, the speaker first of all observed that McGill had 3,000 students, and added, "I hope it will not be bigger in my lifetime." After explaining his interpretation of the functioning of a university, the duties of a graduate society and, the present activities of the University, the speaker broached the very important question, 'What are the needs of the University?'

"McGill," he said, "needs many things, but should have no ambition to increase the number of students to whom it will give educational facilities. It will need a great deal of money. I am a believer in private ownership of railways as against public ownership. In McGill University we have a university supported almost entirely by endowment or public appeal." After explaining that McGill is the only survival of this condition of affairs, and that Queen's, Toronto, Western, and other universities, are largely dependent upon the province in which they are situated, he went on: "McGill carries out the old ideal. It will continue to carry it out just so long as this condition seems possible

"But," he said, "the expense should be fairly divided. The Province has many obligations. So long as we can continue with some assistance from the Province we are maintaining a condition which, with respect to that University, is very close to ideal."

"In cross-questioning candidates for Rhodes Scholarships," he declared, "he had discovered a divergence of views between the French, Jews and English that was very significant. In answer to the query 'To what use do you intend to put the advantages gained by this scholarship?' the Jew always responded that he would devote his abilities to the betterment of his own race and the Frenchman that he intended to turn ultimately to public service. But no English student has ever said he would enter public service," he stated. "That, gentlemen, is a mistake. They do not know the nobility of public service. It is a normal and natural ambition. That is why the standard of debate in the egislature of the Province of Quebec is so much higher than in the House of Commons of Canada."

That McGill needs an everlasting scrutiny of its personnel was his contention. Opinions differ, he admitted, as to whether a professor should be dismissed when his faculties decline, as is usual in business, or whether he should be granted permanency, like a bishop, only terminated by death or insanity. At the same time there ought to be a retiring allowance, he said, and the withdrawal of the Carnegie fund had made this difficult for McGill.

"In any case there must be endowments," argued the speaker, "and a campaign is in prospect, if not in the immediate future, then in the very near future. There is a spirit of support in Montreal that has no equal on the North American Continent. And if, after all this is done, I have a private conversation with Mr. Taschereau, I hope he will support me . . . to some extent."

Colonel Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations of McGill University, and Mr. Currie, President of the parent society in Montreal, added a few remarks, and Mr. Mitchell, honorary secretary, read a draft of the constitution, which was adopted. Elections then took place as noted above.

To the chorus of "*Il a gagné ses epaulettes*," the Hon. Mr. Taschereau bagan his rather piquant reply to Mr. Beatty's appeal. "This is the easiest election I have ever been through," he commenced. "I have been through a good many. I expect to go through many more."

After referring to the broadmindedness of the Society in electing two members of his race, President and Vice-President of the Society, the Premier came to the point very directly. "In the sweet Beatty way—the manner in which he addresses his shareholders—we have heard the Chancellor talking to us," he said, "but reading between the lines, it means an appeal to the generosity of Quebec. The universities are quite a problem. Ours is a big province as regards area, but not as regards population. We have two and a half millions of inhabitants and four universities. We understand our responsibilities. We know that education should come from the top and not from the bottom. Yes, we feel our responsibility—but the universities must do their share.

"The universities are producing too many doctors and lawyers," he continued. "Scientific men and research work are a necessity, and the universities should devote most of their energies to the production of scientific men. There are great prospects. This is the main calling for young men." He added amid laughter, "I am a newcomer to McGill—probably I can do very little except in the field suggested by the speaker! But I will do my best to persuade my colleagues that McGill is a poor University.

"I believe that dollars spent on education are well spent. I hope that the wealthy people of this country may be educated to the fact that the best investment they can make is towards the education of the Province. But people taught to rely upon the Government may forget to depend upon themselves. Montreal is a wealthy city and a generous one. If your appeal could be heard by the people of Montreal they might induce the Government to co-operate."

Those at the head table were: Mr. Alfred Savard, K.C. ('09); Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.; Mr. W. G. Mitchell ('13); Mr. R. Curry ('11); Col. W. Bovey ('03); Dr. W. G. Parmelee, Hon. LL.D.; Mr. Francis McLennan ('86); Mr. G. B. Glassco ('05); Mr. Theo. C Denis ('96).

The full list of graduates present is as follows:

Narcisse Savoie, Agri. '13; Arthur Savard, '18; F. R. Duffy, Civil Eng. '13; C. Buchanan, Sci. '19; T. T. Cole, Sci. '10; A. A. MacDiarmid, Sci. '10; Miss W. G. Brown, Sci. '07; J. O'Halloran, Sci. '21; D. W. Ambridge, Sci. '23; M. Robertson, Sci. '15 and '21; M. Pope, Sci. '11; A. Dobell, Law '00; R. Lutte, Sci. '11; Dr. J. A. Couillard, Med. '14; A. O. Dufresne, Sci. '13; C. C. Lindsay, Sci. '15; G. K. Addie, Sci. '89; J. G. O'Donnell, Sci. '16; J. W. Rooney, Dent. '18; R. C. Hastings, Med. '17; A. W. Macalm, Law '00; J. G. Johnston, Med. '02; W. Lane Carter, Med. '02; M. Joseph, '89; Dr. W. G. Parmelee, Hon. LL.D.; R. Currie, Arts '11; R. W. Beatty; A. Savard, Law '09; L. A. Taschereau; W. G. Mitchell, Sci. '13; Col. W. Bovey, '03; F. McLennan, '86; G. B. Glassco, Sci. '05; T. C. Denis, Sci. '96; G. L. Wiggs, Sci. '21; Clare Scott, B.Sc.A. '21; Arthur A. Scott, Arts '11; Miss G. A. Goodman, LL.B. '21; Chas. O'Neill, Mus. Doc. '14; R. B. McDunnough, Sci. '95; David J. Munro, Sci. '23; J. M. Elliot, Med. '24; A. J. Kelley, Med. '24; J. B. Kingston, Sci. '08; L. Carter, Com. '25; R. Wood, Sci. '24; Donald McKinnon, Sci. '98; J. Grant Glassco, Com. '25; H. Bignell, Sci. '15; E. B. Convery, Med. '14; James Stevenson, Arts '97; Med. '01; Stuart S. Hawkins, Sci. '11; Arthur G. Penny, Arts '08; George S. Clark, Sci. '22; Geo. H. Cartwright, Sci. '22; H. R. L. Davis, Med. '28; (Archdeacon) F. G. Scott, Arts '27; M. J. Mooney, Med. '98; H. E. Huestis, Sci. '96; S. J. Simolvitz, Arts '27; N. Fish, Arts '28.

DR. COLPITTS' SCHOLARSHIP

In December, Dr. W. W. Colpitts, Sc. '99, LL.D. 1921, of New York, made a generous and welcome Christmas gift to the Faculty of Applied Science in the shape of a cheque for $5,000 to found a scholarship for graduate students in Civil Engineering. It was the wish of the donor to found the scholarship in honour of Dr. J. B. Porter, Emeritus Professor of Mining Engineering, and it will accordingly be known as the John Bonsall Porter Scholarship. Other friends of Dr. Porter have interested themselves in the matter, and it is expected that the income from the scholarship will be about $500, although the full capital sum has not yet been secured.

Graduate work at McGill, as compared with many universities of similar standing, has been carried on under a heavy handicap on account of lack of such scholarships. It is hoped that Dr. Colpitts' generous gift may stimulate other friends to follow his example.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society, held on February 28th, the following Past Students were elected to full membership in the Society:

G. G. Lewis	Science 1892-'94
S. H. Dobell	Commerce 1919-'21
Allan Williamson	Commerce 1912-'14
	Science 1914-'15
J. T. Quinlan	Science 1917-'22

Mr. G. G. Lewis has joined as a Life Member.

The Committee welcomes to membership Past Students of the University, who are eligible for membership on election by the Executive Committee.

Alumnae Society

The Annual Meeting of the McGill Alumnæ Society and Tea in honour of the graduating was heldonTuesday, May 21st, at the Royal Victoria College. The annual report of the Recording Secretary was presented as follows:

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Recording Secretary of the McGill Alumnæ Society.

The Society appears to have had a successful year in every way. There have been the usual monthly meetings which have, on the whole, been well attended, and while the numbers of those graduates who form part of the Society might be larger, we have the promise that many of this year's graduating class will add to them.

In order to raise the funds necessary to the Society, a Bridge was held in November of last year at the Windsor Hotel, when the sum of nearly three hundred dollars was realized by the sale of tickets. This has enabled the Society to continue its customary contribution to its special interests; the Federation Scholarship Fund; the Hospital Libraries, and the University Settlement.

During the last month the Society was fortunate enough to have the honour of entertaining Dr. Gleditsch, the President of the International Federation of University Women, who not only spoke about the Federation at a special meeting of the Alumnæ Society arranged for her, but also greatly entertained us in her turn with an informal talk after a Dinner given for her at the University Women's Club, at which many of the members of the Society were present.

As usual, the Society wishes gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of those who helped to make the monthly meetings a success, either by an address or an entertainment: Dr. Whitehead, Miss Heneker, Captain Seferovitch, Dr. Perrin and Miss Betty Cameron and the other musicians who helped to illustrate his lecture; the Reverend Lawrence Clare, and some of the members of the graduating class of 1928.

Our thanks are also due to those members of the Society who by their hard work made the Bridge held in November such a financial success, and to those who during the year have helped to serve the tea at our monthly meetings, and most of all to Mrs. Vaughan, who, while acting as Warden of the Royal Victoria College during Miss Hurlbatt's absence, has been of constant help and encouragement both to the officers and members of the Alumnæ Society.

Respectfully submitted,
HELEN HAGUE,
Recording Secretary.

The Nominating Committee reported the following slate of nominations for the various offices:

President	MRS. SEFEROVITCH.
Vice-Presidents	MISS HAZEL MURCHISON.
	MRS. ARTHUR PHELAN.
	MRS. ALLAN BONE.
	MRS. PERCY LESLIE.
	MRS. IRVIN.
	ELIZABETH HAMMOND.
	BLANCHE GILMOR.
	ENID PRICE.
	ISABELLA OGILVY.
Recording Secretary	MISS HELEN HAGUE.
Assistant Recording Secretary	MISS ETHEL ROBERTSON.
Corresponding Secretary	MISS GLADYS MILLS.
Assistant Corresponding Secretary	MISS RUTH GARDINER.
Treasurer	MISS EMMA LAWLOR.
Assistant Treasurer	MISS EVELYN WILSON.
Library Convenor	MRS. INEZ BAYLIS.
Representatives on Local Council	MRS. WALTER LYMAN.
	ANNA SCRIMGER.
	MISS DORA BRAIDWOOD.
Representatives on Board of Governors of University Settlement	MISS KATHERINE TRENHOLME.
Members of Alumnæ Editorial Board of "McGill News"	MISS MARION YOUNG (Convenor).
	MRS. VAUGHAN.
	SUSAN CAMERON.
	MISS JOAN FOSTER.
	MISS MURIEL WILSON.

* * *

R.V.C. SENIOR DINNER

The dinner given in honour of the Graduating Class was held in the Royal Victoria College on May 15th. Miss Isabel Alexander, President-Elect of the McGill Women's Student Society, presided, with Mrs. Vaughan, Acting-Warden of the College on her right, and on her left Miss Adele Languedoc, who held this year the office which Miss Alexander is to fill next year. One hundred and six members of the class of 1929 were present as well as members of the faculty and, of course, the hostesses of the evening, the junior years. Miss Murchison, President of the Alumnæ Society, invited as a special representative, replied to the toast to the Alumnæ, whose ranks were now swelled by 106 potential new members. Various other graduates, including Mrs. Vaughan, who replied to the toast to the Alma Mater; Mrs. Seferovitch, Miss Gurd, Miss Slack, Miss Foster, Miss Birkett and Miss MacSporran were also present. Mme. Tournen-Furness, known to several generations of graduates, replied to the toast to the Faculty, revealing some of the secrets of that august body.

Fundator Noster

By S. E. VAUGHAN

VOLUME ten* of the new edition of the Makers of Canada Series is at the same time a noteworthy addition to a series already valuable, and a book which makes an exceptionally strong appeal to those readers who are attached in any way to McGill University.

The volume contains two short biographies, Lord Strathcona by John Macnaughton, and Sir William Van Horne by Walter Vaughan. Both are abridgements, admirably made by Mr. W. L. Grant, the first from a much longer work hitherto unpublished; the second from the Life of Sir William Van Horne published by the Century Company in 1920, and familiar to many readers. With this second biography we are not at present concerned, except so far as to remark that there would seem to be a peculiar fitness in the linking together of these two biographers, men utterly dissimilar in temperament and talents, who were nevertheless in the days of their common attachment to McGill the warmest of friends.

Nor is it the purpose of this writing to attempt a complete analysis or review of Professor Macnaughton's book, but rather to set down some of the memories which it has stirred anew, and to pay a brief tribute to the remarkable man who was one of the great benefactors of McGill, its Chancellor, and the Founder of the Royal Victoria College.

Those whose associations with the College go back to its earliest days, and with McGill to an even earlier period, find it difficult to realize that to the present generation of students and even to several generations of their predecessors (if one may appropriate the term to describe the four years which ordinarily cover the term of student life at the University) Lord Strathcona is only a name, one of the shades in that pious procession of benefactors which begins with James McGill, and in which all the figures seem about equally remote. Such swift oblivion is one of the conditions of the fluid life of institutions, where unceasingly "the many change and pass." They pass, but the grey walls remain, shaped into something like permanent grandeur by the efforts of those shadowy benefactors. They were very strong men once, and even the unguessable future will carry on something of what they in their time ordained. It is also a condition of University life that sundry persons shall cling to its rugged walls and get a precarious living there, like Wordsworth's samphire gatherer. It is for these cliff dwellers to pause sometimes in their quaint tasks of spinning lectures and tabulating costs, in order to tell the young passersby, who may pause for a moment to hear it, a tale of earlier days.

Professor Macnaughton has told such a tale, one that would keep footballers from their play and old men from the chimney corner, or even an R.V.C. student from an appointment.

It is among the women of McGill particularly that the memory of Lord Strathcona should be most venerated. It is a matter of congratulation, therefore, that the new edition of the Makers of Canada Series has lately found its way into the Royal Victoria College Library.

For all the early history of Donald Alexander Smith, afterwards Lord Strathcona, the reader is referred to Professor Macnaughton's book. That book begins, by way of prologue, with a vivid description of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Aberdeen. Professor Macnaughton was there as representative of Queen's University and also as a Graduate of Aberdeen. Lord Strathcona, being at the time Lord Rector, was given a splendid opportunity to appear in a characteristic rôle, that of the dispenser of an almost incredible hospitality. Having made excellent use of the picturesque material afforded him on this occasion, Professor Macnaughton turns back and reviews the early career of his hero.

"Donald Alexander Smith, named after his grandfather on his mother's side and his father, was born on the sixth of August, 1820, in Forres, a little town in the county of Elgin. . . 'How far is't call'd to Forres?' asked Shakespeare's Banquo. A very long and steep way indeed from the humble house there on the Mosset burnside where Donald A. Smith first saw the light of day, to the House of Lords and the headship of the University between the Dee and the Don at the late harvest-home and climax of its glories in 1906."

It is with Lord Strathcona in his capacity as fostering patron of universities, pre-eminently of our own University, that we are at present concerned. Hence we pass over lightly the arduous years in Labrador and the West during which the great fortune was built up which was later to enable the building of our walls; walls not only of the Royal Victoria College, but of the hospital of the same name, and the beautiful Medical Building. Some of the glimpses which Professor Macnaughton

*Lord Strathcona, by John Macnaughton;
Sir William Van Horne, by Walter Vaughan;
The Makers of Canada Series Vol. X—Anniversary Edition (London and Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1927).

gives us are hard to resist however. There is the sketch of Donald A. Smith at eighteen years of age arriving in Montreal, finding the primitive, ill lighted city not much to his liking, and so *walking* out to Lachine to present a letter of introduction to an officer of the Hudsons' Bay Company. The letter declared that its bearer was "of good character, studious, painstaking and enterprising." The introduction was successful. "The fate of Donald Alexander Smith was settled for all time. He was to begin work at once, with a salary of Twenty Pounds a year. A clerk was called in and ordered 'to take Mr. Donald Smith to the fur room and instruct him in the art of counting rat skins'."

Less than thirty years later he was Chief Factor with control over the whole of Labrador. In 1869, thirty-one years from the date of his first arrival there, he established the home in Montreal, to which he was to return at longer or shorter intervals through the many remaining years of his long and interesting life. Of the multifarous activities which filled those years, of the pioneer days in the Red River country, of the Riel rebellion, of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of the High Commissioner's Office in London, of the changes of title from the Mr. Smith or Donald A. who was so known all over the country, to the Sir Donald Smith of the eighties and nineties, and finally to the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Peer of the United Kingdom, of all these matters the reader will find full and enthusiastic accounts in Professor Macnaughton's book.

The wonder is that with such a number and range of interests, this man of action found time and sympathy for so unobtrusive a question as University education, and the extension of such education to women. His biographer finds an explanation in the fact of his Scottish origin, and that a companion of his youth was a sister whose intellect he respected. However this may be, there is no doubt about the sympathy and its far reaching results. Just about the time that Mr. and Mrs. Donald Smith were settling their Montreal house, the movement for the higher education of women took shape in the "Ladies Educational Association." The story of how out of that organization evolved the women student body of today will be told in an article in another number of the *News*. The special endowment which made possible the admission of women to McGill came in 1884, and from the beginning, the new students were known as the Donaldas. They themselves took pride in the name, and when, early in their College history, they organized a literary and debating society they named it for their Founder, using the Greek form of his initials, Delta Sigma.

In 1894, a lecture given before that Society by the venerable Principal, Sir William Dawson, then just about to retire, was called "An Ideal College for Women", and foreshadowed the erection, some five years later, of the Royal Victoria College. The name echoed a little too faithfully that of the hospital which, jointly with his cousin, Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Strathcona had lately founded. The Donaldas would have preferred to call it Strathcona Hall, but the Y.M.C.A. had forestalled them, and in any case, the Founder had expressed his preference.

The College was unofficially opened in 1899, with a small band of students in residence, and a staff which almost equalled them in number. At its head was a gentle and learned daughter of Oxford, Miss Hilda Diana Oakeley, chosen by Lord Strathcona himself, and charged by him with the responsibility of maintaining standards worthy of educated gentlewomen. During the interval before the official opening, which was deferred because of the death of Queen Victoria, the statue which adorned the entrance was swathed in wrappings, a circumstance which constantly challenged the imagination of McGill students. Those were the days when exciting despatches were coming from South Africa, and it was felt to be highly proper to celebrate the exploits of the Strathcona Horse in front of the Strathcona College. Every success, therefore, was sure to be proclaimed by a surging mass of students, who proceeded to unveil the Queen, sing patriotic songs, make speeches, and march off in procession. A few hours later, Tom Graydon's minions arrived with a new supply of tarpaulin and the Queen was veiled once more.

The final unveiling was done by Lady Minto in 1900, when the College was formally opened. The occasion was one of those which Lord Strathcona loved to improve. He was host that night in the College which he had built, and it was garnished according to his directions. Every arch and pinnacle was outlined with electric lights, a huge transparency showing the University arms was mounted on the upper balcony. Thousands of citizens of Montreal were invited to the evening reception, and other thousands blocked Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue, eager to see what could be seen of the fine doings without and within the new building. So great was the crowd that members of the household returning from the dinner party at the Founder's house, where they had been bidden to meet Their Excellencies, could scarcely get through it, and were not much helped by the police because they could not produce entrance cards.

This grand house-warming was the first of many festive gatherings which marked those early days, when space was ample, and trains swished beautifully over unworn floors. Lord Strathcona was beseiged by requests for the use of the new halls for all sorts of purposes. Always deferentially polite to those to whom the College had been entrusted, he left decisions to them, but sometimes hinted gently that he would be glad to have the request favourably received. Hence on one occasion the Charity Ball was held in the College, and astonished students saw their simple dining tables

(*Continued on page 19*)

SUPPLEMENT

TO

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Banking in the West

The article by Mr. Bell on "Banks and the Western Farmers" will be read with considerable interest after Mr. Paterson's contribution of last March. We are glad to have another view of this important question put before our readers, for the matter has undoubtedly led to some misapprehension on both sides, and it is only by an exchange of views and a complete statement of fact that the ordinary citizen, who is interested, and as a Canadian is indirectly involved both in banking and agriculture can reach any fair and sound judgment on the whole subject.

* * *

Canadian Art

Miss Carr's account of her experiences in British Columbia as an artist will interest even those who do not agree with all she says. Extraordinary prejudices are apt to come to light in the many discussions that are heard nowadays about Canadian art, and they would be merely amusing if they did not so often reveal a quite terrifying distrust of anything unfamiliar. But one can expect with some assurance that the heroic efforts (as indeed they are) of a growing body of Canadians to paint and interpret the unfolding grandeurs of hitherto unknown parts of Canada, and to capture if they can the spirit of vanishing things, from the Quebec hamlet to the Haida Indian villages, will be appreciated by almost anyone.

"Perhaps the most vital thing in Canada at the present time is an attempt at self-expression in painting" says a recent writer in *The Dalhousie Review*. The reason is plain. It is apparent in the readiness of men and women to leave the beaten track of railway and steamer and in the face of discomforts and dangers (which Miss Carr only hints at) to assimilate with an artist's eye and imagination the untrodden background of our Dominion.

As to the merits of the pictures which these Canadians are painting we are not here concerned. The attitude of the general public is a different matter, and about that we would only wish to say this. There seems to be no question that when the man in the street, that well known mirror of ourselves, is given a chance to make up his own mind, he seems quite able not only to alter his views, but also is quite willing to alter his drawing-room decorations. In other words, as Mr. Jean Chauvin points out in "Ateliers", recently published, more and more distinctively Canadian pictures are being bought every year, and the walls of many good conservatives prove it. But art is a valuable growth, hence a slow one. If there had been human beings alive when the primeval swamp began its artistic crystallization into coal deposits, there is no doubt that they would have retarded the process if they could have, by good "sound" criticism,—and we might still be waiting for the Industrial Revolution.

The Canadian Medical Association.

The Canadian Medical Association will hold its Sixtieth Annual Meeting in June of this year, in Montreal. It may be gathered from this that the Association is approaching a respectable age. But it shows none of the signs of old age. Rather has it shown evidence, especially in the last ten years, of a growth in strength and activity which is proof of the most healthy vigour.

But what is this strength and activity? One thinks first, naturally, of the technical or scientific interests of medicine, of which there is formal demonstration at these meetings in the shape of papers, etc. Some idea of the very large quantity of the material to be dealt with this year may be gained from a glance at the scientific programme, which fills a booklet of nearly 100 pages. There is something more, however, as there should be in all such gatherings. There is an interchange of ideas, a freshening of points of view, and a contact between members of the profession, which is all of inestimable value. It is valuable in any country; it is unusually so in a country as large as Canada, where frequent association, even nowadays, is difficult.

But these are purely technical matters, and although medicine has been called the closest trade union in the world, this does not free it from reponsibilities and problems quite outside them.

One of the most keenly debated problems, for example, is that of state medicine. As may be generally known, the State is gradually coming to concern itself very directly with medical affairs. Schemes of health insurance are one form of governmental interest, and in some of our western provinces there are much more outright assumptions by the government of responsibilities for the health of the people.

But while such movements are inevitable, the medical profession has only itself to blame if it is not allowed to direct or modify them to some extent. The history of health insurance in England shows us what a government will do when it acts with no guidance from the profession about whose work it is legislating. The medical profession in Canada will certainly have to face this kind of legislation before very long, and it should be prepared to advise the legislators. Much credit is due to one Province in particular (British Columbia) for what its medical men have done and are doing in this connection, but much remains to be done, and there is no more convincing proof of the unity of the profession in its demands than the general support of the Association through which these demands or suggestions should be made.

* * * * * *

One of the latest sprouts which have budded from the parent trunk of the Medical Association is the Section of Historical Medicine, or more properly, of the History of Medicine. The Section holds its first meeting this year, and is peculiarly fortunate in having Montreal as its initial meeting place. History, of course, should have no limits of time or place imposed upon it, but as may be realized, it is in Quebec above all parts of Canada that the earliest developments of Canadian medicine are to be found. It is the aim of the Section this year to recall something of these historical events in medicine by means chiefly of some documentary exhibits.

In the Hotel Dieu, for example (the second oldest hospital in America, outside of Mexico), the records are unusually complete. The Sisters who founded the institution under the leadership of Jeanne Mance, have always guarded their records with jealous care. Now the Hotel Dieu possesses archives of unique historical value and interrest, which are only to be seen on special occasions.

The display will include the original charter of the hospital, with the signature of Louis XIV.; the diary of Sister Morin, who recorded the life of the Hospital in its earliest days; the letter from General Amherst in which he thanks the Sisters for their care of his wounded soldiers (at the same time sending a present of a couple of dozen of Madeira and 200 crowns!); a letter from Maisonneuve, and many other papers of interest. These have been arranged with great care by Dr. Leo Pariseau, so as to give a connected view of the history of the Hospital. There will also be on view the old drug jars which are great rarities, the mortar brought over by Jeanne Mance, and, as a rather quaint curiosity, a little waxen model of a figure dressed in the Sisters' habit as it was three hundred years ago. It is the rule that each religious order should keep in its archives some such model of its dress. Not a single alteration has been made in the Sisters' dress to-day; it follows this model exactly, even to the detail of the scissors and key hanging from the waist (the key being the key of the cloister).

A great deal of other material will also be shown both at the Hotel Dieu and at the Bibliotheque St. Sulpice, which is rich in Canadiana. The members will also be fortunate in being able to visit the newly dedicated Osler Memorial Library at McGill University with its many rare and beautiful treasures.

* * *

Western Notes.

Life in the west is highly interesting at present. Commercially and politically there is great activity. During seeding there was ample moisture, all the more welcome because of premonitions of a dry year. This has been followed by a needed period of warm weather. The recent break in wheat prices is not pleasing, but the farmers are much better able to withstand such set-backs than they were a few years ago. All prairie cities—particularly Regina and Calgary—are growing rapidly; and it is a healthy growth, in no way resulting from artificial real estate "booms". In Manitoba there is remarkable present development in mining with every promise of greater still in the future; and the dubious question asked by a well known eastern publication three years ago, "is there Oil in Alberta?" has been emphatically answered in the affirmative. That Alberta possesses a field of the purest naphtha ever discovered has now been proven beyond doubt. Eastern and American interests are investing heavily. During the past six months stocks have increased enormously in price; and those Albertans who, through evil report and good report, showed their faith in the oil resources of their province are reaping their reward. The additional four storeys now in course of erection on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's hotel in Calgary will make it the largest hotel in the three prairie provinces. At present about two hundred guests are being turned away from it every night; whereas, one

evening six years ago, it is said to have had but twenty-six guests and one hundred and ten employees.

In the political field, the Seven Sisters have been giving Manitoba a turbulent time and, for various reasons, more or less damaging the prestige of all four provincial parties. Saskatchewan is in the throes of the most bitterly fought election in her history. Alberta is much quieter, but the recent session of the Legislature, though brief and businesslike, was the liveliest for some years. Certainly the most important political event in Alberta for some time is the satisfactory sale of the provincial Government railways. There are two of these, the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia, and the Alberta and Great Waterways, both of which pierce that potentially rich part of the province lying north of Edmonton. In 1928 the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway made a joint offer of $18,000,000.00, which was refused. In the autumn, Mr. Beatty and his fellow directors spent nearly a week in the Peace River country, and a short time later made an offer of approximately $26,000,000.00. This was accepted by the government, with the general approval of the people. By arrangement, the Canadian National Railways was permitted to share in the purchase and the railways are to be managed jointly by the two national systems. Premier Brownlee has, it is generally agreed, conducted negotiations very wisely. The railways were by far the province's greatest financial burden. Incidentally the history of the whole provincial railway venture can hardly be cited as an instance either of the good or evil of public ownership; but it does prove clearly that in western Canada it is virtually impossible to make a success of a small independent railway.

The ambition of all would-be-travellers on the prairies to day is to be appointed a member or an official of a Royal Commission. That which was appointed by the Manitoba government to investigate the charges with regard to the Seven Sisters' lease took a pleasant little trip to Los Angeles in order to take the evidence of one witness, who did not prove very illuminating at that. But the Commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to enquire into the problems of the marketing of grain makes the journey taken by the Manitoba Commission appear very modest. In spite of the fact that it is merely duplicating the work very creditably done within the last two or three years by a federal commission, of which a Saskatchewan judge was chairman, the present provincial commission is visiting every centre of any great importance and a considerable number which are of very little importance between the Manitoba boundary and the Coast. There are already rumours that it will be found necessary to visit England, New York and perhaps South America. With an apology to the well-known recruiting slogan of the United States Navy, the cry of the West now is to "Join a Royal Commission and see the World."

* * *

The Woes of Literature

The March number of the Canadian *Mercury* has a slashing attack on Canadian Literature and, more violently, the Authors' Association. For neither do we hold any special brief. The first is a pale plant, struggling for nourish-

ment in an uncongenial atmosphere, and cumbered by scores of parasitic followers who have no ideas, no experience of life, and no control over that amiable slave but obstreperous master, the English tongue. The second has laudable intentions, and includes some good writers; but it suffers from self-consciousness and reminds us too forcibly of Mrs. Leo. Hunter.

But the Canadian *Mercury's* diagnosis of the ills of Canadian Literature seems to us to be somewhat wide of the mark. In brief, we learn, our Literature (which does not exist) is too Victorian. It suffers from prudery, frumpery, crinolinism and side whiskers, and calls the Albert Memorial beautiful. There are at least two objections to this denunciation. First, it appears to be wrong; secondly, it is based on a strangely loose use of the word Victorian.

Surely a brief reading in the best sellers, and the best recommended Canadian books shows conclusively that their faults are those of training, or lack of it. Slipshod English, unintegrated sentences and paragraphs, a shortage in vocabulary, and a general grammatical malady—in short, ignorance or neglect of the rules of English prose composition, this is the first column of deficiencies and defects. Secondly, the writers of these many volumes seem to have no powers of observation: their conversation is queer, their characters dress as no ordinary mortals do, even their love affairs are "unconvincing." With these handicaps how can even the most devoted patriot or the most carefully touted newcomer to the "literary field" produce a book worth reading. It is not dyspepsia or even a sense of injustice that produces good satire; it is not a knowledge of history that produces a good biography: it is not even merely a sense of humour that produces Stephen Leacock. It is good English, and a solid body of sharply apprehended ideas, throughly infused with the humour, or the irony, or whatever the writer has in view. In other parlance, a winning Literature is by Education out of the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

These facts are self-evident in what we have of Canadian Literature, the best and the worst both proving them. Now for the poison of Victorianism.

About none of the men and women who make up what we call the Victorian age can it be said that they could not write good English or think clearly, or that they knew nothing. No doubt they suffered from other frightful ailments which we need not enumerate. But lack of education of the best that their day offered was never the shortcoming of the Victorian. And it is for this reason that we feel the Canadian *Mercury* has misused the word. Canadian writers suffer from far more ineradicable fevers and fluxes than the tendency to be shocked at a lady's Achilles tendon, or even the habit of going to see Sir Arthur Pinero's plays. They suffer from a defective education and so they cannot write good English. And until we have a Canadian H. L. Mencken to compile for us a Dictionary of the Canadian language, this is what they have to learn to do if they are to give their country what they are striving, some of them so desperately hard, to do, namely, a Literature.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

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Mr. Bell entered the service of the Bank of Hamilton over forty years ago and was for ten years its General Manager until its amalgamation with The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1924. He was a frequent visitor to the West and in touch with its development and the practice and facilities of banks in that region.

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The Amendment of the B. N. A. Act

By

BROOKE CLAXTON

" . . . you must clear your mind of the fancy with which we all begin as children, that the institutions under which we live . . . are natural like the weather. They are not. Because they exist everywhere in our little world, we take it for granted that they have always existed and must exist, and that they are self-acting. That is a dangerous mistake. They are in fact transient makeshifts. . . They are being changed continually by Parliament, because we are never satisfied with them. Sometimes they are scrapped for new ones; sometimes they are altered; sometimes they are done away with as nuisances. The new ones have to be stretched in the law courts to make them fit, or to prevent them fitting too well if the judges happen to dislike them. There is no end to this scrapping and altering and innovating. . . "

—BERNARD SHAW.

. . . . . .

THE principle of self-development is as compelling in political organizations as in individuals, and the British Empire offers no finer aspect than that of a long procession of innumerable peoples—colonies, dominions, states—moving slowly but surely towards that end. While pleading its impossibility, constitutional writers have attempted to define political relationships in the Empire at a given moment. Vain hope! The one thing possible is to describe a process; to emphasize one principle, that of growth.[1] Imperial statesmen on the other hand avoided definitions until the accelerated growth in the status of the Dominions during the War seemed to make some philosophical statement necessary. This was postponed until the Imperial Conference of 1926 which issued the report known as the Balfour Report. For the purpose of this article, it will be sufficient to recall that the principal declaration of this report was: "They (Great Britain and the Dominions) are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."[2]

This was no new thing; it was merely an attempt to declare what was the status of the Dominions at the moment. It added not one cubit to our stature.

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[1] For a very short survey of the constitutional development of Canada (and for a stirring account of the political achievements of the Empire) see Zimmern, the Third British Empire, p. 24 ff.

[2] Summary of Proceedings, Imperial Conference, 1926, p. 12

It did, however, hold a mirror before us and, like Alice in Wonderland, we were amazed to find how tall we had grown.

The report also said: "Equality of status, so far as Britain and the Dominions are concerned, is thus the root principle governing our Inter-Imperial Relations. But the principles of equality and similarity, appropriate to *status* do not universally extend to function. Here we require something more than immutable dogmas. For example, to deal with questions of diplomacy and questions of defence, we require also flexible machinery—machinery which can, from time to time, be adapted to the changing circumstances of the world."

And it called attention to several respects (considered later) in which the existing practice, the form, was inconsistent with the theory of equality and autonomy. But tactfully, the Report did not refer to one respect in which Canada's actual constitutional position to-day is so far different from the description given that the words of the Report are both technically and actually inappropriate to Canada. The other self-governing communities to which the Report refers have power to alter their own constitutions—the senior Dominion alone has not. The purpose of this paper is to urge that Canada obtain for herself constituent[3] powers. One would suppose that the mere statement that we do not possess what every club, every joint-stock company, every Province of Canada, the British Empire itself, possesses would make argument unnecessary; but the position in Canada is peculiar and several days of ineffectual debate at Ottawa[4] have shown that explanation and the pressure of public opinion are necessary to bring about the change.

Let us see what the position in Canada is.

Following negotiations, the colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada (Upper and Lower) were at their own request joined in federation as the Dominion of Canada by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, known as the British North America Act, 1867. The Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta were subsequently admitted to Confederation under Orders-in-Council.

Unlike the Australia Constitution Act, 1900[5], the South Africa Act, 1909[6], or the Irish Free State Acts, 1922[7], the B. N. A. Act provided no machinery for its amendment, and can only be amended by the Parliament of the United Kingdom like any other British legislation. The Canadian Parliament, therefore, does not legally possess constituent powers, but it is now believed that the British Parliament would accede to any desire for amendment expressed by Canada.[8]

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[3] Meaning "able to frame or alter a political constitution." Concise Ox. Dict.

[4] House of Commons Debates (1924), p. 508; (1927), p. 1095; and (1928), p. 3612.

[5] The Constitution of Australia may be amended by vote of an absolute majority of both federal houses, approved by a majority of votes cast in Australia and by a majority in a majority of the States.

[6] The Constitution of South Africa may be amended by an act adopted in the usual way, except that amendments touching the qualification of voters and language must secure a two-thirds vote of all the members of both houses.

[7] The Constitution of the Irish Free State may now be amended by an act adopted in the usual way, but after 1930 requiring the approval of the majority of the persons qualified to vote or by two-thirds of the voters.

[8] Dicey, Law of the Constitution, 8th Edition, p. 106.

The question at once arises: What would the British Parliament consider to be an expression of the desire of Canada? If there were one over-riding authority in the Dominion the British Parliament might reasonably look to that for guidance; but, as we know, there are in Canada on the one hand the Federal Parliament with certain powers given by the B. N. A. Act, and on the other, nine provincial governments with other powers given by the same Act, all of the legislatures being, with respect to the powers given, amply clothed with legislative competence.

While the Dominion can obtain an amendment clearly concerning the Dominion alone without reference to the Provinces[9], it is probable that if the amendment touched provincial or minority rights or the constitutional structure of the country the British Parliament would look for the consent of the Provinces.[10] Even if this is true, no one knows whether the British Parliament would require the consent of all or a majority of the Provinces.[11-12]

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[9] The Dominion Parliament makes known its wishes by forwarding through the Governor-General an address adopted by both Senate and Commons. The resolution to make the address is adopted by the majority of votes in each House. Yet Sir Wilfried Laurier said: "If this resolution was not adopted unanimously . . . I have no doubt whatever that in the face of such a minority as would be arrayed against it, the British Parliament would never grant the power sought. The British Parliament, I am sure, will never under any circumstances alter the constitution of this country except upon an unanimous resolution of the two branches of the Canadian Parliament." (House of Commons Debates (1916), p. 634). With all respect, one cannot agree with this view. But if it is correct, the requirement of unanimity in both Houses makes any real change impossible.

[10] Keith, Responsible Government in the Dominions, 2nd Edition. p. 586.

[11] The only expression of the attitude of the British Government known to the writer occurs in a letter dated 5th June, 1907, by Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the representative of British Columbia who had gone to London to protest against certain features in the B. N. A. Act of 1907. In this letter, it was said: "Lord Elgin fully appreciates the force of the opinion expressed that the B. N. A. Act was the result of terms of union agreed upon by the contracting Provinces and that its terms cannot be altered merely at the wish of the Dominion Government." But the other Provinces having concurred, Lord Elgin felt "that in view of the unanimity of the Dominion Government and of all the Provincial Governments, save only that of British Columbia, he would not in the interests of Canada be justified in any effort to override the decision of the Dominion Parliament or to compel the reference of the question (of subsidies) to arbitration." (B.C. Sess. Papers, 1907).

[12] It may be interesting at this point to note the six amendments that have been made to the B. N. A. Act:

1871. To settle doubts as to the power of Canada to provide for new provinces. This amendment was made on the application of the Government, but the principle had been agreed upon by both Houses. It resulted in the House of Commons, on 27th March, 1871, adopting a resolution "that no changes of the B. N. A. Act should be sought for by the Executive Government without the previous assent of the Parliament of this Dominion." House of Commons Debates (1871), pp. 602 ff.

1875. To give the Parliament of Canada the right to define its own powers, adopted without formal application by Canada, but the principle had been agreed upon by both Houses.

1886. To empower the Dominion to provide for the representation of new provinces in the Dominion House.

1907. To increase provincial subsidies at the request of the provinces.

1915. To increase the number of Senators.

1916. To extend that term of Parliament by one year.

The last four were on the joint address of both Houses. Only the Act of 1907 had the consent of the Provinces and British Columbia objected in London to some features of the Bill.

Other legislation relating to Canada was adopted by the British Parliament in 1868 (surrender of Hudson's Bay Company lands), 1875 (copyright), 1889 (boundaries of Ontario), 1892 (permitting an advance to B.C.), 1895 (Deputy Speaker of the Senate), 1898 (Manitoba debt), 1903 (providing for advances).

In any event, the British Parliament would be embarrassed if the Dominion submitted a resolution requesting an amendment that might trespass on the provincial domain without the consent of all the Provinces. The British Parliament then would first have to decide whether or not the proposed amendment was really of provincial concern. As we may gather from the experience of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the question is far from easy and cannot be satisfactorily solved by a Parliament, however well disposed. What the British Parliament would do when faced with such a situation no one can say. It is, however, certain that whether it did anything or nothing, its action or refusal to act on any important question would be heartily resented in Canada by a frustrated majority, an aggrieved minority, or both.

Consider what would happen if the Canadian Parliament forwarded to Westminster a request for an amendment which was opposed by one or more of the Provinces. A Bill would be drafted and introduced in the British House of Commons. It would be referred to Committee and there the representatives of the opposing Provinces would appear and argue their case. Witnesses would be called. The hearing might drag on indefinitely. All kinds of political, racial and religious feeling might be stirred up. The work of the British House would be interrupted while it was forced to adopt the position of an umpire between the conflicting parties. We would see racing peers and Tyne-side dock-workers assisting in deciding a question concerning a country they had never seen and a people that they neither knew nor wanted to know. Imagine the play of the press on this and the return of the disappointed and dissatisfied Canadian statesmen to a people who might find it hard to understand some of the reasons advanced for the decision arrived at. Such a performance would never be repeated. It might finish the Imperial connection.

The alternative, namely, that the British Parliament would refuse to act as judge but would decide on the application of the Dominion Parliament alone without hearing the Provinces can hardly be contemplated. It would traverse every notion we have of parliamentary procedure and fair play.

The difficulty the British Parliament would face in deciding the conflict between federal and provincial powers is increased because the B. N. A. Act is also the charter of minority rights in Canada. Section 93 maintains the *status quo* with regard to minority rights respecting education in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, (there are similar provisions in Canadian statutes for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta). Section 133 makes the English and French languages legal in the parliaments, courts and records of the Dominion and of the Province of Quebec.

At present the minorities look to the British Parliament and the British people for protection of their rights. But it is humiliating that Canadians should not trust each other so much as they trust the British Parliament. Henri Bourassa strongly struck a Canadian note when he said in the House on 9th March, 1927: "Just as, speaking as a Canadian and a British citizen, I cannot stand the idea of colonial inferiority; neither can I, as a French Canadian and a Catholic, tolerate the idea that we need have recourse to a foreign power to protect us." Mutual trust, a common aim and full responsibility for the conduct of its affairs are foundation stones the Canadian people can safely lay.

There is no question of giving Canada a new kind of constitution. There is no choice in the matter. We have a constitution that is necessarily largely written[13], and we can now only make every effort to see that it serves rather than enslaves and cramps. To-day our constitution is not only rigid, but it is confusing. There is uncertainty both as to the procedure and the outcome of an application for a change. So that common sense and constitutional experience point to the advisability of our reaching an understanding as to how the B. N. A. Act is to be amended and to provide the necessary machinery.

The tendency of institutions to root themselves is well known. Vested interests and the separative forces inevitable in a federation here combine to strengthen this. Already people are thought almost disloyal if they discuss a change in the work of the Fathers. Soon the idea will grow up that the Act is sacrosanct and may never be amended. Soon it will become impossible to secure the consent of the Provinces to any amendment.

These points in favour of Canada receiving power to amend her constitution may be summed up as follows:

(*a*) No one can now tell what would be the attitude of the British Parliament to a request for an amendment. It might act or it might not, and it would always disappoint a majority or a minority in Canada.
(*b*) This might imperil the Imperial connection.
(*c*) The trust of Canadian minorities in a British Parliament may be ill-founded and certainly does not promote national solidarity.
(*d*) The failure to assume full responsibility for the conduct of her own affairs is not appropriate to the status of Canada and is an obstacle to her growth.
(*e*) We should have as flexible a constitution as possible. It is not flexible when we do not know when we can secure an amendment.
(*f*) It is desirable that machinery be created before a question becomes urgent or the B. N. A. Act so rooted that its amendment is impossible.

Canada should obtain constituent powers by an amendment to the B. N. A. Act adopted by the British Parliament at the request of the Federal Government with the consent of the Provinces. The terms of the amendment or the procedure to be followed is not material to this paper, but any consideration of the topic would be inadequate if we did not at least suggest how the power to amend might be exercised.

It is apparent that the Provinces would require some check on the Federal power of free amendment. In providing this check, we should endeavour to see that the constitution be made as flexible as possible; that the check, while provincial, should as far as possible emphasize the national rather than the provincial capacity of the people; and that the Provinces and minorities be given the rights secured them by the B. N. A. Act and as intended by the Fathers of Confederation, no more and no less.

Keeping in mind these considerations, it is suggested that power be given to the Federal Government to amend the B. N. A. Act by Federal Act with the consent of the legislatures of five provinces or alternatively, at the option

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[13] Every person brought up in the traditional regard for Westminster as the mother of Parliaments recognizes the advantages of an unwritten over a written constitution. Unfortunately, Canada, being a federation, must have a constitution partly written.

of the Federal Government, a favourable vote on a referendum of the majority of votes in the country and in at least five provinces. An amendment affecting the rights of a minority would require the consent of the Province concerned or alternatively, at the option of the Federal Government, a favourable vote of the electors in the Province concerned. It will be realized that the number of possible arrangements is practically unlimited. Once the principle is agreed upon the method would be worked out by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

It may be asked: What amendments to the B. N. A. Act are desirable at the present time? What legislation should be passed that cannot now be passed by the Federal Government? Does the present form of constitution prevent the regulation of our own affairs? This question naturally divides itself into two parts:

(1) The external relations of Canada as a whole; and
(2) The internal relations and domestic affairs of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

We shall take up external relations first.

The following matters were considered by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and referred by it to a committee for inquiry, report and recommendation.[14] The position regarding them is obscure, and it is uncertain how they can be settled in a way satisfactory to the Dominions.

(*a*) Extra-territoriality. The competence of the Canadian Parliament to pass legislation to operate outside the boundaries of Canada is doubtful.

(*b*) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865 (of the British Parliament), section 2, declares to be *ultra vires* any Act of a Colonial Parliament, contrary to an applicable Act of the British Parliament. By convention the British Parliament has not lately legislated so as to affect Canada, but this Act is far from being a dead letter. As recently as 1926, the Privy Council held that a Dominion Act of 1878 prohibiting appeals to the Privy Council was *ultra vires* as repugnant to Acts of the British Parliament passed in 1833 and 1844.[15]

(*c*) Legislation respecting navigation and shipping, such as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, Admiralty Act and the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, all of the British Parliament, all applicable in some way or another to Canadian ships, Canadian waters and Canadian courts, and partially preventing Canadian legislation on the same points.

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[14] It has just been announced in the press that this committee will meet in October. It is understood that the Canadian Government has had experts preparing for it for some time.

[15] In 1878 the Canadian Senate and Commons adopted Section 1025 of the Criminal Code preventing the appeal of a criminal case to the King-in-Council. The Royal Assent being given, this became the law of Canada and applied to the Canadian people until in the case of Nadan *vs.* The King [1926], A. C. 482, the Privy Council (which it will be noted is the King) held the act of 1878 repugnant to Imperial Acts of 1833 and 1844 and under Section 2 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, invalid. In spite of protestations that Canada has absolute control of her own affairs, we see the British Government unnecessarily interfering in a purely Canadian matter in order to maintain the technically inferior position of Canada about a couple of anachronisms that well might have been left lying decently interred in constitutional text-books.

Other matters not specifically referred to the committee, but of similar nature, are:

(*a*) The Royal Prerogative. While the royal prerogative may be altered by legislation of the British Parliament, this cannot be done by the Canadian Parliament.[16] While it is admitted that the King would hesitate to give titles to Canadians in the face of the resolution adopted by the Canadian Parliament in 1919, the Crown is far from being the completely acquiescent rubber stamp that Canadians so often imagine. For instance, one of the royal prerogatives permits an appeal to the throne by any subject. This has come to be the appeal by Canadians to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In 1926, the Privy Council at the instance of the King, acting by his Attorney-General for Great Britain, held that an appeal might be permitted in a criminal matter, notwithstanding the fact that it was urged by the King, represented by his Canadian Attorney-General, that this appeal had been done away with by Act of the Canadian Parliament to which the King (or his predecessor) had given the royal assent almost 50 years before.[17]

All this sounds Gilbertian, but it means that the Canadian Parliament has no control over appeals by special leave to the Privy Council or over any other matters that are prerogative rights of the Crown.

(*b*) Naturalization. The operation of the Canadian Naturalization Act outside of Canada is uncertain.

(*c*) Canadian External Relations.

The questions raised under the second head, the internal workings of the constitution of Canada, are fascinating and difficult. Before taking up the most important of these, namely, the distribution of legislative powers between the Dominions and the Provinces, we should mention two subjects about which amendments may be required:

(*a*) The Senate. The Senate was designed as an Upper House to represent the Provinces. It has become the Valhalla of heroes departed from the political arena, and some critics would improve or abolish it. Others consider that to strengthen it would give it undue and undesirable power; while to abolish it would remove a useful check on legislation. One agitator for Senate reform has counted its votes since Confederation and found that on more than 150 occasions it has rejected legislation coming up from the Lower House, perhaps thus doing more good than harm. As the Supreme Court has decided that women are not "persons" qualified under the B. N. A. Act to sit in the Senate, a change will have to be made to admit them.[18]

(*b*) Additional subsidies to the Maritime Provinces. An amendment will probably be required to provide for the additional subsidies to the Maritime Provinces recommended by the Duncan Report.

We now take up the question of the distribution of legislative powers. As is well known, Section 91 of the B. N. A. Act gives to the Federal Parliament the power "to make Laws for the Peace, Order and good Government

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[16] See the Nadan Case referred to in Note 15.

[17] In the Nadan Case.

[18] This was a judgment handed down in 1929. An appeal is pending to the Privy Council.

of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say" There follows a list of twenty-nine subjects included in which are the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce", and subjects excepted in the enumeration of provincial powers. Then, to make assurance doubly sure, a paragraph is added that "any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces."

Section 92 provides: "In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say," and then follows a list of sixteen subjects one of which has three exceptions. No. 13 is "Property and Civil Rights in the Province" and the last of these subjects, No. 16, is "Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province."

The layman often finds it difficult to understand a statute, but it is hard to see how anyone who can read English can fail to get from the two preceding paragraphs the impression that the effect of Sections 91 and 92 of the B. N. A. Act is to leave the residue of power with the Dominion and strengthen its hand, so that the Provinces could only deal with the matters specifically given to them by Section 92 and not even these when they became of general interest and importance to the whole country. That appears to be its plain meaning. That was what it meant to the Fathers of Confederation who expressly desired to strengthen the Central Government and avoid the weakness of the U.S.A.

The work of interpreting the Act largely fell on the Privy Council and it found the words given above to be ambiguous. A layman in this position might try to find out from the circumstances what the men who passed the Act thought it meant. Such an inquiry here would produce a most positive result, for no one in the British or Canadian Parliaments or Provincial Legislatures in the debates which preceded and closely followed Confederation doubted that the intention of the Act had been as stated above, or supposed that that intention had not been adequately expressed.[19] A unanimity remarkable in parliamentary annals obtained on that point. But the Privy Council, finding the Act ambiguous, could not look for its meaning anywhere else. As interested and literate men, they might read what Sir John A. Macdonald, what George Brown, what Sir A. A. Dorion, what Dunkin—what everyone, whether they liked the Act or not—thought it meant. The members of the Privy Council so reading, might even believe and give weight to what they had read, but when they came into the Committee and were faced with a difficulty in interpreting the language of the Act, they could not allow themselves to use the words of Sir John A. Macdonald, though they could, and did,

[19] H. A. Smith, The Residue of Power in Canada (1926), 4 Can. Bar. Rev. 432, from which this part of the paper has largely been taken.

with effect in other Canadian cases use those of John Stuart Mill.[20] They necessarily worked out theories for interpreting the Act which, as time went on, forced successive Committees to greater and greater extremes of judicial refinement. The story is too involved to tell here. It has become so difficult to know where we stand or what is the effect of the various decisions that every constitutional authority shows bewilderment. But whatever the tenor of the decisions, it is safe to say that the Privy Council has given us a constitution different from that intended for us by the Fathers of Confederation and different, we feel, in a way that adversely affects the future of Canada.

The weight of decision has swung backwards and forwards between Provincial and Federal rights, now favouring the one and now the other. Since the case of Russell *vs.* the Queen (1882) 7 A.C. 829, the general trend has been in favour of Provincial rights and away from the express intention of the Fathers of Confederation to strengthen the Central Government.[21] It was only in 1922, however, that the general power to legislate for the "Peace, Order and good Government" of Canada became stripped of all effect, except in time of war or general national peril.[22] The Federal Government, which used to be amply clothed with plenary power, is left without a stitch beyond a sword-belt.

The result of all this has been to weaken the Federal Government's hands and to strengthen the Provinces, to weaken national feeling and to strengthen sectional and provincial feeling, to cool the spirit of self-sacrifice and co-operation that during the War joined the country from end to end. "Provincial patriotism flourished vigorously under the fostering care of judicial decisions."[23]

This is the reverse of the process in the United States where, since Marshall became Chief Justice, the general trend has been to strengthen the Federal Government and the power of the Supreme Court. Lord Bryce wrote: "Had the Supreme Court (of the U.S.A.) been in those days possessed of the same spirit of strictness and literality (*sic*) which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has applied to the construction of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, the United States' Constitution would never have grown to what it now is."[24]

A casual reader of Hansard must be struck with the range and character of the topics that cannot be discussed effectually at Ottawa because they are matters of provincial concern. The number of times a Member is called to order or corrected for speaking about one of such questions because it is unconstitutional or before the courts, should make us realize the necessity for some change. The following matters—admittedly of general concern to the whole country—are probably *ultra vires* of the Dominion in some or all

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[20] A.- G. for Quebec *vs.* Reed, (1885) 10 A. C. 141 at 143, and Bank of Toronto *vs.* Lambe, (1887) 12 A.C. 575 at 582.

[21] The trend of decisions by the Privy Council on the power of the Dominion to legislate for the peace, order and good government of Canada is shown in a note by E. R. Cameron, K.C., in the Annotated Edition of 3 S.C.R. at p. 29 of the notes.

[22] By the decision of the Privy Council in the case of In *Re* Board of Commerce Act, [1922] 1.A.C. 191, and in the later case of Toronto Electric Commissioners *vs.* Snider (the Lemieux Act Case), [1925] A.C. 396.

[23] Egerton, Federations and Union in the British Empire, p. 93, and see p. 20.

[24] Bryce, The American Commonwealth, 3rd Edition, vol. 1, p. 385, Note.

respects: combines investigation,[25] trusts, insurance,[26] the observance of Sunday, liquor control, the eight-hour day, a minimum wage, old age pensions, unemployment[27], the education of immigrants, acts regulating the grain trade, industrial disputes, blue sky laws and many general matters. It is even questioned if the Dominion Government has power to regulate the radio or aviation or to collect the income tax. An interesting dispute occurred between the Federal and Nova Scotia Governments as to the responsibility for paying for the cost of sending the militia to Sydney to keep the peace.[28] To be sure, the situation presents a most fertile field for lawyers, but it needs greater justification than this.

The world has advanced since 1867 and new problems have arisen. Canada has developed materially and geographically. Conditions (particularly with respect to speedier transportation and communication) have changed. The Fathers of Confederation cannot be blamed for the situation. They can hardly have been expected to provide for what did not then exist. But if they were alive to-day, they would be the first to see that these matters have arisen and must be dealt with. The question for us to decide is whether we should settle them about a conference table and make the necessary amendments to the B. N. A. Act when required, or continue to try to stretch the Act as we have been doing so as to cover what was never intended.[29] The Fathers of Confederation "would have been the last persons in the world to advance the idea that an unchangeable Constitution can be made to work in a changing world.[30]" The least we can do out of respect for them and their glorious achievement (and the least we can do for ourselves), is first to obtain constituent powers, and then to revive their spirit and intention by strengthening the hands of the Dominion.

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[25] In a judgment handed down in 1929, the Supreme Court of Canada held the Combines Investigation Act to be *intra vires*, a most satisfactory judgment, but one difficult to reconcile with that of the Privy Council in the Board of Commerce and other cases.

[26] An application by the Attorney-General of Ontario has recently been made and is still pending in the Ontario Courts to have the Canada Insurance Act declared *ultra vires*. This will probably get to the Privy Council, whose decision when rendered, will probably be as inconclusive as its previous three opinions on the same point. The B. N. A. Act says nothing about insurance.

[27] On 1st May, 1929, the Commons Committee on industrial and international relations brought in a report endorsing the principle of unemployment insurance, but (pathetically enough) forced to admit that social insurance is exclusively a provincial matter. A debate was held on this on 23rd May, 1929.

[28] Strange uses are made of the legislative conflict. For instance, an institution, largely educational in character, was established to work throughout the Dominion and naturally secured incorporation by federal act. No one doubts the value of its work to the country and the desirability of giving it every assistance, yet the Dominion Government will not give a grant because work done is in some aspects in the provincial sphere, while the provinces say that the corporation is federal and national in scope, and so will receive no assistance from them. If something tangibly valuable were in dispute we would very soon see the Dominion and provinces asserting their pretensions in loud and insistent tones.

[29] Keith, The Privy Council and the Canadian Constitution, Jour. of Comparative Legislation, (1925) vol. 1, p. 61. "The Dominion constitution is so rigid that any new power could be acquired only with the concurrence of the Provinces, which show no willingness to surrender any of their authority. Yet it cannot be held satisfactory that the needs of a great country in the process of rapid industrial expansion should be fettered by the terms of a compact arrived at sixty years ago by sparsely settled provinces with infinitely less complex social conditions."

[30] The Winnipeg Free Press, which between 20th November, 1928, and 6th May, 1929, has printed a number of editorials on this subject.

Modern and Indian Art of the West Coast

By

Emily Carr

SO far the west has small appreciation of and little desire to understand Modern art. It is content with the dead photographic art of the last century, with the ideals brought out fifty and more years ago, to the "uncultured west," and does not know that even the old country, though it blinked hard before it saw things is waking up to modern art and its vitality.

In Vancouver and Victoria there are art Societies who hold yearly exhibits, but anything that has a modern flavour is stuck into obscure corners and hurried past as if they were "something not quite decent;" the critics mostly ignore or ridicule, the general public is smugly satisfied with pretty photographic copies of nature. Here and there we find an odd individual who is mildly interested, but they get little chance.

Four years ago an art school started in Vancouver, and as they are lucky enough to have upon their staff one of the 'Group of Seven' this should help the younger generation a lot in appreciation, and the students are doing some good work. Victoria is not so fortunate and is more conservative.

Some few years ago the National Gallery of Ottawa sent a loan exhibit to the annual fair at Victoria. But the modern canvases of the exhibit were left on the floor with their dear modern noses to the wall, because the hanging committee did not approve of them, and Ottawa was asked in future not to send out that modern stuff as we did not like it. How are our western public ever to understand without a chance of seeing? On another occasion another collection was hung in the art rooms; I went five times to see one canvas by one of the Group of Seven, and each time I had to remove a screen around the kitchen part so that I could get at it.

Last year the collection sent to Vancouver by the National gallery, among which were a number of modern canvases by the Group of Seven and others were badly received; the public refusing to give them a fair and square deal, or to try to understand what it is all about. They did not come to Victoria, which I do not wonder at after the way former canvases were treated, but it is hard on the few who do want to see and understand and progress.

The oldest art in Canada, that of her native Indians, is by far the most 'modern' in spirit of anything in western Canada. The usual term applied to it by local critics is 'grotesque'; they do not understand its bigger significance.

The Indians of the west coast of Canada have an art that may be termed essentially 'Canadian,' for in inspiration, production, and material it is of

Canada's very essence, and can take its place beside the art of any nation. How came they to develop this art and what makes it living and great?

In the first place being creative art it is vital and alive. The artists have searched beneath the surface for the hidden thing which is felt rather than seen, the 'reality' in fact which underlies everything.

The Indian believed that everything, even the commonest article and utensil, was possessed of a spirit of its own, peculiar to itself. They were also strong believers in supernatural powers. Then animals played a very important place in their lives. Their totemic emblems were usually animals. Respect for these totems was tremendous. The Indian believed these creatures to be really his ancestors, indeed the bond of the totem was stronger than blood relationship. He endowed his totem with supernatural powers, and looked to it to protect and help him in all his dangers and difficulties. In his hunting and fishing it brought him good luck, and was his guardian and friend. He regarded it with superstitious awe, and in no way would offend it, nor would he kill his totemic emblem; and if by mischance he should happen to do so, he hastened to make reparation and do what he could to propitiate it. Totemic symbols were used to denote ownership, also to decorate baskets, utensils, blankets, houses, canoes, etc. They were carved also on great cedar poles, and these poles might belong to the clan or to individual chiefs.

Now the totem was the foundation around which the Indian built his art. And because he loved and reverenced and believed in it is it not likely that he would be inspired by it to produce some thing worth while?

His materials, crude though they were, were of the country itself, and part of the very thing he was trying to express. Taken straight from nature, and prepared with his own hands, they had a much fuller and closer connection with his work than commercially prepared material, and as the Indian had no written language, it made the necessity of expression through his work the more urgent.

With the keen eye for beauty and symmetry which the Indian undoubtedly possesses, his small deft sensitive hands, his unlimited patience, and the deep desire for self-expression, he went to work, and this without money or reward, position or fame, in view, but with a great pride and glory in the thing he was striving to represent. The totem poles showing the heraldic crests and depicting deeds of valor and mythological stories connected with the people were the pride and glory of the whole tribe and it was for that glory he worked, not personal recognition. An Indian artist might be any one in the tribe, from the highest chief to the meanest slave, and he was selected to do the work not according to his rank, but for his ability as a carver. If he were a slave he might be lent to other tribes where his work was desired, in which case the remuneration would go to his owner or the tribe.

At the raising of a pole a great feast was made and other tribes from far and near were invited. But the honour of the carved pole went to the chief who had erected it. Little or no recognition went to the artist. The more beautiful the pole the more the chief bragged about it and about his ancestors. It was known as chief So and So's pole, no mention being made of the carver, who remained an obscure man. Yet it seems to me that it was this very obscurity and freedom from personal recognition, that allowed the latter

to work free and unfettered, and to put his very best into the work for the sake of the thing itself.

What are we Canadian artists of the west going to do with our art? We are young yet, and are only slowly finding a way, but are we obliged to bedeck ourselves in borrowed plumes and copy art born of other countries and not ours? Shall we try to make Canada look English or French or Italian by painting conscientiously in a style that does not belong to us? Or shall we search as the Indian did, amid our own surroundings and material, for something of our own through which to express ourselves, and make for ourselves garments of our own spinning to fit our needs and become a very part of us?

We may not believe in totems, but we believe in our country; and if we approach our work as the Indian did with his singleness of purpose and determination to strive for the big thing that means Canada herself, and not hamper ourselves by wondering if our things will sell, or if they will please the public or bring us popularity or fame, but busy ourselves by trying to get near to the heart of things, however crude our work may be, it is liable to be more sincere and genuine. But most artists in the west (and elsewhere for that matter) have a living to make and will contend that they must please the public, and the public wants that which it has been accustomed to and understands, and no doubt this necessity will always have its effect. But when a few more generations have absorbed Canada they will understand her too, and if our work rings true it will help to make the people understand. In the meantime let the Canadian artist who wishes to pioneer and experiment remember that when the old pioneer settlers came to Canada they found themselves confronted by many new and perplexing problems. The new country required different handling from the old, where generations of workers had tamed the land. Our possibilities are big—limitless—our very isolation from art centres should make it easier for us to be ourselves. Let the artist who has a living to make make it in any honest way he can; there are many ways in which he can turn his art into commercial value. But let him keep a fraction of his time free, wherein he can be his real self working for the sheer joy of it, and for the growth of an art that shall fit Canada and express her.

My own work has been humble enough, and it falls very far short of what I wish it could be. But it has been done largely amongst the Indians, and so I have learned a good deal about them. I have always loved these people of whom there were a great many about Victoria when I was a child: and several reservations. Frequently the Indians camped round on the beaches in the course of their travels up and down the coast in their great canoes and often I used to wish I had been born an Indian.

When I was fifteen I visited an Indian mission up on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The little house sat on the shore at high tide and our canoe was tied to the front door knob. The back door opened on to the dense forest, and when there was any meat the panthers were apt to creep out and rip the wire off the safe and eat it. That visit made a lasting impression on me. I can feel and hear, and see, and smell it yet. Quite near the house was an Indian 'dead place'; you could not call it a burying ground, for the dead were not buried, but placed in boxes that were bound to the limbs of the great pines and cedars, where the wind rocked them and bleached them, till the

ropes rotted and the dry bones were scattered over the earth. Some of the boxes were carved with the crests and placed in hollow tree trunks and all the treasured possessions of the dead were heaped on the top. It was a wild coast. The beating of the waves—and the moaning of the wind in the trees among the dead—the slinking, hungry Indian dogs—the feeling of watching eyes in the dense undergrowth and sombre forest, made it a creepy place to sketch in, and when I got 'nervy' I sang, it made me feel much braver. Of the Indians themselves I was never afraid. We seemed to understand each other. They called me 'Klee Wyck' (Laughing One) because they said they could not understand my talk, but they understood my laugh.

From then on I made many magnificent trips among them. I would work hard all winter to be able to afford a trip to the villages in the summer, for trips off the beaten track cost money. First I sketched in a desultory way just for the joy of it, but by and by I began to realize that these things were passing and I started in earnest to make a collection of paintings of the villages and totem poles. I did not do many portraits of the people because I found it hurt them so. The old people, who were the interesting ones, were superstitious; they believed that the spirit was trapped in the picture and would for ever be held there. They always wanted to see the backs of my pictures; I let them handle them as much as they wanted, and before I left a village I gave an exhibition, pinning all my stuff on to the side of a house and inviting them to inspect it. This they appreciated greatly. I left my things all round the village and nothing was ever tampered with.

It must be understood that my collection of Indian pictures was not done in a comfortable studio from a sketch or two: that can't be done. You have got to go out and wrestle with the elements, with all your senses alert, to see and hear, and feel; there is no luxurious travel and accommodation. You have got to hold your nose against the smell of rotten fish, and you've got to have the 'creeps.' You must learn to feel the pride of the Indian in his ancestors, and the pinch of the cold, raw damp of the west coast, and the smell and flavor of the wood smoke, and the sting of it in your eyes, and the awful torment of the mosquitoes, and the closeness of mother earth and the lonely brooding silence of the vast west.

In my travels my constant companion was an old English sheep dog, and what Billie did not know of the joys and sorrows of an artist's life were not worth bothering about. Many a night of pitch dark and queer noises, in some broken hut with rats scuttling about, and perhaps a 'deadbox burdened tree' tapping on the window, have I hugged up to Billie's shaggy coat and taken comfort from the beat of his warm heart, or with him crept out to the desolate beath and watched the dawn. On these trips I worked from light till dark, and did not do much sleeping.

The coast Indians move from place to place. At some they fish, at some they make Oolichan oil, at some smoke salmon, at others potlatch. They also follow the canneries. Frequently the villages were entirely deserted save for myself and the Indians who had brought me. They are delightful travelling companions (when once you get started), but the starting is trying for their nearest date was 'bime-bye' or 'plitty soon.' On one occasion, for example, I was going from Skidigate to Alliford Bay. In the early afternoon they told me they were going in a big 'hully-up,' could scarcely wait for me to collect

my kit. I arrived breathless on the beach and there I waited till eight in the evening. They gathered berries and made jam, and had a meal; then we leisurely embarked, some six or seven Indians, myself and Billy, a few hens, a cat, all the family bedding and cooking utensils, and several dogs, who thirsted for Billie's blood. I took him in my lap and made myself as fat as possible; but even so, a mean muzzle would keep poking round from behind me provoking rumbling growls from the insulted Billie. Then we'd all shout "Iss", and they would slink back in the canoe. A dog fight in a canoe is not desirable.

Otherwise the peace of that journey under a full moon and on a calm sea was unforgettable. The paddling was done by an old old man, and a boy of six, who both got tired—and then there were long spells of silent drifting, the woman in the stern keeping us to the course with her paddle.

The man spoke English, and I remember one bit of conversation:

"Where you from?"

"Victoria!"

"Ah! Victoria good place—very still—Vancouver full of trouble—everybody quick run—too much hully-up."

Certainly the old fellow had sensed Victoria's feel correctly.

Once an old man returned from fishing and found me sketching his poles.

"Go away, you stealing my poles" he shouted.

I explained that they were beautiful and I wanted to show them to my friends.

"Why you not ask me?"

"How could I when you weren't home?"

"That's so, get along and finish."

"Why did you put your poles in front of your chicken house and not in front of your own house?"

"My house velly strong—my chicken house velly weak—poles fix him strong."

They always wanted to know what I was going to do with my pictures, and I tried to explain to them that I hoped that some day they would be put in a place where their children's children could see them and admire the work of their ancestors, which pleased them. They did not, as many believe, worship their 'totems', but they did respect them tremendously, and believed that they really were their ancestors.

The old places and the old people are passing away rapidly. Last year I went north again, the first time for several years. Few poles are left, few old type houses, and very few old people. Yet the spirit of the Indian still haunts the old spots. What we are trying to remember they are trying to forget. The young people are fast absorbing the white man's ways, and are half ashamed of these things now. But by and bye when the white race has absorbed them, something deep down within them must surely respond to the great art of their past.

Qualis jam vita?

By

CARLETON W. STANLEY

THE word 'school' is the Greek word for leisure. This is nearly always forgotten as A. E. Zimmern says, by every one but the school-boy. Generation after generation he has hugged his delicious secret. But generation after generation of school-boys, when grown-up, have forgotten seemingly that they ever possessed such knowledge. Certainly, in this country, all those who demand that education be practical, who demand that schools and colleges fit boys for careers, are thereby denying the very *raison d'être* of a school.

Now, just why, it will be asked impatiently, by most people, did the Greeks, or any one else, come by such a preposterous notion? Did they really think that school was a place for games merely, and life only a long holiday? Not quite that perhaps, but something that will strike many as equally startling: they considered that living was an art, an art in which some people could become very proficient, so that they might be said to live well, or nobly. We could tell whether a man had attained to proficiency in this art by the use he made of his time which remained after his livelihood was secured. Education, then, was considered to be nothing else than a training in the art of living. There were some Greeks who considered that it should be a training in how to make a livelihood, how to "get on" in life, in the vulgar sense, but these men were argued and shamed out of this position and the nobler conception had its way. Plato, who founded the Academy, and the mother of academies, is explicit and unmistakable on this subject—and the reason that Greeks did things for all time in science and thought, in literature and art, the reason that they shaped European civilization, and continue to shape it, in so many directions, is that they kept this main issue in view. They never, as a Latin poet puts it, gave up, in order to live, all that makes life worth while.

Now we are sometimes told that the Industrial Revolution, or the use of electricity, or rapid transit, or something else, has changed the whole problem of education. This is the merest nonsense. The nature of man has not changed, and while that remains the same the problem of education remains the same. We are told again that the education of urban youth must be different from that of rural youth. Such mistakes as this arise out of pure ignorance of the fundamental things. Another riddle, a little harder to see into perhaps, is the contention that the growing complexity of life has totally changed the educator's task. No one will contend that our conditions of life at the present time either in Europe or America have ever existed before. And no one will contend that the object of education can be attained in quite the same way. But what I, for one at least, *do* contend, is that the object of education is still the same. Lving, living well, and nobly, and gaily, is still an art.

It may be a more difficult art to practise, so cumbered are we with material things, and the only hope that this art may be practised anywhere among us is that somewhere in our midst we keep the true function of education in view.

I say somewhere in our midst, for I am not hopeful that the thing will be realised widely. The Pythagoreans, who were the first schoolmasters in Europe, formed a sort of brotherhood and made no attempt to teach outside. We owe to them practically all our modern mathematics. Plato, who came later, was much influenced by these teachers, and advocated a small communal society within a society, and in his old age wished to found a small colony independent entirely of the outside and baser world, so that he might put his ideas into practice in this small corner. The mediæval university, again, was not conceived of as addressing itself to the world at large, it was also a small brotherhood of scholars. It reached the world at large and remade it by inspiring and reaching a few individuals.

All sorts of alleged difficulties about education vanish so soon as we bring these fundamental notions into view. I hear continually of the financial difficulty about education. There is no financial difficulty about education, and never has been. Education in school and in College consists, first of equiping a student with certain tools and after he has these, of allowing him to use them to dig up for himself some of the first-rate things that his predecessors, early and late, have left (as a Greek historian said) as a possession for all time. Homer and Shakespeare and Goethe,—these may seem simple as compared with Copernicus and Newton and Einstein,—but a student will need preparation before he can read even these. He will need preparation of another kind before he can appreciate music and art and science and philosophy and politics and history. But it is just these things, the first-rate productions in these fields, that a man must appreciate and understand if he is to live well. Not all of them perhaps, but some of them. We can call a man educated if he knows first-rate things in art and literature alone, or if he knows the wonders of science alone, or if he is a mathematician, or a philosopher. But the truth is that really educated people have not specialized too much. On this continent it will be objected that only a very few people would ever go to college at all if this were the curriculum. Very true. And this is precisely what is needed. Very few people are interested in first-rate things. How many boys who have been given a taste of the difficulties of mathematics at school would willingly prolong such studies for another four years? Only one here and there. But these are the ones to send to the University, and so with literature and science and history. And if one is *not* interested in any sort of excellence, what good will he get from a University, and what good will the University get from him? Whenever you hear that a University is crowded with students you may be sure that the University has forgotten its purpose. That is how most of the so-called financial difficulties of education come about.

It is often said that the best thing a student derives from a University is communion with his fellow students. And this is true. Education is largely a social thing. But if students are so common-place as to have none of these interests I have mentioned, what good can other students derive from them? I should say none whatever.

If one said these things in the market-place, or in the newspapers, there would at once be an angry chorus. It would be asked: "Where shall we get our mining engineers and our business leaders?" And so on, and so on. Now we all know that it is possible for a mining engineer or a business director to be an educated man. But mining and business have nothing whatever to do with education. And education has nothing whatever to do with business specifically, or with mining. It is just as absurd to ask: "Will it help my son in business if he studies science," as it would be to ask how many pounds there are in an hour. There will never be any lack of practical people to dig mines, and build bridges, but there have often been periods in the history of the world when there were no educated men, and unfortunately it is the presence or absence of this small fraction of the community which determines whether the community shall continue. For it is an historical truth, and not a metaphor, that where there is no vision, the people perish.

This is indeed the tremendous answer which should be given to the question: "Is education of any practical value?" To be sure, to nearly every person who asks the question, the answer should be given: "No, emphatically no, education has no practical value whatever." For 999 times in a thousand the questioner means: "Will it help my son to get rich, or my daughter to get married?" These people should be treated as Euclid treated the man who asked him how Geometry was going to help him in the world: he called his servant and said "Give him a coin, and send him away."

But if it is to go well with a community at large, if the whole lump is to have a leaven, that will keep its soul sweet and its vision clear, then there must be somewhere in its midst education in this high sense, men and women trained, that is, in the art of life. I do not for a moment decry trade schools and technical schools and agricultural schools. It would be the sheerest stupidity for a society not to avail itself of the help that such institutions can give. But these things are not universities and must never be conceived of as educational institutions. They teach one how to make a living, they do not teach how to live. Indeed in so far as they train men to face and answer a certain narrow set of problems only, they may be said to cramp the intelligence. But true thought and true science have no immediate end in view; the scientist in the true sense of the word is most often engaged in imagining a thing he cannot see or measure; confront him with "research" or practical problems and you freeze his soul. Now the scientist, the poet, the artist, and the statesman too, all move in this unknown and imagined world. They have at any moment and for the answering of any specific problem no practical value. But, as was said of Bacon, these are the minds that have moved the intellects that have moved the world. Any generation can destroy these minds in its midst, or neglect them utterly and so cut the tradition of culture and civilization, a tradition which, when once it is cut, is very difficult to resume. For they do not belong to one generation, they are of all generations. It may be objected that they are a leisure class, if not an idle class: they toil not, neither do they spin, any tangible useful thing. But this is the Greek way of saying that they are continually at school, which means leisure; they go on, as Plato said: "Continually learning to the end." And their learning becomes the common property of men. Beethoven's music, and Shakespeare's plays, the atomic theory of Democritus, and the solar theory of Aristarchus

and Copernicus, all these were thoughts that wandered through Eternity with no practical object in view.

In conclusion, I can perhaps make my general meaning clear by referring to the most useless and at the same time the most precious art that men have ever practised. I mean the art of conversation. The best talkers in the world, the Greeks and the French and the Irish, have spent their wit on aphorisms to show how useless and time-devouring it is, and in any language with which I have any acquaintance a pointed and continual antithesis is made between Deed and Word. Yet, uneloquent as greatness often is, the power to converse with at least a few of one's fellows is the very hall mark of an educated man. The salon is testimony to the endless cultivation of men and women in 18th century France; the gifted and brilliant conversation that one may hear in Dublin is proof, if proof were needed, of the large and imaginative humanity of contemporary Ireland. Useless, utterly useless, for it cannot even be transcribed and reproduced as music can, being meaningless largely except to those who take part in it, but to them the most significant and invaluable thing in life. When it is witty, and good conversation is often so, it is the very electric spark of human intelligence, illuminating life as nothing else can, but even when it is below this sparking point it is the flow of mind to mind, the evidence of life itself. The phonograph enables us to talk repeatedly, the radio enables us to talk at a distance. But what mechanical assistance is there to talking well, and conversing with rational beings? Yet the right use of leisure and the true test of education will often be found just here.

Canadian Banks and Western Farmers

By

J. P. BELL

IN the Supplement to the March number of the *McGill News* there was an article by Mr. Charles W. Petersen entitled "The Farmer and the Chartered Bank." It made a comparison between the practice of the Canadian banks and the unit banks in the United States in extending credit to farmers and ranchers in the West that was very unfavourable to the Canadian chartered banks.

Mr. Petersen is highly regarded, he is a virile writer who has a practical knowledge of agriculture and ranching in the West, and certainly does not wish to be unfair to our banks and banking system, but he may have been misinformed.

It is admitted that agriculture is Canada's "biggest business" and that general prosperity follows that of the farmer. It is also true that adequate facilities for obtaining credit are factors in his success and therefore a matter of national interest. But it cannot be denied that good management and hard work are even more important than being able to borrow money liberally in an occupation which is so affected by conditions beyond his control. The vagaries of wind and weather, market prices, and other things have often made it impossible for a farmer to pay off his borrowings when they were due, but if he possessed character and industry he has in a few years transformed his position from insolvency to comfort if not affluence, and the records of Canadian banks are full of instances where their assistance has made this possible. Surely it is unreasonable to imply that our banks with their tremendous stake in Canada are not interested in agriculture and do not want to be bothered with the credits required by farmers large or small! The multiplicity of their branches, spreading to every country village and even the signs on their windows, "Farmers' business welcomed," "Farmers' notes discounted," is a clear proof to the contrary. Their records show that a very large sum is placed at the disposal of agriculture. One bank recently published a classification of its loans in Canada which showed that it was lending farmers and ranchers thirty-eight million dollars and advancing another fifty-five millions for handling grain, flour, meat, etc. It is false to state that the men in charge of these branch banks are not as keen to make loans locally as those running unit banks across the border. The profits of these branches and consequently the increases in salary which they may expect depend on their ability to get all the good business obtainable in their neighbourhood.

There is much misunderstanding about the Canadian banking system, particularly as to the extent of head office control, the discretionary powers of country managers, and the influence of the personal equation.

So far as individual agricultural credits are concerned, particularly in Western Canada, the head office of a Canadian bank interferes very little. It has something to say regarding general policy, but even in this respect, the framing and directing of the policy rests very largely with the district superintendents. What is mistaken for centralization is, in fact, the exact opposite. The formation of Districts throughout the West and the placing of superintendents in charge of them by the banks, has meant the transference to the superintendents of powers and responsibilities previously exercised at much longer range only by the head office. This supervision on the spot has made it possible to give branch managers, even at the smallest country points, larger discretionary powers than was formerly the case, instead of, as Mr. Petersen supposes, reducing their powers "almost to the vanishing point." There is one bank at least where hardly any credits for agricultural purposes once made, have to be referred to head office, even for approval. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the amount of credit required by the average farmer is usually not large, but, as a matter of interest, it is a fact that only about 1% of all of its borrowers' applications for credit in the West have to be referred to head office. Taking that bank as a whole, about 73% of all applications for credit are dealt with by the branch managers,—this is without reference at all to their superintendents or to head office—and a further 15% are only referred to their superintendents for approval after the loans have been made. What is more, these percentages would be still greater if agricultural credits only were considered. It is probable that the practice in other banks is similar.

Mr. Petersen complains of the ever-changing country manager in Canada. It is true that some very capable young men are moved frequently in order to give them the promotion which they earn, but it is quite usual in these days for a country branch manager to be located from four to eight years in a branch, and there are numerous cases of longer periods. Probably this would compare quite well with the length of service of the average bank cashier in any small unit bank in a village in the Western States, particularly when the bank is one of a chain, as so many of them are. As a matter of fact, country bank managers quickly get to know their community intimately, and must do so if they are to succeed in their business and thus earn the promotion for which they are naturally striving. Moreover, under the system now followed by most banks, if not all of them, very full and complete records of those who make up the community are kept written up at the branch to enable a relieving officer or a new manager to become quickly acquainted with his customers' standing and needs.

"Capital, collateral, capacity and character" are just as much the foundation of credit in banking in Canada as elsewhere. In fact, we are apt to reverse the order in the West, as it is a new country where character and capacity are frequently more abundant than collateral and capital. The records of one bank show that at individual country branches in the West a large percentage of the loans to farmers—frequently as high as 25% and sometimes even 75%—has not a sufficient basis in tangible assets alone to justify them in sound practice. The reasons for this may principally be found in the legislative enactments which exempt the limited assets of the smaller farmers from seizure for debt and the substantial mortgage loans which numerous farmers

have raised against their real estate. This means that character and capacity are almost the sole basis for these loans. At branches in districts which are still in or have only recently emerged from the pioneer stage, the proportion of such loans to the whole loans is, of course, the largest and in these cases, as in all others, it is necessary to rely upon the branch manager's judgment to estimate the comparative value to be placed on the character and capacity of the borrower. Investigation has shown that those famers in the West who have been loudest in their complaints regarding inadequate credit facilities are usually men whose assets of character and capacity are deficient, and very few of whom could get a neighbour to lend them a dollar unsecured.

Mr. Petersen gives an example of what he calls "propaganda" undertaken by groups of local banks in the United States to promote agricultural development and adds, "One can hardly see our great chartered banks concerning themselves actively with development and educational propaganda of this sort." Even casual enquiry ought to have shown that this opinion as to the attitude of the Canadian banks is quite unfounded. At least one bank has for many years encouraged its branch managers to take an active personal interest in all community activities. Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs and Calf Clubs have been organized all over the West by its managers and by the managers of other banks. These men not only took the lead in organization, but many such clubs would have had a very short career were it not for the interest taken in their operation and direction by the bank managers. It would appear that we are rather more advanced even than the small American banks in this matter, as the bank in question does not ask for the endorsement of the parents when the loans are made to the boys and girls to buy such livestock. This policy was deliberately adopted for the reason that the experience would be more valuable if the young people were allowed to stand on their own feet and accept the full responsibility.

Mr. Petersen is correct in thinking that the necessity in the United States for the organization of the Federal Reserve Banks lay in the inability of the unit bank system to meet, under periodic strains, the credit requirements of the country and of agriculture as fully as we were able to do it in Canada with our branch banking system. It was designed also to supply an elasticity to the supplies of currency and credit which was lacking in the United States, but was inherent in the Canadian branch banking system. Mr. Petersen states that the rediscounting facilities available for the unit banks through the establishment of the Federal Reserve system has largely destroyed this argument and the one that the small unit banks were more prone to fail than the large banks in Canada, but he seems to have overlooked the fact that most of what he describes as "the carnival of bank failures" among unit banks have occurred within the last two or three years—five to eight years at least after the Federal Reserve system was in full operation. From the Federal Reserve *Bulletin* we find that the number of banks closed in the United States owing to financial difficulties in 1926 were 956, in 1927—662, in 1928—491, a total of over 2,100 in the last three years.

If banking in Canada had been conducted on the unit system since the Great War, not only would there have been no banking facilities in great stretches of that country, but it is altogether likely that our Canadian West

BOOKS

VOLTAIRE, GENIUS OF MOCKERY*

AFTER the successful biographical operations of Mr. Emil Ludwig upon a number of historically important characters it was to be expected that some author would soon produce a similarly popular life of Voltaire. Mr. Thaddeus has attempted this task in his "Voltaire, Genius of Mockery,"* and carried it off with considerable success.

The title of the book is a little disconcerting; it seems obviously chosen for its sensational quality and carries the misleading implication, too common among those unacquainted with Voltaire's life and work, that he was a detached and satirical genius only, concerned with nothing but to lay the lash of scorn on the vices and follies of the ancien régime. The book itself corrects this erroneous impression. Mr. Thaddeus has a clear idea of the positive faith and immense sincerity which animated Voltaire, and it would be a difficult task to catch the author out in any point of fact. Yet his method of presentiment is primarily sensational; whereas Mr. Ludwig's method of treatment is chiefly psychological, Mr. Thaddeus gives a series of very vivacious pen-pictures of the innumerable incidents of Voltaire's long life. From his obstreperous youth to the ovations of his old age, through his incessant literary activities, his strange partnership with Madame du Châtelet, his stormy sojourn at the court of Frederick the Great, his industrial estate at Ferney, through his untiring efforts in redeeming the good name of the victims of religious persecution, Voltaire is most vividly presented in these pages. Indeed the effect is at times somewhat overpowering and the very vivacity of the narrative monotonous, and the reader finds himself wishing for more frequent pauses, oases of quieter reflection. But in vain; one is hurried on at breathless pace through 270 pages with but time to comment on such grating phrases as "the higher-ups", and barely to notice the ludicrous possibilities of such sentences as, "Nostalgia for the long vanished days of classic grandeur grips this short stout man with the small fat hands." (p. 12).

This volume is admirably produced and well illustrated, with a translation appended of Victor Hugo's centenary oration on Voltaire, and it is to be recommended to those readers to whom the facts and force of Voltaire's life are little known and who relish a biography in which a just presentment of the facts is tricked out in a racy melodramatic narrative.

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*Voltaire, Genius of Mockery: by Victor Thaddeus, published by Louis Carrier and Co. $5.

(*Continued from page 18*)

loaded with plate and hot house flowers from the houses of the Founder's friends. And there were other functions which varied the monotony of academic sessions. In September, 1901, the whole building was taken over for a few days as a residence for the entourage of the Duke and Duchess of York, our present gracious King and Queen. Their Majesties were lodged in Lord Strathcona's own house, in the rear of which he had erected a huge and beautifully decorated marquee for the purposes of the official reception. At the special Convocation in the College which he had so generously given to Canadian women, the Chancellor had the pleasure of bestowing honorary degrees upon their future King and Queen, and the College visitors' book was duly inscribed with the autographs *George* and *Victoria Mary*.

But the Founder's visits were not always attended by grandiose pageantry. He came also alone and quietly, to talk over College policy with the Warden, to meet and say a kindly word to each student. His kindness was unfailing, and much of his generosity most unostentatious. The present writer well remembers writing to him on one occasion to ask for a modest contribution to the funds of the piece of social work which the Alumnæ had undertaken. The begging was done with great hesitation, for the enterprise was supposed to pay its own way, but it was in difficulties, and so the appeal was made. The utmost response that expectation soared to was something like one hundred dollars. It came in the form of a cheque for one thousand dollars, with a fatherly note expressing great sympathy with the cause, but pointing out that it was not wise for young persons or young organizations to get into debt.

It is extremely difficult to think of Lord Strathcona as a young man. To us whose familiar acquaintance with him dates from about the beginning of the present century, he has always been a venerable figure, "an aged Merlin," as Professor Macnaughton calls him. It was as such that we saw him framed by the grey arch of our our College doorway, on the platform of our Convocation Hall, in his Chancellor's robes, and with his own portrait as a background. An equally venerable, but more splendid personage, he appeared on some such great occasion as a King's birthday dinner, in full dress, with orders displayed, in his beautiful house on Dorchester Street when, with Lady Strathcona by his side, he received throngs of his fellow citizens, and moved among them an attentive and charming host. The piano which now stands in the College drawing-room was the centre of many a group of musicians at those parties. There was also a proud piper who strode up and down the conservatory and corridors and sent out strains which entranced some guests and dismayed others. Invitations to these gatherings, whether a reception at the Dorchester Street or the London house, or a weekend in the Highlands or any other of his numerous residences, were apt to be misleadingly modest. "We are having a few friends," Lord Strathcona would murmur, "Pray do us the favour of joining us!"

Students of today may get some hint of their Founder's appearance from Robert Harris's portrait in the College hall, or that, perhaps more vivid, by Jonger, which hangs on the stairway of the University Library. More suggestive than either is Professor Macnaughton's pen picture: "Some five feet nine of the toughest kind of human stuff, usually with a tall grey hat on top, a very unassuming and benevolent figure of a man; soft voice with just a lingering suspicion of the original caressing Highland drawl, persuasive and homely, yet flowing and musically rounded speech, the express echo of sweet reasonableness, full of a grave and simple courtesy; and then that unmistakable dome of mingled sagacity and power in the massive head bearded and crowned with snow, with the strong straight nose, forehead broad rather than high, and the mild light of forward-looking grey-blue eyes under the formidable penthouse of tremendously bushy leonine white eyebrows. A head for wise counsel and action, both cautious and bold; the right centre for a board of Venetian or English merchants, a group of senators, or the constellation of an Academic Sanhedrin. Such was the impression made upon the eye by this octogenarian Merlin."

His last appearance in Canada and at the College was in September, 1913, when he made the last of his many gestures of College hospitality. The occasion was a meeting of the American Bar Association, a great gathering which several distinguished trans-Atlantic visitors had promised to attend. The college hall and adjacent rooms were put at the disposal of the lawyers for the period of their meeting, the central event of which was to be a special Convocation. To the Chancellor it seemed only fitting that he should be there in person to confer the degrees. Therefore, being then in his ninety-fourth year and supposed to be resting at his Highland estate, he inserted in his autumn programme a weekend visit to Canada, accompanied by the equally aged Lady Strathcona. The programme was carried out literally. On Sunday morning Lord and Lady Strathcona, with their daughter, and no doubt a quota of personal attendants, arrived at the Dorchester Street house which was always in readiness for any such sudden appearance. All Sunday afternoon friends filed through the familiar conservatory, and with an incredible number the host and hostess conversed once more, and one even heard again the old time regret that this visit must be so short, but that it was hoped that another, less hurried, might be made "ere long." Before the next Sunday came round the visitors were again half way across the Atlantic. Meanwhile, the great Convocation had taken place. No one who had any connection with the College at that time is every likely to forget it Long before the hour for the opening of the ceremony th. Hall was packed, and throngs of indignant people were

being turned away from the front door. Meanwhile the always temperamental elevator had suffered one of its sudden prostrations. The aged Chancellor sat in the Warden's Office recovering his breath after the climb up the outside steps. The time came for his appearance. There was only one thing to do. The biographer of Sir William Van Horne was there, a sort of director-general for the University, as he often was in those days. The writer of these lines happened to be the other person nearest at hand. We took each an arm of the aged Chancellor—he seemed like old age incarnate at that moment—and we half carried him, half propelled him upstairs, terribly fearful lest he should collapse at the top. Nothing of the kind happened. With a courteous word, Lord Strathcona assumed an erect position, walked slowly through an admiring throng to the platform, and proceeded, with all proper dignity, to confer degrees upon a succession of distinguished persons, which included ex-President Taft, Maitre Labori and Lord Haldane, then Lord Chancellor of England.

That function took place a little over fifteen years ago. Four months later, in January, 1914, Lord Strathcona died, preceded by a few weeks by the aged lady who for over sixty years had been his companion.

Fifteen years: to the first year students who were then making their first acquaintance with the campus from the depths of their prams, it doubtless looks a long way off; to the cliff dwellers at their perpetual tasks of spinning lectures and tabulating costs it is not so long. They ask these children, who owe him much, to join them in their homage to Lord Strathcona.

* * *

Notes

Donald D. Ryan, Law '21, has been appointed junior departmental solicitor in the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa. Since graduation he has been engaged in the practice of law in Montreal.

Charles R. Gibbs, Sci. '16, who recently resigned from the staff of the Ryther & Pringle Co., of Carthage, N.Y., has been appointed sales engineer with the Bagley & Sewell Co., of Watertown, N.Y.

Major Henry W. Morgan, M.C., Arts '13, of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, has been appointed brigade major of the 12th Infantry Brigade, Canadian militia.

Fraser S. Keith, Sci. '03, of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Montreal, was bereaved on February 27th by the death in Smiths Falls, Ont., of his mother, Mrs. William M. Keith, who had resided in that town for 64 years.

Edmund F. Newcombe, Law '13, of Montreal, has recently been gazetted a King's Counsel by the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Captain F. C. Hanington, M.C., past student, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, has been appointed General Staff Officer for Military District No. 1, with headquarters in London, Ont.

Rev. E. LeRoy Rice, Arts '08, latterly on Newport, Vt., has recently assumed charge of the Congregational Church in Barre, Vt.

Colonel D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O., past student, has been transferred from the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, to the command of the 12th Infantry Brigade, Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Logan, M.C., Arts '08, has been appointed to the command of the British Columbia University Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

Donald Smith, Law '23, has entered upon the practice of law in St. Thomas, Ont. He was admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1924.

Miss Edith L. Paterson, Arts '12, has been appointed judge of the Juvenile Court of Vancouver, B.C. She has been practising law in that city for a number of years following her graduation with honours from Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Dr. Arthur S. Lamb, Med. '17, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, Arts '00, and Prof. H. E. Reilley, Arts '13, were among representatives of the University at the National Council of Education Conference held in Vancouver.

Dr. Milton L. Hersey, Sci. '89, has been elected president of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association.

Dr. W. R. Dunbar, Med. '97, mayor of Truro, N.S., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Standard Mortgage Loan Corporation, Limited, of Montreal.

Colonel T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., Sci. '01, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, has been appointed district officer commanding Military District No. 10, with headquarters in Winnipeg. Recently Colonel Anderson, who has been connected with the permanent forces of Canada since graduation, has been Director of Military Training and Staff Duties at National Defence headquarters in Ottawa.

Colonel A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '93, has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the Queen's University Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

Dr. John J. O'Neill, Sci. '09, has been appointed Dawson Professor of Geology at the University, being promoted from the rank of associate professor. Dr. O'Neill has been connected with the teaching staff of the University since 1921 and is a well known authority upon geology.

Rev. C. H. Hetherington, M.A., Arts '18, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the United Church at Milestone, Sask.

R. M. Ballantyne, leading member of the produce trade in Montreal, who died there on March 29th, was the father of Linton H. Ballantyne, Arts '15, also of Montreal.

Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Sci. '11, who has been seconded for duty at the War Office for the past two years, has been appointed Professor of Tactics at the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, Ont.

Theodore H. Harris, M.A., Arts '26, Law '29, has been granted a Strathcona Memorial Fellowship at Yale University and will carry on post-graduate studies there on the legal and economic problems of transportation. Mr. Harris is a former managing editor of *McGill Daily* and has been active in various other undergraduate activities.

(*Continued on page 26*)

QUEBEC

The Province of Progress and Prosperity

SURPLUSES SINCE 1910

1910	$ 944,189.16
1911	607,844.95
1912	683,428.98
1913	428,752.14
1914	376,008.80
1915	887,410.03
1916	211,294.69
1917	533,440.61
1918	2,134,558.28
1919	295,221.02
1920	951,910.50
1921	1,230,433.05
1922	5,033,419.45
1923	1,444,365.71
1924	1,303,440.17
1925	743,136.57
1926	1,520,146.75
1927	2,846,294.00
1928	2,986,557.70
Total Surpluses	$25,161,852.56

NET PUBLIC DEBT at 30th June, 1927—
$58,827,531.61 or $20.90 per capita

Births - Marriages - Deaths

BIRTHS

McINTYRE—At Montague, March 19th, to Dr. Med. '21, and Mrs. Preston McIntyre, a son.

MacLAREN—On March 11th, at Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Barnet MacLaren (Mary Gibbs, Arts '19) of Buckingham, Que., a daughter.

MACKLAIER—In Montreal, on March 27th, to William F. Macklaier, Law '23, and Mrs. Macklaier, a daughter.

FLANAGAN—In Montreal, on March 16th, to Dr. J. Cyril Flanagan, Dent. '23, and Mrs. Flanagan, a son.

TOUSAW—In Montreal, on Febraury 20th, to A. A. Tousaw, M.Sc., Sci. '19, and Mrs. Tousaw, a son.

McLEAN—On March 23rd, at Niagara Falls, N.Y., to Duart V. McLean, Arts '23, and Mrs. McLean, a son.

ELKINGTON—In London, England, on March 4th, to Captain E. H. W. Elkington, Med. '18, and Mrs. Elkington, a daughter.

HACKETT—In Montreal, on March 19th, to F. Winfield Hackett, Law '17, and Mrs. Hackett, a daughter.

NOTMAN—In Montreal, on March 11th, to Keith C. Notman, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Notman, a daughter.

RUTHERFORD—On March 16th, in Montreal, to J. Bulmer Rutherford, Comm. '21, and Mrs. Rutherford, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—In Montreal, on March 1st, to Dr. W. E. Williams, Med. '13, and Mrs. Williams, a daughter.

DEWEY—In New York City, on February 23rd, to A. Gordon Dewey, M.A., Arts '11, and Mrs. Dewey, a son.

BROWN—At Shepreth, Cambridge, England, on April 10th, to W. E. L. Brown, M.Sc. '28, and Mrs. Brown, a daughter.

NICHOLSON—At Montreal, on May 4th, to W. C. Nicholson, Arts '13, Law '19, and Mrs. Nicholson, a son.

ADAMS—In Montreal, on May 2nd, to Dr. E. H. Adams, Med. '22, and Mrs. Adams, Brooklyn, N.Y., a son.

LOOMIS—In Montreal, on May 2nd, to D. M. Loomis, Sci. '24, and Mrs. Loomis, a son.

SCOTT—At Grand Falls, Newfoundland, on April 19th, to Dr. Walter Scott, Med. '03, and Mrs. Scott, a daughter.

MacKEEN—In Ottawa, on May 8th, to David W. MacKeen, Sci. '22, and Mrs. MacKeen, a daughter.

KINGHORN—In Montreal, on May 9th, to Dr. H. M. Kinghorn, Arts '90, Med. '94, and Mrs. Kinghorn, Saranac Lake, N.Y., a son.

WHITING—At Kitchener, Ont., on February 8th, to Dr. H. S. Whiting, Med. '21, and Mrs. Whiting, a son.

HOLDEN—On February 26th, at Montreal, to R. Clement Holden, Arts '14, and Mrs. Holden, a son.

McLACHLAN—In Ottawa, on April 3rd, to D. W. McLachlan, Sci. '06, and Mrs. McLachlan, a son.

CUTTLE—On April 10th, to W. G. Cuttle, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Cuttle, of Beaupre, Que., a son, Gordon Trenholme.

LODS—On March 20th, to Emile A. Lods, Agr. '12, and Mrs. Lods, of Macdonald College, Que., a daughter, Margaret.

MORISON—In Montreal, on February 16th, to Dr. C. F. Morison, Dent. '19, and Mrs. Morison, a son.

EAGER—In Montreal, on April 8th, to Norman Eager, Sci. '22, and Mrs. Eager, a daughter.

PANGMAN—At Oshawa, Ont., on April 7th, to John B. Pangman, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Pangman, a son.

QUINN—In Montreal, on March 28th, to Dr. John G. Quinn, Med. '23, and Mrs. Quinn, a son.

ANDERSON—At Elat, French Cameroons, West Africa, on February 10th, to Rev. L. K. Anderson, Arts '23, and Mrs. Anderson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DAVIDSON—On February 23rd, at West Hatfield, Mass., Geraldine Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Farnam, and Stanley Cecil Davidson, Sci. '23, son of the late William Davidson, and of Mrs. Davidson, Westmount, Que.

GALLANT—On February 21st, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Ethel Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Price, and Dr. J. Arthur Gallant, Med. '28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albani J. Gallant, of Richmond, Va.

GEMEROY—On April 3rd, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. Stanley Vipond, Westmount, Que., Mary Phillips, younger daughter of the late R. B. Fraser and of Mrs. Fraser, Montreal, and Dr. Joseph Conrad Gemeroy, Med. '25, of Detroit, Mich., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gemeroy, Winchester, Ont.

PINHEY—On April 6th, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Woods, Youngstown, O., and Wilbur Harris Pinhey, Sci. '25, youngest son of the late Godfrey Greene Pinhey and of Mrs. Pinhey, Ottawa.

PUDDICOMBE-WARREN—At the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, on April 20th, Miss Catherine Louise Warren, Arts '28, daughter of Albert E. Warren, and Donald Harry Puddicombe, Comm. '28, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Puddicombe, Ottawa.

REID—On March 28th, at Montreal West United Church, Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McLean, Montreal West, and Gerald Reid, Sci. '28, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Reid, Edgewood, Portage du Fort, Que.

RIORDON-ELLIS—On January 9th, at St. Barnabas Church, Cape Town, Florence Ernestine Ellis, past student, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ellis, of Montreal, and Charles Harold Riordon, Sci. '26, of N'Kana, Northern Rhodesia, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Riordon of Montreal.

ROBERTSON—In Knox Crescent Church, Montreal, on March 6th, Miss Eleanor Margaret Fleet, daughter of the late C. J. Fleet, K.C., Arts '73, Law '79, and Mrs. Fleet, and James Hilary Hume Robertson, Arts '15, Law '20, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, all of Montreal.

SCHOFIELD—In St. Andrew's United Church, Saint John, N.B., on April 2nd, Elizabeth Chipman (Betty), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Royden Thomson, and Frederick Chipman Schofield, Comm. '25, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Schofield, all of Saint John.

SHERRARD-MALLISON—On February 25th, in St. John's Church, Bridgetown, Barbados, Miss Elizabeth Margaret Mallison, past student, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mallison, Montreal, and Edwin Atwater Sherrard, Sci. '24, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sherrard, Montreal.

SMYTH—On May 18th, at St. George's Church, Montreal, Audrey Alexine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stephenson, and Desmond H. Smyth, M.A., Arts '27, son of Principal James Smyth, D.D., LL.D., and Mrs. Smyth, all of Montreal.

STREAN—In Youngstown, O., on April 16th, Lillian Ruth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Henkin, Youngstown, and Dr. Lyon Peter Strean, Dent. '23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Strean, Montreal.

DEATHS

BURWELL—Ernest Victor Burwell, Sci. '01, died on May 13th in Ottawa, where he had been attached to the engineering staff of the Department of Public Works for years. A son of the late Hannibal Burwell, London, Ont., he was born there 56 years ago and had long been in the service of the Department of Public Works. He is survived by his wife and three sons, as well as by a brother, Alfred Burwell, London. The late Mrs. Williams, wife of the Most Rev. Archbishop Williams, of London, was a sister.

ABBOTT—John Betham Abbott, Law '74, died on the morning of May 11th at his residence, 1452 Bishop Street, Montreal, after a prolonged period of ill health which in 1924 necessitated his retirement from the position of secretary and curator of the Art Association of Montreal, a position which he had occupied from the year 1901. The eldest son of the late Sir John J. C. Abbott, Law '54, Prime Minister of Canada, and his wife, Mary, daughter of the Very Rev. John Bethune, D.D. '43, he studied law with his father and later entered into partnership with him and with the late Sir Melbourne Tait, Law '62. A brother, the late Harry Abbott, Law '78, was also a member of the firm at a later period. Upon the death of his father and of his brother, he abandoned the profession of law and devoted a great deal of attention to artistic matters, serving the Art Association of Montreal well as its secretary and curator. In 1913, he was married to Lilias Donaldson, daughter of the late Hon. John Young, and is survived by her and by two brothers and three sisters.

DAREY—At Sioux City, Iowa, on March 10th, the death took place of Dr. J. Herbert Darey, Arts '80, Med. '85, a son of the late P. J. Darey, LL.D. '86. Dr. Darey had practised in Sioux City for many years and was in his 68th year. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the University in 1885.

DOWDALL—At Almonte, Ont., on May 14th, the death took place of Dr. Geoffrey Francis Dowdall, Arts '18, Med. '21. He was 32 years of age, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Dowdall, of Almonte.

ELLIS—Dr. William E. Ellis, Med. '87, who died recently at Santa Cruz, Cal., was born in St. Catherines, Ont., on October 3rd, 1863, and after graduation from McGill, carried on post-graduate studies at Edinburgh and in London. Upon his return he practised in Wisconsin and Michigan and in 1924 retired to California on account of his health. Not long before his death he had completed the Rio del Mar Recreation Home for Convalescents at Santa Cruz. He was married in 1894 to Miss Emma George, Prescott, Wis., and is survived by her.

FRASER—After an illness of six weeks, Dr. James Mitchell Fraser, Med. '87, died on April 8th in Chicago, Ill., where he had practised on the South Side for an extended period. He went to Chicago two years after graduation and was a member of the American Medical Association and 68 years old. Dr. Fraser is survived by his widow.

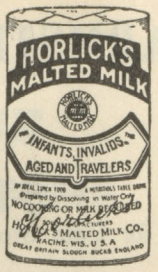
GILLMOR—Horace May Gillmor, past student, died on May 13th in the Chipman Hospital at St. Stephen, N.B. He was the youngest son of the late Hon. Daniel Gillmor and of Mrs. Gillmor, and a brother of D. P. Gillmor, K.C., Arts '11, Law '13, of Montreal.

GOUIN—The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and former Prime Minister of that Province, who died very suddenly at Quebec, in the midst of his duties, on March 28th, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from McGill in 1921.

HAMILTON—Following an extended illness, the death took place in Winnipeg, on April 23rd, of Rev. Daniel S. Hamilton, Arts '92, for many years a member of the ministry of the Congregational Church of Canada and later engaged in social welfare work in Winnipeg and throughout Manitoba. He was at one time chief inspector of the child welfare division of the Provincial Department of Public Health of Manitoba and associate Pastor of Central Congregational Church in Winnipeg. He was born at Forest, Ont., and was educated at McGill, at the Canada Congregational College, Montreal, and at the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1910, he was married to Miss Edna Irene Walker, London, Ont., where he was pastor of the First Congregational Church and active as a member of the Board of Education.

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Head Master

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HYDE—James Clark Hyde, Sci. '99, died in Montreal on May 13th. He was well known as an electrical engineer in that city and was in his 50th year and the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hyde. Mr. Hyde was married to Miss Cecily Grace.

JONES—Dr. Howe Alonzo Jones, Med. '00, was found dead in his office in Moncton, N.B., early on the morning of March 22nd. He had returned from a round of calls about 10 o'clock on the previous evening and had apparently lain down to rest on a couch, where he was found the next morning. Born near Salisbury, N.B., in 1876, Dr. Jones was educated there, at Mount Allison University and at McGill. After graduation he practised for three years in Sydney, C.B., later moving to Salisbury and in 1917 going overseas. For a short time he was attached to a battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers as medical officer and then did service with the R.A.M.C. On his return to this country, he established himself in practice in Moncton, where he is survived by Mrs. Jones (formerly Miss Loison Forbes, of Sydney) and by two sons.

MCLACHLAN—Dr. Donald Cattanach McLachlan, Med. '04, dropped dead on May 12th at his home in Portsmouth, N.H., where he had practised since 1919. A native of Lochaber, Que., where he was born in 1878, he practised for some years in Greenland, N.H., before moving to Portsmouth. He was a member of various professional organizations and a thirty-second degree Freemason. His wife and one son survive.

PURCELL—The Hon. John Daly Purcell, Law '77, for 30 years a justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, died suddenly at his residence in that city on May 3rd. He was born in Quebec 73 years ago, a son of John Purcell, of His Majesty's Customs, and his wife, Margaret Josephine Daly, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, The College of St. Fancois Xavier, New York, and McGill. Admitted to the Bar in 1878, he practised in Montreal until 1895, when he was elevated to the Bench of the Circuit Court. In 1925 he retired. In his youth, Mr. Purcell was a celebrated athlete, having been president of the Emerald Snowshoe Club from 1884 to 1890 and a member of the Shamrock lacrosse team. He was actively interested in the St. Patrick's Society and the Knights of Columbus and was devoted to the interests of the Irish members of the community. In 1910, he was married to Miss Agnes Hunter, by whom he is survived.

ROBERTSON—Under extremely sad and sudden circumstances, the death of Philip William Katthain Robertson, Sci. '00, took place at his home in the Ellwood Apartments, 1445 Bishop Street, Montreal, on March 1st. The bodies of Mr. Robertson and of his three-year-old daughter, Phyllis, were found in the Robertson home on the morning day, death having taken place as a result of carbon monoxide gas entering the house from the running motor of the family motor car which had been left in a garage below. Mrs. Robertson and her son, Kenneth, also suffered from the fumes and were obliged to receive treatment in hospital. Mr. Robertson was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and at McGill, later proceeding to California as an engineer. During the war he returned to Canada and went overseas as an officer of the Canadian Engineers, being wounded and invalided home in 1918. He was assistant sales manager of the Riordon Sales Corporation, Montreal, at the time of his death.

ROBIDOUX—Hon. Joseph Emery Robidoux, Law '66, died in the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on March 15th after an extended illness. He was born at St. Philippe de Laprairie, Que., on March 10th, 1843, and was educated at the Montreal College, at St. Mary's (Jesuit) College and at McGill. Called to the bar in 1866, he was created a King's Counsel in 1879 and later served as *batonnier* of the Montreal Bar and also as president of the Canadian Bar Association. From 1884 to 1892 he sat in the Quebec Legislature for Chateauguay and again from 1897 to 1900, when he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec. In 1890, he was Provincial Secretary and Attorney-General of Quebec, and in 1897 again served as Provincial Secretary in the Marchand administration. Hon. Mr. Robidoux had been professor of civil law at McGill and president of the McGill Graduates' Society, a member of the Council of Public Instruction and president of L'Alliance Francaise. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Six or seven years ago he

retired from the Bench and had since spent a great deal of time in travel. In 1869, he was married, firstly, to Miss Sophia Sancer and, secondly, to her sister, Miss Clara Sancer, by whom he is survived, as well as by three daughters.

Scott—Dr. William Thomas Scott, Med. '97, died on February 21st at his residence, 5271 Park Avenue, Montreal.

Walsh—James B. Walsh, Arts '87, died on April 3rd at Ormstown, Que., where he had been engaged in the mercantile and milling business for many years. Mr. Walsh died very sudenly. He was educated at Ormstown Academy and at McGill, taking a gold medal in mathematics at the conclusion of his course in Arts, and then entered the business of his father, R. N. Walsh, which had been in existence since 1848. Mr. Walsh was most active in local affairs and was prominent in the Masonic craft. He was unmarried.

Purves—James G. H., B.A.Sc. in Mining Engineering; M.E.I.C.; M. Can. Inst. M.M.; Supt. of Mines, British Empire Steel and Coal Co., Northern District, Sydney Mines, N.S. Born in 1872, was educated in Upper Canada College, Toronto, and McGill University, graduating in 1892. Married Elizabth Mackay in 1895. Training: In Cape Breton Collieries and field work and construction of various railways in Canada and Newfoundland. Career: Dominion Coal Co. Ry., Inverness and Broad Cove, 1892-'94; manager International Colliery, Bridgeport, 1894-'96; private enterprise in Gold Mining in Guysboro Co., 1896-'98; Halifax and South Eastern Railway, 1898-1900; construction enginer, Wabana Iron Mines, Nfld., 1900-'02; construction engineer, St. Peters Ry., C. B.; acted for Newfoundland Government in arbitration between Government and Reid Nfld. Co.; Res. Chief Engineer N.S. Steel and Coal Co., later being appointed Supt. of Mines for the Northern District of the British Empire Steel and Coal Co. at Sydney Mines. Died on January 7th, 1929, and is survied by his widow, two daughters and one son. Address: North Sydney, N.S.

Darcy—On March 10th, 1929, after a long illness, Dr. J. H. Darcy passed away in Sioux City, Ia.

Stevenson—At the Bishop De Goesbriand Hospital in Burlington, Vermont, on October 8th, 1928, the death took place of Dr. George Trelford Stevenson, Veterinarian. Dr. Stevenson was born in Granby, P.Q., September 29th, 1868, the second son of the late Robert Stevenson, and his wife, Rebecca Trelford. He acquired his early education in Granby, and graduated from the faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science of McGill University, March 26th, 1897. In April, 1897, he was commissioned in the North West Mounted Police, when he served with distinction until he received a commission in Lord Strathcona Horse and served in the Boer war under the late Lord Kitchener. He also served in France in the world war as veterinary officer for the Thirty-eighth, or "Rainbow" Division of Mississippi; upon returning to the United States he resumed the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in Winooski, Vermont, where he remained until the time of his death. He was buried with full military honours by officers and men from the regular army post at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Whyte—Herbert Barclay Whyte, 74 Summerhill Avenue, passed away in the Western Hospital March 12th in his 44th year, following an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Ottawa, the son of the late R. B. Whyte. He graduated in science from McGill University in 1908. He joined the Canadian General Electric Co. as an electrical engineer, coming to Toronto in 1911. The late Mr. Whyte was associated with the Toronto Ignition Co. at the time of his death. He was an officer in the Ashlar Masonic Lodge. Surviving are his widow, formerly Miss Dora C. Baylis (Arts '10), two children, John and Hilda, all of Toronto, one brother and five sisters, the latter of Ottawa.

Woodley—James Walter Woodley, Med. '79, died on April 28th, 1929, at Calgary, Alta.

Phippen—Dr. S. S. C. Phippen passed away suddenly March 12th last. A heart attack was the cause of death.

Carmichael—Dr. Duncan A. Carmichael, senior surgeon, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, retired, died at his home in Vineyard Haven late Tuesday night after an illness of about three weeks. He was 77



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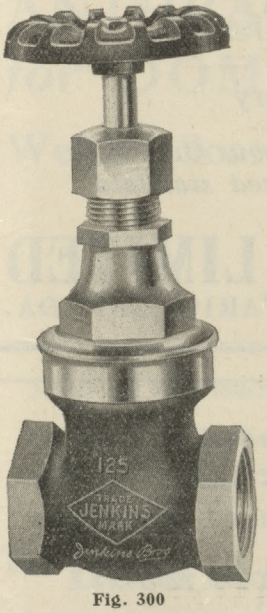


Fig. 300

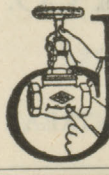
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years old and had been in poor health since last October. Dr. Carmichael had had a notable career in the United States service. Born in Montreal, Canada, he was graduated from McGill University in the class of '73 and practised for a short time in Ottawa. He went to the United States in 1881, living for a few months in Oswego, N.Y. before entering the Marine Hospital Service, in which he remained until his retirement in 1915. During the years that he spent in the service, he was stationed at Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Buffalo, San Francisco, Honolulu and Wilmington, N.C. He was first assigned to the Vineyard Haven Marine Hospital as medical officer in charge in 1895 and built his house on the hill nearby three years later. He had great love for the Vineyard and returned to Vineyard Haven in 1901. Since his retirement in 1915 he has lived in Vineyard Haven. He was married twice, his first wife dying in Wilmington, N.C., in 1896. Five years ago he married Miss Theresa Schoon, formerly of St. Louis, later of Vineyard Haven, who survives him. The doctor was of very retiring disposition and his greatest hobby was hunting. He was a member of two Canadian sporting clubs and his home was filled with trophies of his own collecting. But in Vineyard Haven he has long been famed for his exceeding kindliness and willingness to give aid to those in distress without asking or expecting remuneration. Many instances are related of his treating cases that were brought to his attention in this manner. Besides his widow he is survived by three brothers, Hughes, John and Thomas, the last named living in Texas and the two former in Ontario, Canada.

NOTES

(*Continued from page 20*)

Announcement is made of the appointment of THEODORE F. M. NEWTON, M.A., Arts '25, to be an instructor in English at Harvard University, where he has been lately prosecuting research studies in the period of Queen Anne. Mr. Newton proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts at McGill in 1927.

Since the war COLONEL H. H. YUILL, D.S.O., M.C. Sci. '09, has enjoyed a practice as a mining engineer which has carried him to many parts of the globe. After the armistice, he organized the re-opening of the Belgian coal mines and, thereafter, was for five years engaged in general consulting practice in London as joint managing director of the firm of Bainbridge, Seymour & Co. During this period he examined and reported upon mining properties in such countries as Canada, the Gold Coast of West Africa, the Shetland Isles, Corsica, North Wales and Brazil. During 1926-'27 he was engaged in examining gold and diamond fields in Venezuelan Guiana for the Central Mining and Investment Corporation and he now directs the activities of the powerful Victoria Syndicate, a British concern owning several properties in British Columbia, as general manager. His headquarters are in Vancouver. During the war he rose from the rank of sapper to that of lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, becoming Controller of Mines of the First Army, B.E.F., and Advisory Officer to the B.E.F. for production of the French coal mines, and the medals and decoration which he holds include the M.C., D.S.O., the Croix de Guerre and the Montenegrin gold medal. He is a native of Truro, N.S.

DR. CLARENCE J. STEWART, Arts '15, Med. '18, has returned to Montreal from spending three months in Europe in postgraduate work.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. MACDONALD, D.S.O., M.C., Med. '08, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the long service medal and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces' Officers' Decoration.

Rev. Dr. E. I. Hart, who died in Montreal on March 21st, was the father of DR. H. H. HART, Arts '16, Med. '22, of New York City, and of Miss GRACE HART, Arts '27, of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Dr. Hart was a well known member of the ministry of the United Church of Canada.

JOHN D. GALLOWAY, Sci. '11, Provincial Minerologist of the Department of Mines of British Columbia, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

As convenor of immigration for the National Council of Women of Canada, MISS M. WINNIFRED KYDD, M.A., Arts '23, of Montreal, attended the series of conferences and public meetings held in London during April and May by the International Council of Women.

K. H. FORBES, Sci. '21, has been appointed special studies engineer for the Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, reporting to the General Trafic Manager. Latterly, Mr. Forbes, who has been in the service of the company since 1922, has been manual equipment engineer.

C. E. WATSON, Sci. '21, hitherto supervisor of local methods and results for the Bell Telephone Co. at Montreal, has been transferred to the engineering group at the General Office of the Company as manual equipment engineer, while C. L. BROOKS, Sci. '22, who has been dial system equipment engineer for the company, has been transferred to the Montreal division as district traffic superintendent of the North East district.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada announces the appointment of J. S. FARQUHARSON, Sci. '22, to be supervisor of local methods and results in the General Office at Montreal. He entered the service of the company as a traffic student in 1923 and latterly has been district traffic superintendent of the Central District, Montreal.

DR. MAUD ABBOTT, Arts '90, attended, as Canadian representative, the International Medical Women's Federation meeting held in Paris on April 11th and also spent three months visiting the Continent.

MAJOR J. A. MACPHEE, Med. '10, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and to the command of No. 26 Field Ambulance, with headquarters in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

REV. DR. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Arts '87, now of St. Catharines, Ont., has been appointed president of the North American Council of the Evangelical Union of South America, an organization in which he has been much interested for a number of years.

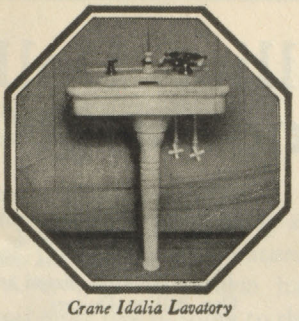
"Three Persons", by SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL, Arts '89, Med. '91, has enjoyed a remarkable reception in both Great Britain and on this Continent.

Mrs. E. A. Cole, who died in March in Columbia, South Carolina, was the mother of GEORGE E. COLE, Sci. '06, Chief Inspector of Mines for Manitoba. She was the organizer and first president of the Ottawa Women's Press Club.

MISS ELLEN C. B. HEMMEON, M.A. '28, has been awarded the travelling scholarship granted annually by the Canadian Federation of University Women. Miss Hemmeon is Dean of Women at the University of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B., and instructor in French at that institution.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred by the Montreal Presbyterian College upon REV. WILLIAM M. TOWNSEND, M.A., Arts '93, of Fairville, Saint John, N.B.

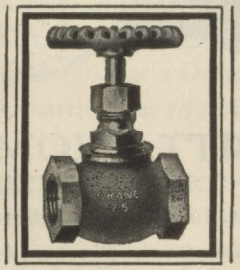
LT.-COL. C. A. YOUNG, Med. '05, of Ottawa, has been elected first vice-president of the Officers of the Medical Services of Canada Association.



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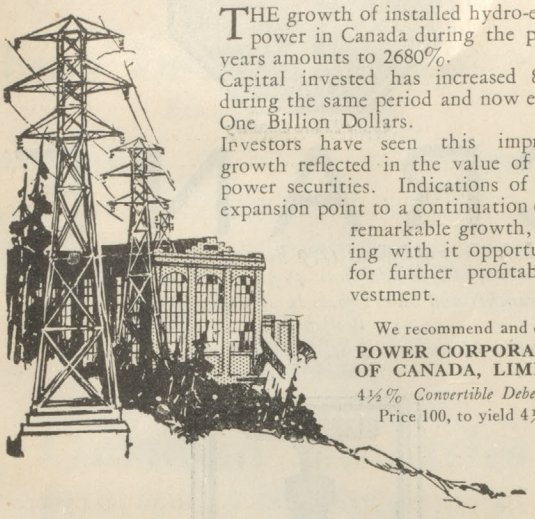
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Mrs. Waterston, wife of Thomas Waterston, general solicitor of the Canadian National Railways, died in Montreal on April 25th. She was the mother of E. J. Waterston, Arts '08, Law '11, of Montreal, and of the late Captain Douglas Waterston, Arts '09, Med. '14, who was killed in action in 1916 while serving with No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance.

L. Dana Wilgress, Arts '14, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, reached Victoria, B.C., on May 16th and is carrying out a tour of Canadian centres in the interests of trade between Canada and his extensive territory, which comprises Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, the Scandinavian nations and the Baltic States.

Colonel E. Ibbotson Leonard, Sci. '05, has been re-elected president of the London, Ont., Health Association.

J. Colin Kemp, Sci. '08, has been elected president of the Canadian Club of Montreal for the ensuing year. Philip S. Fisher, Arts '16, is honorary treasurer of the club and Brooke Claxton, Law '21, its honorary secretary.

Evelyn Read Bennett, wife of Dr. H. Weldon Coates, Med. '01, died at her home in Vancouver, B.C., on May 1st after an illness of several months. Mrs. Coates was a sister of the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Dominion Conservative leader.

After some years on the staff of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture working in the Maritime Provinces, J. K. King, Agr. '13, has been appointed secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Live Stock Producers Association.

R. F. Stockwell, K.C., Arts '08, Law '11, has been elected syndic of the Bedford Bar Association. He practises at Cowansville, Que.

After having served for two years as a justice of the Superior Court at Montreal, Hon. W. L. Bond, Arts '94, Law '97, has been promoted to the Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Bond is also Chancellor of the Diocese of Montreal.

John Crankshaw, Law '20, has been elected secretary of the Bar of Montreal.

John W. Russell, Ph.D. '27, has been promoted from associate professor to professor of geology on the Faculty of the University of Western Ontario at London, Ont.

Rev. Canon James L. Flanagan, for many years rector of the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, who died in that city on May 12th, was the father of Dr. J. Cyril Flanagan, Dent. '23, of Montreal.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. H. M. Mackay, Sci. '94, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill. Dr. Mackay is a native of Nova Scotia.

After many years in practice in Haileybury, Ont., Dr. Gordon F. Jackson, Med. '01, has moved to Toronto, where he has associated himself in practice with Dr. Cleland specializing in obstetrics and gynæcology.

Colonel S. H. Osler, Sci. '04, is being transferred from National Defence headquarters in Ottawa to become senior engineer officer of Military District No. 3, with headquarters at Kingston, Ont.

(*Continued on page 31*)

Correspondence

c/o Dominion Explorers, Ltd.,
Tavane, N.W.T.,
via Churchill, Man.,
May 8th, 1929.

Secretary, McGill Graduates' Society,
McGill University, Montreal.

Dear Sir:

As a graduate of the Electrical Engineering class of Science, 1927, I have been keenly interested since graduation in following activities and developments around the University, and in hearing of the progress of other graduates, in particular the members of my own class of Sci. '27.

I note in the *McGill News* your recurring plaint of the extreme scarcity of personal news of graduates, a subject to which one might reasonably expect a much larger portion of the "News" to be devoted. I regret to state that I have yet to receive my first letter from the permanent secretary of Sci. '27, and rather imagine that this is the position of quite a number of graduates who, it would seem reasonably, depend on their own class secretaries to initiate any correspondence with the University after graduation. When no word is heard from them for perhaps a period of years the matter fades from one's memory and the connection is lost.

The writer is at present radio engineer in charge of the radio station of the Dominion Explorers, Ltd., at their base at Tavane, Northwest Territories, Canada, about two hundred and fifty miles north of Churchill, and one hundred and twenty miles south of Chesterfield on the west coast of Hudson's Bay. From this base extensive prospecting for the mineral wealth of the Barren Lands is carried out, a number of æroplanes being used to carry the prospectors to the areas which they are to cover. The auxiliary schooner "Morso" brought in the equipment with which this base was established last summer, 1928. The writer acted as wireless operator on the "Morso" on her way up, and then erected the station here of which he is now in charge. The settlement at Tavane consists of four buildings and three small æroplane hangars, and during the summer is a scene of considerable activity, although all winter the only items of major interest were the arrival of dog teams, or the very occasional plane, from Churchill, bringing the mail collected there during the previous months. There have also been about eight or ten families of Eskimos increasing the size of the settlement by a dozen or so igloos, or snow houses, this winter. At this writing, snow houses are becoming rather uncomfortably damp as the weather is becoming milder, though the temperature was down to zero yesterday. A two weeks' storm has just ended which added several more feet of snow to the surrounding landscape, and solidly packed snow drifts up to twenty feet high are all about the buildings. Local humorists debate on what day summer is going to fall this year in this neighbourhood. The base at Tavane is in charge of another McGill man, Mr. C. H. Blanchet, of Science '05.

Previous to joining the staff of Dominion Explorers, Ltd., the writer spent a year doing post graduate study, and attached to the staff of the Electrical Engineering Department of the University as a Demonstrator.

This letter will be carried out to civilization by æroplane.

Yours very sincerely,

W. H. Moore.

* * *

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Plant Industry

1813 Pierce Street,
San Francisco, Cal.,
February 26th, 1929.

Mr. G. B. Glassco,
Executive Secretary,
The Graduates' Society of McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

On Sunday last, the 24th, one of your graduates, Dr. Casey C. Wood, who has been living in a rented house for a year on the Campus of Stanford University at Palo Alto, gave a party to his friends, about 75 people in number, including the writer and his daughter, Mrs. B. C. Byrd, and my eldest son, Dr. Emmet Rixford, of the Surgical Faculty of Stanford University and President of the American Surgical Association. It was a very enjoyable occasion, and besides Dr. Woods and myself, there were two other graduates of McGill University present. Dr. Woods says I am the oldest Graduate of McGill.

I may mention that I am still in vigorous health and six months past my 90th birthday. I am still planting trees, from which I expect to reap the fruits a few years later.

(*Continued on page 31*)

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CORRESPONDENCE—*Continued*

I may mention, by the way, that the last meeting of the American Surgical Society, of which my eldest son is President, was held in Washington, D.C. Knowing that I am connected with the Department of Agriculture, he thought he would call at our office. A young man by the name of Mr. May, superintendent of the greenhouse, and very intimately acquainted with me, volunteered to show the Doctor the way to our office. He introduced him as my brother, which we consider quite a joke on the Doctor.

Yours sincerely,

G. P. RIXFORD,
Associate Physiologist.

NOTES

(*Continued from page 28*)

REV. PASQUALE DIFLORIO, M.A., B.D., Arts '20, has been granted the degree of Doctor of Theology by the United Theological Colleges, Montreal, while the following are among those who have been granted the degree of Bachelor of Divinity: E. C. AMARON, Arts '23; R. HALL, Arts '22; H. MCPHAIL, Arts '25; D. T. I. FORSYTHE, Arts '25; D. H. MACVICAR, M.A., Arts '25; and C. J. MCGERRIGLE, Arts '23.

RT. REV. J. F. SWEENY, D.D., Arts '78, Bishop of Toronto, observed the 20th anniversary of his consecration by a celebration of Holy Communion in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on March 25th. Bishop Sweeny was ordained in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

Among those from Montreal who attended the annual meeting of the American College of Physicians held in Boston were its retiring president, DR. CHARLES F. MARTIN, Arts '88, Med. '92, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; DR. CAMPBELL HOWARD, Arts '97, Med. '01; DR. I. M. RABINOVITCH, Med. '17; DR. J. C. MEAKINS, Med. '04; DR. E. H. MASON, Med. '14; and DR. D. S. LEWIS, Sci. '06, Med. '12.

DR. JOHN HOWIE, Med. '26, of Montreal, has been appointed to act as a medical missionary in the Bhil field in India under the direction of the General Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Paul C. Swanceski, father of DR. ALPHONSE SWANCESKI, Dent. '21, of Montreal, died at New Westminster, B.C., on April 17th.

REV. DR. W. T. GUNN, Arts '91, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, spent several months abroad this year attending church gatherings in Scotland before returning to Canada in June.

HON. R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, Arts '83, Law '85, has been promoted to be acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Montreal district.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by the Université de Montreal upon HON. P. B. MIGNAULT, Law '78, and HON. THIBAUDEAU RINFRET, Law '00, of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Robert E. Chambers, well known Nova Scotian mining engineer, who died at New Glasgow on April 23rd, was the father of A. R. CHAMBERS, Sci. '04, president of the Malagash Salt Co., Malagash, N.S.

(*Continued on page 33*)

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NOTES

(*Continued from page 31*)

Allan H. Russell, past student, is now city engineer of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., having been promoted to that position from assistant city engineer. Before that he was associated with the engineering staff of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Dr. B. F. McNaughton, Med. '15, has returned to Montreal after having spent a year and half in Europe and Great Britain doing post-graduate work in oto-laryngology.

At Ottawa on May 6th, the death took place of Elizabeth Ritchie, widow of Dr. Charles T. Ballantyne, Med. '00, of that city.

In memory of his wife, George D. MacKinnon, Sci. '97, of Sherbrooke, Que., has presented the Young Women's Christian Association of that city with a new building, costing approximately $75,000, to be used as a recreational centre for girls. Mrs. MacKinnon was a member of the Board of the Y.W.C.A. for years and actively interested in its undertakings.

Marcus M. Sperber, K.C., Law '06, has been elected president of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, Montreal, for the ensuing year.

Two distinguished graduates of the University received the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, at the convocation held on May 29th. They were the Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields, Arts '83, Law '85, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and Dr. William Sydney Thayer, Med. '89, of Baltimore, Md.

Rev. Norman E. Petersen, Arts '20, has been appointed curate of St. Columba's Church, Montreal, by the Bishop of Montreal.

Mrs. James Morgan, mother of F. Cleveland Morgan, M.A., Arts '04, and of Dr. J. Douglas Morgan, Med. '07, of Philadelphia, died on May 11th in Bermuda, a short time before she was to celebrate her golden wedding.

Dr. Otto Klineberg, Arts '19, Med. '25, holder of a Rockefeller scholarship for psychological research who has spent the last year and a half in France carrying on post graduate studies, returned to Montreal in May after having attended the Psychological Congress in Vienna.

Rodolphe Bernard, Law '21, has been elected president of the Junior Bar Association of Montreal after a spirited contest. Erskine Buchanan, Law '21, is vice-president of the association; Harry Batshaw, Law '24, secretary; and Raymond Hannan, Law '22, W. F. Macklaier, Law '23, Hugh O'Donnell, Law '26, and Frank D. Genest, Law '21, members of the council.

L. C. McOuat, Agr. '15, a member of the staff of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has been appointed to supervise the campaign which is to be undertaken by the department to improve the grades of meat on the Canadian market.

Dr. H. Ross Cleveland, Dent. '15, of Montreal, has been appointed non-playing captain of the Canadian Davis cup team for 1929 by the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association. William F. Crocker, past student, is a member of the team.

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LOUIS H. CARREAU, Sci. '14, is now carrying on a patent practice at 407 Blackburn Building, Ottawa, after having managed for a number of years the Toronto office and subsequently, the Ottawa office of a well known firm of patent attorneys. Since graduating, he has been admitted to the Ontario Bar and practises before the Ontario and Federal Courts, specializing in patent and trade mark litigation, beside practising before the Canadian and U.S. Patent Offices. Of all those engaged in patent practice in Canada, there are but two having both engineering and legal training.

DESMOND SMYTH, M.A., demonstrator in the department of psychology at McGill University and son of Rev. Dr. James Smyth, principal of the United Church Theological and dean of the Co-operating Theological Colleges at Montreal, has been appointed assistant professor of psychology at the University of Western Ontario, London.

Mr. Smyth, received his B.A. degree from McGill in the spring of 1927 and his M.A. degree in the following year, during which he acted as demonstrator in the psychological laboratories at the University.

He held the same position again this year and completed his second year's work for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be a candidate for the Ph.D. degree next year. Mr. Smyth will take up his duties as assistant professor of psychology at London at the beginning of the coming session.

The ladies' branch of the McGill Society of Toronto held their Annual Meeting and luncheon on May 18th. The same officers were re-elected for the coming year, as follows: *President*, MRS. W. L. GRANT; *Secretary*, MISS ALICE WESTLAKE; *Treasurer:* MRS. W. E. MACPHERSON.

DR. STANLEY FINDLAY is taking post graduate work in obstetrics at the Lying-in Hospital, New York.

EDITH M. PATERSON, Arts '12, has been appointed judge of the Vancouver Juvenile Court.

A reunion dinner was held in the Women's University Club on March 2nd by the members of the Class of R.V.C. '26. FRANCES SECORD and KATHLEEN JENKINS, permanent officers, arranged the meeting and ELSA HUTCHISON, a former member of the class, was the guest of honour, prior to her marriage on March 21st.

Members from out-of-town included MINION BURLAND and MURIEL BEDFORD-JONES from Ottawa and MABEL GILMOR from Boston.

Greetings were exchanged with R.V.C. '25, who were having a reunion the same evening.

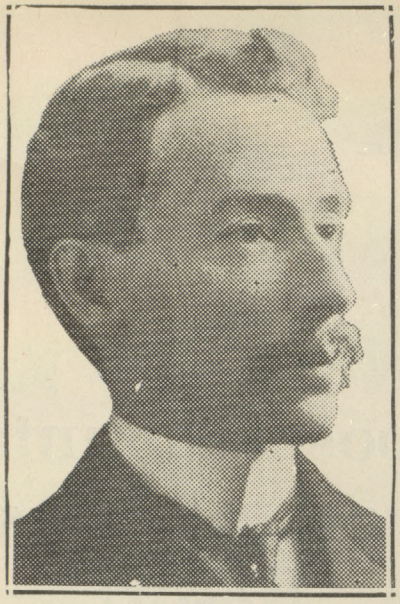
R. RAYNAULD (M.S.A. '28) has been appointed editor of "La Terre de Chez Nous", the official organ of the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs.

DORIS DART (R.V.C. '21) has been appointed Catalogue Librarian of the University of New Hampshire.

FRED. W. GROSS, Comm. '28, is pursuing studies at Harvard leading to the degree of M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration).

DR. C. V. CORLESS, Sci. '02, is now residing at Tilsonburg, Ont., where he is engaged in practice as a consulting engineer.

DR. H. M. TORY, Arts '90, president of the National Research Council of Canada, has been elected president of the League of Nations Society of Canada in succession to Sir George E. Foster. PROF. PERCY E. CORBETT, Arts '13, of Montreal, is a member of the central executive council of the Society.



HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU
President of the McGill Graduates' Society in Quebec.

Jacob Golstein, well known member of the Jewish community in Montreal and an active worker in behalf of its institutions, who died on May 3rd, was the father of Miss Marjory Goldstein, Arts '14.

The University Librarian, Dr. G. R. Lomer, Arts '03, attended the fifty-first annual conference of the American Library Association, held in Washington, D.C., during May.

Rev. W. D. Turner, Arts '98, of Calvin-Westminster United Church, Montreal, has accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Paul's United Church in Magog, Que.

At Shigiwake West, Que., on April 21st, the death took place of Mary Ann MacPherson, wife of James Almond, and mother of Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, past student, Montreal.

Dr. Campbell Howard, Arts '97, Med. '01, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the Association of American Physicians held at Atlantic City in May.

Prof. James E. LeRossignol, LL.D., Arts '88, of the University of Nebraska, was in Montreal during April *en route* to New York to attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, of which he is a past president.

Dr. Casey A. Wood, LL.D., Med. '06, of the Smithsonian Institute, was one of the representatives of the United States at the hundredth birthday of the London Zoological Society, celebrated in April.

Fred. W. Gross, Comm. '28, is pursuing studies at Harvard leading to the degree of M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration).

William A. Jacobs, a prominent member of the Jewish community in Montreal who died there on January 8th, was the father of Lyon W. Jacobs, K.C., Law '11, and Nat. W. Jacobs, K.C., Law '16, both of Montreal.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD GRADUATES' SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the District of Bedford McGill Graduates' Society is held in the latter part of the month of August or in the early part of September. Special meetings are held at the call of the Secretary. The last annual meeting was held in the Audience room of the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial Building in Knowlton on the 15th of September, 1928. At that time the action of the President and Secretary having contributed from the funds of the Society to the portrait of Dean Ruttan, met with hearty approval. It was reported that Mr. Jeffrey Moynan of the Waterloo High School had been selected as the holder of the Society's scholarship and would attend the courses in the Arts Faculty of McGill in the session of 1928-'29. It was noted that Mr. Kenneth Sheltus of Bedford High School, who was the holder of the scholarship in 1925-'26, is still in the University and doing well.

The officers elected are as follows:

President: Col. R. F. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., of of Cowansville, P.Q.

Honorary President: Hon. G. G. Foster, K.C., Knowlton.

Vice-President for Brome County: Dr. A. C. Paintin, M.D., C.M., Cowansville.

Vice-President for Shefford County: C. A. Nutting, K.C., B.C.L., Waterloo.

Vice-President for Missisquoi County: W. S. Bowles, B.C.L., Sweetsburg.

Secretary-Treasurer: Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., Knowlton.

Standing Committee on the Scholarship: Hon. G. G. Foster, K.C.; Dr. D. H. Cowley of Granby; C. A. Nutting, K.C., Dr. A. C. Paintin and Rev. Ernest M. Taylor.

During the year Dr. A. C. Paintin considered it to be in his interest to move from Knowlton to Cowansville. On leaving, the citizens of Knowlton tendered Mrs. Paintin and himself a banquet which was largely attended, with the Mayor, Mr. E. Fleury, in the chair. A handsome presentation was made to the guests of honour.

Rev. Ernest Manley Taylor, B.A. 1875, M.A. 1882, has, on June 4th, completed forty years as Inspector of Schools and contemplates leaving, with his wife, early in November next for a winter's residence in Pasadena, California, with members of his family who are located there.

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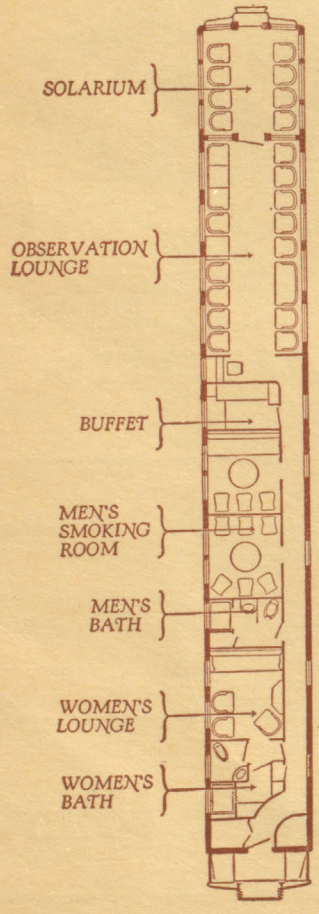
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By Dean Ira MacKay

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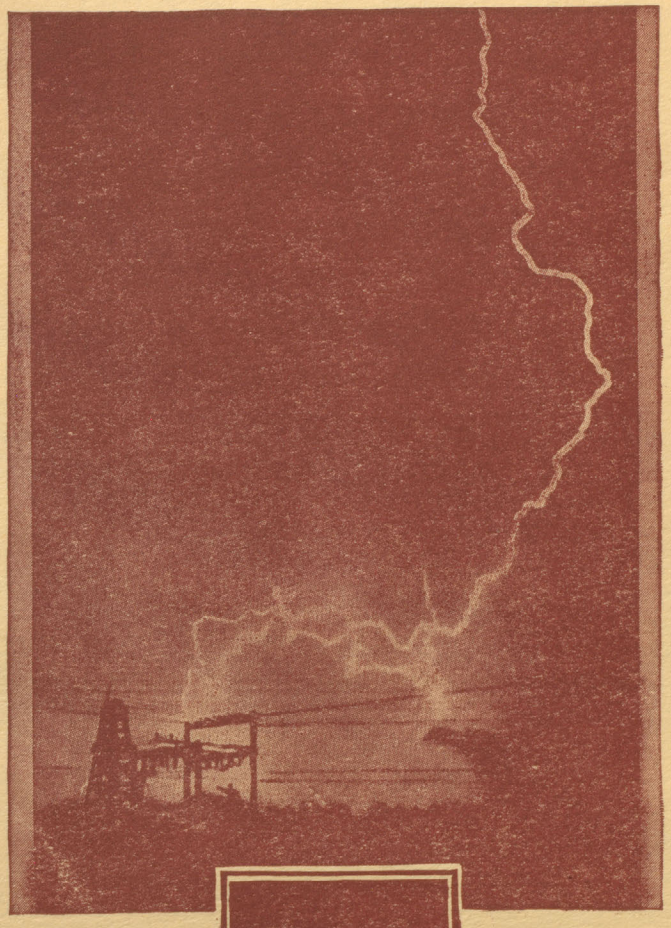
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Man's hand upon the Lightning



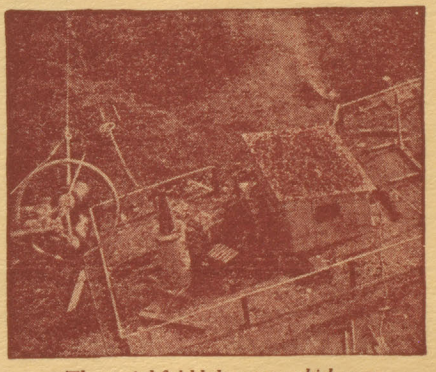


The cathode-ray oscillogram of the induced lightning surge

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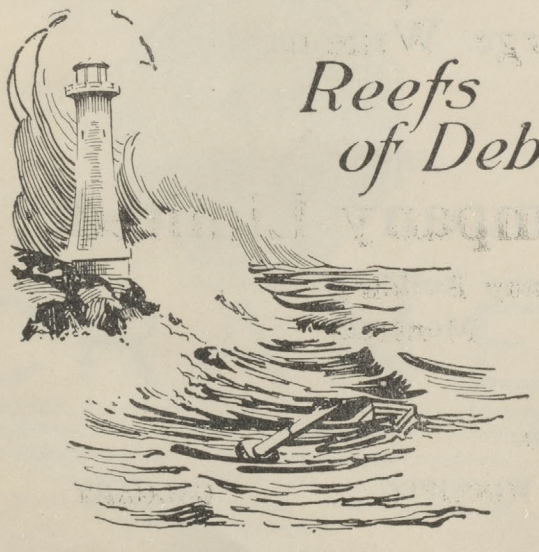
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THE McGILL NEWS

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THE McGILL NEWS

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McGILL COLLEGE
Showing The Tomb of James McGill and the gingko tree mentioned in this article. Photographed for the "News", August 22, 1929.

McGill College *Aliter* the Faculty of Arts

By DEAN IRA A. MACKAY

THE Editor of *The News* has asked me to write a short article, and I am delighted to do so. The only great trouble is that, having so many things to write about, I scarcely know what to elect and what to reject. I shall, however, try to begin at the beginning.

If any one, then, will peruse the Last Will and Testament of James McGill, a copy of which may be found in the Revised Statutes of the University, 1923, he may there read as follows:

"I give and devise all that tract or parcel of"
"land called Burnside, situated near the city of"
"Montreal, containing about forty-six acres to"
"the Royal Institution for the Advancement of"
"Learning to erect and establish, or cause to be"
"erected and established, an University, upon"
"condition that one of the Colleges to be com-"
"prised in the said University shall be named, and"
"perpetually be known and distinguished, by the"
"appellation of 'McGill College'; and if the said"
"'Royal Institution for the Advancement of"
"Learning' should not so erect and establish, or"
"cause to be erected and established, an Uni-"
"versity, but should erect and establish, or cause"
"to be erected and established, a College only,"
"then upon the further conditions that the said"
"College shall be named, and perpetually be"
"known and distinguished, by the appellation"
"of 'McGill College'."

There can be no doubt that the College which the Fondator had in mind was the College which was to stand on the site of his old residence, that is, the Arts Building, as it is at present. I have never been able to understand why a joint faculty of Arts, Science, and Commerce should be called by the inadequate and misleading name "Faculty of Arts." Scarcely a day passes when I do not have to explain, orally or by letter, the

distinction between "Science in Arts" and "Science," or "Applied Science," at McGill. I claim again, therefore, the right to honour the memory and will of the founder and to give to this school its proper legal name, conferred upon it by Royal baptism, that is the name "McGill College."

McGill College has changed greatly during the last few years. Few of us realize fully how great this change has been. Indeed, I have never known any college, or institution, to change so completely in so short a time. Things are not what they once were. They never were. A few figures may indicate in outline what I mean.

	Arts and Science	Commerce	Total
1913-1914—Number of students enrolled	529	0	529
1922-1923—Number of students enrolled	687	195	882
1928-1929—Number of students enrolled	1,103	228	1,331
1913-1914—Number enrolled in 1st Year	145	0	145
1922-1923—Number enrolled in 1st Year	142	83	225
1928-1929—Number enrolled in 1st Year	365	86	451

These figures, however, do not by any means tell the whole story. Of the 882 students registered in 1922-23, 182 were partials, many of whom had failed hopelessly in their entrance examinations; and 91 were allowed to enter as regular undergraduates, although they had failed in one of their entrance subjects. In other words, only 609 were real University students. Of the 1,331 registered in 1928-29, however, only 48 were partials, and none had failed in the entrance examinations except one, and he had failed only in one-half a subject: These figures, I should point out, take no account of 110 graduates and 1,058 students doing part time work intra-murally in the afternoons and evenings, two classes of students which were small in 1922-23. Briefly, therefore, we had 609 regular undergraduates in 1922-23; and 1,331 in 1928-29, plus the others I have mentioned. We have, however, come to the end of this expansion: We have no more room. Not a seat! We shall probably refuse admission this year to about 200 who offer matriculation certificates of a kind. The Faculty would prefer to have fewer and better students than at present. We should have better students. That is admitted; but that we shall have many fewer is doubtful. Montreal is growing rapidly and will probably grow rapidly in the future; and more students are coming in from the other Provinces.

As a result of this increase in numbers, we have had to raise our standards very distinctly. Our standards, both of admission and promotion, are at present as exacting, and I think more exacting, than in any other College in Canada. I do not, however, believe in rapid and spasmodic changes in examination standards. The University is a slow mare. It is not a motor-car. It ought to be slow. It takes a lifetime to reform a college soundly from new material.

Works done least rapidly art most cherishes,
Thyself shall afford the example Giotto!
Thy one work, not to decrease or diminish,
Done at a stroke, was just (was it not?) 'O'
The great Campanile is still to finish.

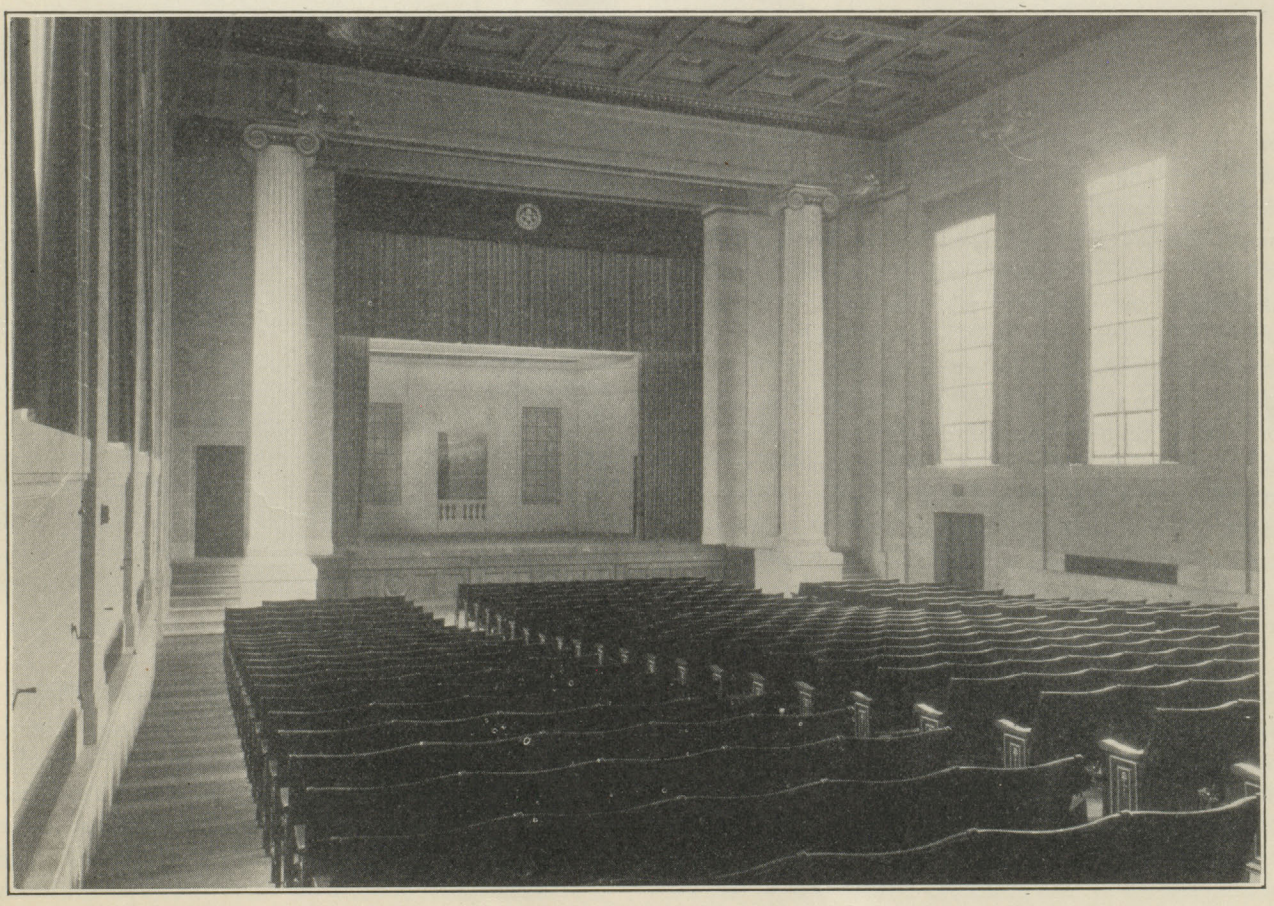
What we have to do now is to keep the vision of McGill College always in view, to select our material carefully, and to work on year by year with the utmost assiduity and care.

During the past years the College has changed its relations to the rest of the University profoundly. One of the chief aims of a central college now is the preliminary training of students who intend to proceed into the learned professions; Medicine, Law, Theology, and Engineering. All students entering the Medical Faculty at McGill now require three years in the College, and some of them take the full four years. Virtually all students entering Law and Theology require a Bachelor's degree, and those entering the Faculty of Engineering require one year of preliminary training; and this requirement, I suggest, might well be raised to two years. It is apparent that by the time the student has come through the High School and through his preliminary work in the University, his habits and methods of study and work are fixed, or nearly so, and will therefore remain fixed, or nearly so, throughout all his years in the professional faculties and, indeed, throughout his whole life. Nothing can be clearer than that. It is apparent, therefore, that the central liberal College of Arts and Pure Science now forms the foundation and framework of the whole University edifice and that the stability, success, and charm of the whole edifice depend upon the Central College. McGill University has made its great name in the past to a large extent through its famous Medical School, and through its useful and successful School of Engineering, commonly called the Faculty of Applied Science. The scene has changed, however. Scenes do change. They persist in changing, whether we will or no. The future of McGill University depends largely on the future of McGill College from now on.

As a result, too, of the change of relation I have just mentioned, the College has had to change its whole aim and purpose. The College must now always keep carefully in mind the claims of the whole round University. It must realize more distinctly than ever the real meaning of a University. Let us see then once again what a College or University really is, and how it should be governed. A College or University is a group, sometimes a large group, of students and professors. It is that and nothing more. A University is made up solely of human minds and human sentiments. Every true University, therefore, is a University invisible. It requires no

rhetoric to prove that. McGill University, for example, is not that fine landscape of green fields and grey buildings, with the Royal Mountain at its back and the wide rushing river at its feet, which we all know. That is not the University. That is only the place, the habitat, the domocile, where the University lives when it is at home. Every true College or University has, then, only one objective, *viz.*, the mind and manners of the student on the day he receives his degree. Every moment of work, every broom, every brush, every pin, that is purchased must be made to aim at that end. That is the supreme governing principle of all sound University policy.

It is astonishing, however, how many of us, having piously admitted the foregoing principles, immediately proceed to forget them. Let me imagine a typical case. There is nothing easier, for example, than for some person, or group of persons, who have seen a few Universities, to come to McGill, look about a bit, and then advise as follows: "You have no Gymnasium. You should have a Gymnasium. *Mens sana in corpore sano.* You have no dormitories. You should have dormitories. Dormitories add greatly to student unity, and *esprit de corps* in the University. Your library is congested. You should enlarge your library building. There is no use spending money trying to buy good books only. A University should have all books, good, bad, and indifferent. Your mining and geology accommodation and equipment are inadequate. You should enlarge these departments. Mining is one of Canada's greatest industries and one of her greatest sources of wealth. Your department of X studies is weak and you should reorganize this department, etc., etc." Now this advice is nearly always futile. It is like telling a farmer that his barn needs shingling, a fact he already knows as well or better than you. Of what use then is your advice? An alumnus attending a reunion at his old University recently expressed this fact very aptly when he said: "They seem to be spending most of their time building buildings in the Colleges these days." All of these things I have imagined may be true. Most of them *are* true of McGill at present. It is with this point of view, however, that I have my quarrel. The best that can be said about it is that it is like trying to fit a man with a suit without having taken his measure, or like drawing plans and specifications for a building without knowing exactly for what purpose the building is intended. That way always lie extravagance and waste. The amount of money which has been wasted on this continent and especially in the United States in this way is colossal. It amounts to billions. The Universities of Canada, therefore, and McGill first of all, should try to profit by the admitted errors of their neighbours. Some one



MOYSE HALL

This well-equipped theatre has made possible at McGill dramatic work of a standard not previously attainable

once defined a University as a log with Mark Hopkins at one end and a boy with a book at the other. I like that definition. Add a few instruments of precision, out of deference to modern science, and the figure is complete.

Some reader may now wish me to come to the practical point and answer the question, what, then, do you think is the greatest need in McGill College at present, and I shall answer that question very frankly and to the best of my ability. The greatest need in McGill College at present is better salaries for its Professors, for some of the Professors who are with us now and for all who will come in the future, and more money for scholarships, and a loan fund for our promising students who will become McGill Professors, or Professors in other Canadian Universities, hereafter. That is our greatest need.

The salaries in McGill College at present are admittedly inadequate. The cost of living in Montreal is high and the cost of citizenship perilous. The bare necessities of life being provided for, the upward curve is almost perpendicular. I assume, too, that a University Professor is entitled to live in his community in reasonable style. I am entitled to assume that much, am I not? One need only consider, however, the times in which we are living to realize that this problem is more menacing than can be indicated by mere generalities, as the following considerations will show.

McGill University and other Overseas Universities have brought many of their Professors from Great Britain in the past. This policy, however, cannot be continued so successfully in the future. The Empire is too big for that, and the Motherland is going to need nearly all her own best educationists for some time to come. The War has had its effects. Many fine scholars lie buried on the fields of France. Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Glasgow take the best of those that remain. The Provincial Universities and the various London institutions, now growing rapidly in number and size, take their share. The scientific industries will continue to take an increasing toll in the future. England is going to be forced to concede something to the principle of mass education from now on. Perhaps she ought to have done so a century ago. We hope to get many of our Professors from the old land in the future, but we cannot reasonably hope to get as many as we did in the past.

If we turn next to the United States, the prospect is even poorer than in Great Britain. The large number of highly endowed Universities of the premier class in the United States take all their best men. Their munificent foundations of research in all subjects also take their share. The scientific industries are even now robbing the Universities of their best men in Economics, Mathematics, and in all the sciences. Already, too, the Universities of the United States are going into the British and European markets, offering prices quite beyond our resources. And besides all this, most real University men must have a country all their own. Their views of this country may often be visionary and mystical, but they are at least honest and unselfish. Where, then, are we to find these men unless we are prepared to pay them well? That is our great problem.

I do not wish to say anything about the New Building save that, thanks to the Building Committee and to the architects, it has been a success. The work in the Drama in the Moyse Hall has been a particular success, especially during last year, and this success I venture to suggest, may in time point the way, in part at least, towards the solution of one of the most puzzling, persistent, ancient, problems in University education. Why do so many students with brilliant examination records fail so hopelessly in after life? That is the problem I have in mind. Let me take an illustration. Mr. X has graduated from McGill with first rank honours and medal, and has taken his M.A. *summa cum laude* and then proceeds to Oxford or Harvard, where he spends three more years of intensive book study, listening to lectures by Professors, and being coached by tutors for a severely technical examination, oral and written, at the end of his term. During all these formative years from 17 to 25, therefore, his powers of self-expression and behaviour have been allowed to atrophy entirely, except when put into technical written form. Is it any wonder, then, that this student often fails, and that mental breakdowns are not uncommon. Every student, I believe, should be given every possible opportunity and encouragement to practise self-expression by word and deed during his College days. I suggest, therefore, that we should encourage in every way the practice of Drama, Music, Debating, Public Speaking, and Public Reading at McGill. The Players' Club, The Debating Union, The Choral Society, The Music Club, The Glee Club, and even the much maligned Red and White Revue, are all useful educational agencies if we only have the wisdom to make good use of them. We should have, I think, a Professor of Debating, Public Speaking, and Reading in the Department of English at McGill. I should also like to see the foundation of a new department of Fine Arts. After all is said, Music and the Fine Arts are the inspiration and soul of all fine literature written or spoken.

In the *McGill Annual* for 1928, I wrote *inter alia* as follows:

> 'We must not forget, however, that the work of rebuilding Old McGill is not yet complete. The east wing of the building still remains to be done. All McGill men know, too, that this east wing is probably the most sacred place in all McGill history, for it was once the home of Sir William Dawson, who stands highest of all in our McGill Temple of Honour. Clearly, therefore, one of the next tasks to be undertaken by the University and by all McGill men is to

(*Continued on page 30*)

The Principal Returns

IT was gladdening to all hearts at the University to see Sir Arthur Currie return from Europe refreshed in spirit and renewed in health. He was well entitled to a rest. For fourteen years he had borne burdens that would have weighed most men down. While he commanded his Brigade, his Division, and finally the Canadian Corps in France, he was never free from one oppressing problem; he must win victories and he must safeguard his men. He was responsible, not only to the Commander-in-Chief, but to Canada; and from the responsibility there was no relief. We all know of the wild attacks made upon him then and later by the envious, by the ignorant, and by the mentally unbalanced. Such obloquy constitutes a hard trial to any man, even though it has no foundation.



Photo by courtesy of Montreal "Star"

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

The Principal receiving the United States Consul-General at the garden party following Convocation

Soon after Sir Arthur assumed his peace time appointment at Ottawa, he was called to McGill; and here he had no sinecure. Unacquainted with university life, he was summoned to head one of the world's great universities; unacquainted with university staffs, he was called upon to be the leader, the adviser, and the friend of a staff numbered by the hundred. Great changes had to be made; great advances had to come; and he must hear plans, make decisions, plan himself, and advise the Governing Body. For eight years, without much respite, Sir Arthur worked in this new field and shouldered every load. The progress made during his tenure of office bears witness to the ability and energy he brought to the task.

All this responsibility and effort exacted a toll. We heard, a little more than a year ago, that the Principal had been taken ill; and later that a second infection had attacked him. Those who were best acquainted with him knew that what he needed most was rest, and looked forward confidently to his early convalescence.

It was not until we saw him land at the wharf, however, that we realized how complete his recovery had been. Today he is a stronger man than before his illness. It did not take him long to get into harness. He assumed his duties at Convocation immediately after his return, and at the garden party given the same afternoon by Lady Currie and himself welcomed the congratulations of his friends. He has already completed the arrears of work that awaited him and is turning to the many tasks that must still be undertaken. There is much to do at McGill; vacancies to be filled, organization to be carried on, and money to be raised, for we must go forward. McGill has a duty towards Canada and Canadian youth, and it is well that her Principal is one well fitted for his difficult task.

* * *

Adult Education

THE great attention given to adult education is one of the significant developments of the present day, and in such a movement McGill graduates are naturally interested. The World Association for Adult Education has just held a remarkable conference at Cambridge, attended by more than 400 delegates from many countries. France and Germany were represented; Japan sent Count Hayashi, President of the Imperial Educa-

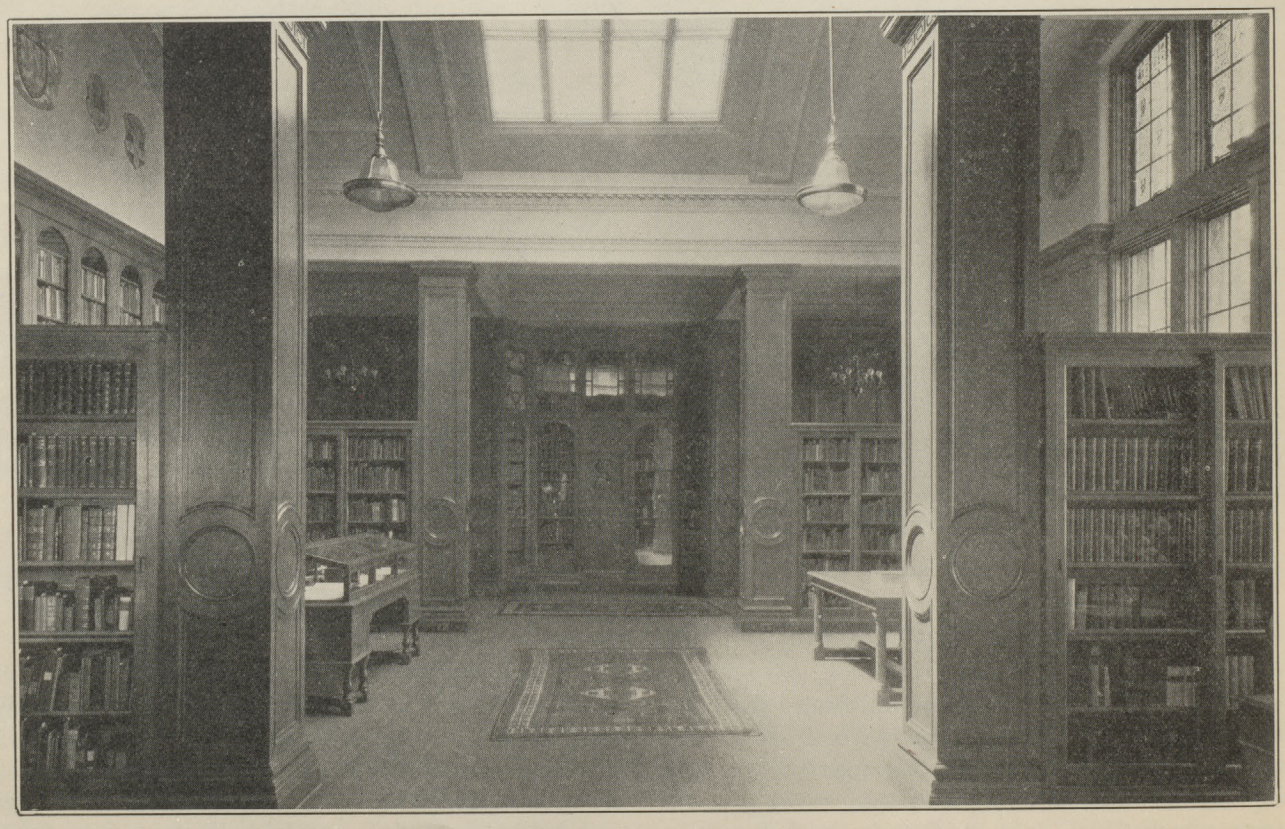
(*Continued on page 35*)

Dedication of the Osler Library

THROUGHOUT Canada more than passing interest has been aroused by announcement that the Medical Library which Sir William Osler bequeathed to McGill had been installed in its permanent quarters. Commenting on the formal acceptance of the library, which took place on May 29th, Toronto *Saturday Night* remarked that the practical and intrinsic value of the gift was high, for Sir William Osler had spared no trouble or expense in rendering his collection of books well nigh perfect of its kind. Other newspapers at home and abroad commented on the value of the library to graduates and undergraduates of McGill, and many, knowing of the place that the University held to the end in Sir William's heart, expressed the opinion that no spot on earth provided a more suitable resting place for the collection on which so much of the late physician's time and care had been expended.

At the cermony in the Medical Building on May 29th, H. S. Osler, K.C., formally presented the library, which was accepted on behalf of the University by Sir Arthur Currie. Mr. Osler said that it was the earnest wish of every member of his family that, through McGill, the library might prove of real benefit to the people of Canada and all mankind. Replying, Sir Arthur Currie stated that the splendid gift could not fail to inspire in the youth of Canada some measure of the devotion to which Sir William Osler's life abundantly testified.

In the address of the afternoon, Dr. W. S. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins University, who in the morning had received from McGill the honorary degree of LL.D., gave an appreciation of Sir William as a man, a scientist, and a devotee of all that stood high in literature and art. Dr. W. W. Francis (Med. '09), who for some years has worked at Oxford, cataloguing the 7,600 volumes of the library, and who will remain at McGill as Osler Librarian, gave, in Sir William's own words, the reasons why the library was bequeathed to McGill. These words reveal the depth of the affection for McGill which, throughout life, was an outstanding feature of Sir William's character. They will be read and understood by many graduates who, though living as Sir William Osler lived for the greater part of his life, far from



VIEW OF THE OSLER LIBRARY

Showing the bas-relief of Sir William Osler, beneath which his ashes are deposited. To the immediate left are his own writings and to the right those he esteemed most highly.



VIEW OF THE SOUTH WALL

Showing the arms of the University of Toronto, McGill, Sir William's arms, Oxford, and Christ Church (Oxford). On the opposing wall are the arms of Johns Hopkins' University and the University of Pennsylvania

Montreal and from the shadows of the buildings of McGill, recall with pride the University which gave them their professional training.

"Though a wanderer living away from Montreal for more than half my life, I have never forgotten the early associations. The formative years were there with the strong ties of head and heart. As a young, untried man, McGill offered me an opportunity to teach and to work; but what is more the members of the medical faculty adopted me, bore with vagaries and aggressiveness and often gave practical expressions of sympathy with schemes that were costly and of doubtful utility. That they believed in me helped to a belief in myself, an important asset for a young man, but better had by nurture than by nature. Alma Mater, too, counts for much, and as a graduate of McGill I am proud of her record. Had I not seen the day of small things? Did I not graduate in the days of the Cote Street School? I may quote Fuller's sentiment: 'He conceived himself to hear his Mother College alwayes speaking to him in the language of Joseph to Pharoah's butler, "But think on me, I pray thee, when it shall be well with thee".' Then there is the natural feeling of loyalty to the country of one's birth and breeding. These are the considerations which decided me to leave the special collection to Montreal."

Following the speeches and completion of the dedication ceremony, Dean Carlisle pronounced the benediction and the guests, amongst whom were included the four editors of the "Bibliotheca Osleriana," Drs. W. W. Francis, T. Archibald Malloch, R. H. Hill, and L. L. Mackall, inspected the library, which they found housed in most suitable and beautiful surroundings.

(NOTE: For further details about the Osler Library, see Literary Supplement).

* * *

Macdonald College Notes

The following graduates have received positions to teach for the coming session in Montreal: Miss BARBETTE T. FULLER, Maisonneuve School, IV Grade; Miss BURDIE J. FORSYTH, Earl Grey School, IV Grade; Miss PAULETTE BENNING, Town of Mount Royal School Board, VI Grade; Miss KATHLEEN I. M. FLACK, Earl Grey School, V Grade; Miss ISOBEL BENNETT, Miss JOAN M. MARSTERS, and Miss MARY V. CREBER, under the Montreal School Board in one of the Elementary Schools; Miss JEAN M. SNYDER, in Verdun Schools; Miss EDITH M. PEAKE, Sherbrooke High School, as Science teacher; Miss HELEN E. WEBSTER and Miss DORIS G. PAYNE, in one of the Protestant Schools in Montreal. MR. GEORGE BROWN has accepted a position to teach in a High School, Montreal.

MR. D. J. FRED. SCOTT has been appointed Acting Secretary of the International Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

Miss NORAH BARRY has been named a technician in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Alumnae Section

Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M.A., T.C.D., Hon. M.A. Oxon

IT was interesting to hear recently from Miss Hurlbatt of her first arrival in Montreal, in 1907, when she crossed to Canada on the same steamer as Lord Strathcona, and was met at the Windsor Street Station by Sir William Macdonald, Sir William Peterson, and Mrs. Vaughan (then Miss Cameron), and at the Royal Victoria College by Miss Lichtenstein.

In describing her arrival, Miss Hurlbatt seemed to live over again the joy of that new undertaking, and, by the vigour of her pronouncement, revealed what we women graduates are all so glad to hear—that our respected Warden is well advanced on the road to recovery from her serious illness.

Miss Hurlbatt, one who owes much to college education, was brought up remote from good educational facilities and depended on self-help to prepare for Oxford. She knew there the early pioneers, and was fortunate in being at Somerville in its early days, 1888-1892, when, as the number of students was small, opportunity was offered of personal friendship with the early Principals, Miss Shaw Lefevre and Miss Maitland.

From Oxford, Miss Hurlbatt went to Wales, where she held an important position, being Warden of Aberdare Hall for Women Students of the University of South Wales. During these years, the University of South Wales was taking shape, and many interesting friendships were formed. As the Secondary Schools of Wales were being established at the time, Aberdare Hall became the rendez-vous for all interested in the teaching in such schools, and we can picture the gracious hospitality extended to these visitors by the Warden.

After Wales, Bedford College for Women, London, was the scene of Miss Hurlbatt's labours, from 1898-1907. During these years, Bedford, which is the oldest college for women in England, became a recognized College in the University of London; it received a great increase in the government grant given to universities; and, with others, it led the way in organizing intercollegiate teaching in honours courses, a movement with which Miss Hurlbatt was intimately associated, and which, at the time, was regarded as revolutionary. The College also, during these years, raised a substantial sum of money from its old students for the building and endowment which has resulted in the new home in Regents Park, London.

Having accomplished this definite work which she had set out to do in Bedford, our Warden was prepared, when the opportunity offered, to accept the invitation



MISS ETHEL HURLBATT

of Lord Strathcona and Sir William Peterson to come to Canada.

Miss Hurlbatt says that she was fortunate in the time of her association with McGill, because, in addition to working with those who welcomed her to the Royal Victoria College, she had also the privilege of serving during the early years of Sir Arthur Currie's principalship.

As, up to a short time ago, students came to McGill to finish their courses from as far away as British Columbia, the zone of those who have fallen under the influence of Miss Hurlbatt's personality is great. Her justice, her deliberate powers, her reasonableness, were recognized by all.

Outside the College, as well as in it, the warden of R.V.C. has had countless friends—French as well as English. She has from the beginning been an active member of the Alliance Française, and in 1918, at the request of the Consul-General of France, Monsieur Bonin, the merit of Officier de l'Instruction Publique

was conferred upon her. In 1925, she received an honorary M.A. from Oxford.

In presenting to Miss Hurlbatt the gift of women graduates, a purse of $2,000 collected on hearing of her retirement, the President of the Alumnæ Society wrote as follows:

"Neither our gift nor my words can do more than reflect a shadow of the esteem and affection with which the women graduates look back upon their years of association with you in the Royal Victoria College. It has been a great pleasure, arising from association with this presentation, to receive letters from far and near in which your former students have recalled in grateful terms your kindly and gracious concern for their welfare.

"With and through this gift we wish to express something of the deep gratitude which we feel towards you for the devotion with which as Warden you have given yourself to the well-being of the Royal Victoria College."

The following letter was written by Miss Hurlbatt in reply:

TO R.V.C. GRADUATES

MONTREAL, August 17th, 1929.

Dear Miss Murchison:

May I, through you, try to thank the old Students of the College for their untiring thought and kindness to me during the last eighteen months. Their letters and flowers seemed never to fail, but made one long unbroken chain of pleasure for me—reminders of those representing every year of the twenty-two I have spent so happily with you all.

And now I have to try and thank you for a quite surprising sign of your thought—the bag, which you say is the gift of the Alumnæ Society, with its contents, the gift of old Students, including the class o 1929.

The very kind and generous expression in your letter conveying these gifts was only another reminder to me (if that were needed) of the generous and helpful spirit in which the women graduates have welcomed and befriended me from the day of my coming to Canada. It would be tempting to wish that such a happy experience might be prolonged—but to have had a lion's share of the rich and varied life here—Canada—Montreal—McGill—the College—is surely enough for any one woman. And all this coming after rare and delightful experiences in Oxford, Wales and London. No one after thirty-seven years of such happy life could complain, if signs were given that for the time being at least work must be put by.

May I add that what makes your kindness all the more reassuring and valuable is that it is evidence of what your College and those representing it have inspired in you and one can think happily how much future Wardens may enjoy help and friendship from you all.

Part of your gift will provide an annual reminder of all your friendship—part of it shall do as I understand you wish—help to make the coming year a pleasurable one, so that when I am enjoying new scenes I shall be owing the pleasure to you.

Yours affectionately,

ETHEL HURLBATT.

* * *

Professor Carrie M. Derick

AFTER an association of over forty years with the Botanical Department at McGill, as student (1887-'90), Demonstrator (1891-'95), Lecturer (1895-1904), Assistant Professor (1904-1912), and Professor (1912-1929), Miss Carrie M. Derick is this year severing her active connection with the University.

She has now been made Emeritus Professor, and it is a matter of satisfaction to all her friends that the first woman to be appointed to a staff position at McGill should also be the first woman to have the honour of being Professor Emeritus at that institution.

A woman of many parts, Professor Derick excelled as a teacher, friend, and inspiration to all in her department. She was never satisfied to give less than her best, and she expected the best in return. A truly scientific outlook, wide reading, and much preparation, together with an extraordinary fluency, made her lectures hours of delight to her students.

In addition to work at the University, her unfailing energy resulted in many publications of a scientific nature, which made her name known in botanical circles. She was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1911, and is also a member of the Botanical Society of America, and of (Sigma Chi) ΣX. Professor Derick was for many years a member of the Corporation of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Hole, Mass., where for seven years she carried on research. In addition to these studies, Professor Derick did post graduate work at Harvard, the Royal College of Science, London, England, and at the University of Bonn, Germany. Latterly she has been much interested in the subject of heredity, and as Professor of Comparative Morphology and Genetics has given a most comprehensive and balanced course on



PROFESSOR CARRIE DERICK

"Evolution and Genetics" which has attracted a large number of students.

It has been said that man does his own work best if he has many outside interests, and no better proof of the truth of this statement could be found than Professor Derick's career. As there is nothing idle about her nature, her varied interests have all involved active work. She was for many years President of the McGill Alumnæ Society, and helped to organize the Girl's Club, which has since developed into the University Settlement. As President of the Montreal Local Council of Women, Professor Derick took an active interest in civic affairs. Later on she became Convenor of the Council's Committee on Mental Deficiency, and has done valuable work on this subject for the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, the Provincial Government, the Privy Council, and the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization. Professor Derick has the honour of being the first woman to serve on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education of the Province of Quebec. As Convenor of a sub-committee, appointed to investigate the question of the education of retarded and mentally deficient children, she submitted a report to the Protestant Committee in October, 1928, which was unanimously adopted.

Professor Derick's warm heart and active mind have caused her to wander in many other fields, where her efforts have reaped rich harvest. She did effective work during the war, and helped to organize many movements of a patriotic nature in Montreal. As an ardent suffragist, she has always been to the fore in attempts to advance the position of women and children legally, politically, and industrially.

She has for many years been in great demand as a public lecturer, and has generously given of her time and talents for the profit and pleasure of many admirers from coast to coast of Canada. But with all her varied interests and activities, students and friends of McGill have always felt that her heart was at her University.

Now we have come to the parting of the ways, and our regrets are mingled with gratitude for her years of valuable service. In June of this year a purse of gold was presented to her from her past students, but gifts and words are indeed inadequate to express the admiration and affection living in their hearts for Professor Carrie Derick.

* * *

Miss Clara Lichtenstein

THE Royal Victoria College and the McGill Conservatorium of Music are losing, this autumn, one who has been associated with them since their earliest days—Miss Clara Lichtenstein, who came to the former in 1899, chosen personally by Lord Strathcona to fill the post of Resident Instructor and Lecturer in Music in the new women's college he had founded.

Miss Lichtenstein has been a resident of R.V.C. since the first year it received students. She has been Vice-Director of the Conservatorium since it was established in 1904, and Associate Professor in the Faculty of Music and Fellow of McGill since that Faculty was constituted by the Board of Governors in 1920.

She has just terminated thirty years of uninterrupted service to the University, and has sailed for England on a year's leave of absence, at the end of which her resignation takes effect.

Miss Lichtenstein's career has been one of unusual interest and with a wide range of friendly contacts. She graduated from the Royal Academy of Music, Budapest, of which Liszt at the time was Director. She was a pupil of Liszt himself and of Professors Gobbi, Volkmann, Erkel, Koessler, Pauli, Szabo and others; and at the end of her four-year course was the first to receive the Academy's "Certificate of Teaching," a diploma instituted in 1885. She was then appointed to the Academy as assistant to several of the professors, her duties including the preparation of Madame Passy-Cornet's students in operatic singing for the Royal Opera in Budapest.

Later she taught for ten years in Edinburgh, as Principal Music Teacher of the Charlotte Square Institution and as Lecturer, in conjunction with Mr. Franklin Peterson, in the Extension Department of the University of Edinburgh; and here she played a very active part in the creation of the now world-wide Bach Society, founded by Franklin Peterson.

Her circle of musical connections widened steadily, and, when Lord Strathcona's attention was directed to her as one qualified to become a member of the first staff appointed to the new women's college in Montreal, his judgment was supported by letters from such distinguished people as Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Paderewski, Sir John Stainer, Sir George Henschel, Professor Niecks, of Edinburgh University, Ebenezer Prout, John Oliphant, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, A. J. Hipkins; the Canadian singer, Hedmondt; William H. Cummings, of the Guildhall School of Music; A. Vambery, the traveller, writer and authority on the Orient and a personal friend of Miss Lichtenstein's father, Sir Charles Hallé of Manchester, whose wife, the famous violinist, Neruda, was once replaced at short notice by Miss Lichtenstein in a recital with Sir Charles in Edinburgh.

The first year that Miss Lichtenstein was at R.V.C. the college opened unofficially, with a few students and a resident staff of four. The following season saw the brilliant official opening, the musical programme for which was arranged by Miss Lichtenstein, both student and professional talent contributing.

The early years of musical instruction at the college proved to be of exceptional brilliance, for two who afterwards became world-famous were among those studying

(Continued on page 19)

SUPPLEMENT

TO

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DR. W. W. FRANCIS is Librarian of the Osler Library. He is a graduate of McGillUniversity and was a close friend of the great collector of the Library, Sir Wm. Osler.

ARCHIBALD KEY is Editor of the *Drumheller Mail*. After living for some years in Ontario, he moved west, where he takes a lively interest in development of the kind he writes about.

The Prime Minister of Canada, THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

MR. JUSTICE E. FABRE SURVEYER, a graduate of McGill University and Laval, has had a distinguished career as a lawyer and on the bench, where he is a Judge in the Superior Court. He is equally prominent in the world of letters where his historical and literary studies are well known. He would be very glad to hear of any further information that anyone may have about James McGill.

The University and Leadership

By The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King
A Speech delivered at the McGill Convocation, May 29th, 1929

MY first word must be one of grateful acknowledgment to the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill University of the honour I have just received at the hands of the Chancellor. This highest of academic distinctions from this great University is prized the more in that it has been felt by the Corporation that it might be granted in association with the position in the public life of our country which, at the moment, I occupy, and in a year which, according to the history of the University, marks the 100th anniversary of the commencement of teaching at McGill in the faculties of arts and medicine. May I say that, in receiving the degree, I experience an added pleasure through the right which it confers of more intimate friendship and fellowship with many of those who are members of the Board of Governors and of the faculties of the University, and in particular, if I may be permitted to make mention of individuals, with the Chancellor and Principal, whose personal friendship, through years which are increasing in number, it has been my privilege to enjoy.

I feel myself especially fortunate to be among those who are here today to welcome Sir Arthur Currie back to Canada, after a period of enforced absence due to ill-health. Honoured in many lands, Sir Arthur is honoured above all in the country which is proud to proclaim him as a distinguished son. In the dark days of war, he commanded the resources of Canada on the battlefield. With the return of peace, he was entrusted with the leadership of a great university. In each field of activity he has rendered a national service of the highest order. I am sure I speak for the Canadian people generally when I congratulate him on his return to duty, and wish him a renewal of health and strength in full measure, to meet the task to which he has devoted his energies with such conspicuous success during the past nine years.

May I say to all present how pleasant it is, even for the space of a few hours, to pass from the conflict of debate in the halls of Parliament to the shelter and seclusion which have their association with the halls of learning. To one in politics who has tasted of the delights of academic life this is, at all times, a pleasant and refreshing experience; I can assure you that it is never more so than on the day of a University convocation, and on the eve of a parliamentary prorogation.

Referring to my possible presence at Convocation today, Dr. Martin, as Acting Principal, expressed in the kindest of communications, the hope that I would be willing to address Convocation on any subject nearest to my heart—"nearest to your heart," were the words he used. Had this invitation been couched in any other words, I doubt if I should have had the courage to accept it. It ought always to be easy to say what lies nearest to one's heart,

however hesitant one may be about expressing one's deepest feelings in public. It will not be necessary for me to explain that, when parliament is sitting and more especially at the moment when the energies of all are bent upon bringing the proceedings of a session to a close, there is no opportunity for the preparation of a learned discourse. Having received the assurance that anything of the kind would not be expected, and that, at most, the proceedings at Convocation would permit of only a few words, I began to ask myself the question: "Of that which lies nearest to your heart, what is it, above all else, you would like most to say to a University gathering, and in particular, to the body of young men and women who are about to leave the University and enter upon the several avocations for which their training within its halls has given them much in the way of special qualifications?"

One cannot be privileged, as I have been, to have had some years of association alike with the university and public life and affairs, without coming to see with an increasing clearness, and to feel with more and more definiteness of conviction, a certain responsibility which grows out of that relationship, and which no one who has shared it can wholly escape. As I have thought of our country, of the British Empire of which we are so proud and so thankful to be a part, of the growth of our inter-imperial and international relations, of our membership in the League of Nations, and all which that body expresses of the spirit of humanity in the common concerns of mankind, more and more the promptings of my heart seemed to say: Speak to them of the increasing opportunities and responsibilities of public service which await University graduates in the modern world. Speak to them especially of the vital importance of idealism and truth in the education of men and women for the type of leadership which the world needs at this period in its history.

You will notice that I have spoken not only of opportunities and responsibilities, but of opportunities and responsibilities which are ever-increasing. It is that aspect of the matter to which I should like to direct your attention, and, in order to do so in a manner which I hope may serve to give the thought a permanent place in your mind, may I relate it to the changes which have come about in the opportunities and responsibilities of University graduates during the 100 years which have passed since McGill began its career of teaching in the faculties of arts and medicine.

It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which exists between the opportunities which awaited the students of a century ago on their graduation and the opportunities which lie before the students who will receive their diplomas today. One hundred years ago the colonies of British North America presented a comparatively narrow field of service for those who received the advantages of a university education. Our country was sparsely populated. There were no great cities. The majority of the inhabitants were engaged in the difficult task of extracting a slender livelihood from the soil. Manufacturing and commerce were in a rudimentary state of growth. Transportation was by river routes or over rudely constructed roads, which supplied at best a hazardous and uncertain communication between settlements. Railroads did not exist; steam transportation in Canada was yet an unrealized dream. Agriculture was carried on by ancient methods; the application of mechanical science to the business of farming was far distant

in point of time. Forests provided a plentiful supply of timber; no one dreamed that they could be utilized for the manufacture of paper or for the supply of clothing. A mountain stream might be turned to good purpose if there was a convenient site at hand for a mill; the thought of employing it for the production and transmission of electric power, for the heating of houses and the lighting of cities, would have been ridiculed even if it had been suggested. So much for the field of applied science.

If we turn to the liberal professions, we find more opportunities, it is true, but here also the limitation is evident. One hundred years ago there were in Canada few newspapers to require editors or reporters; in most cases the editor was compositor and type-setter too. The churches provided the chief encouragement for a university education, for they were the custodians of schools, as well as the mentors of the moral and spiritual life of the community. Medicine and Law drew upon the universities for their recruits, but the specialized training of these professions was provided for the most part in the hard school of experience. In public affairs there was even less scope for the ambitious student. Legislatures existed in all the Colonies, but the control of revenues and the direction of policy were beyond their guidance. A gulf of station and function existed between the executive and the popular assemblies. The Civil Service, such as it was, offered little chance of employment to the native-born Canadian. The best positions were not infrequently filled by favourites of the Governor who were imported from abroad.

Such, I believe, were the salient features of the situation which confronted the first graduates who left McGill about one hundred years ago. The influence conferred by a university education was confined largely within the narrow limits of a small community. Its contribution to the development of industry and commerce was of relatively small significance. The relationship between the University and public service was extremely remote.

You, who are graduating from McGill today, go out into a world far differently constituted than that which I have just described. A change of deep significance has taken place during the period which has elapsed since McGill began its career of teaching. During the nineteenth century two influences were at work in this country and throughout the world which have served to diversify and widen the opportunities for service and leadership, and have created, at the same time, an intimate relationship, one almost of interdependence between the University and the State. One of these influences was the industrial revolution, the other was the movement for popular self-government.

It is only by attempting to envisage the contrast between industrial and social conditions one hundred years ago and today that we are able to comprehend the tremendous changes which were wrought by the industrial revolution. The world we live in, with its huge industrial plants, its gigantic hotels and business corporations, its vast systems of railways, its ocean liners, its æroplanes and airships, its cables, its wireless telegraphy and its radio, is largely the product of that movement. Beginnning with the invention of machinery in the textile industry, the industrial revolution was carried forward into its later phases by the discovery first of steam power and then of electricity, and the utilization of this new form of energy in manufacturing, transportation and communication.

It is not too much to say that the successful application of steam power to transportation was a predominant factor in welding scattered communities into nations. It is equally true that the Industrial Revolution was responsible for a transition from a local to a national, and from a national to an international organization of industry and commerce. This change, gradual though it has been, has produced inevitably a demand for a type of leadership which was neither required nor possible of attainment one hundred years ago. The area of scientific and industrial opportunity has been widened to embrace the world.

One of the most striking results of the Industrial Revolution has been the close relationship it has created between the University and the State in the field of industrial and scientific research. The enormous increase in the national wealth of Canada in recent years is due in no small measure to the labours of scientists in our universities, and so far as one can look into the future, the value of this work will become increasingly important as time goes on. It can no longer be asserted that universities have a remote influence on the problems of government. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, the functions of the State have been extended to embrace almost every interest of the community. Its material interests have reached far beyond its own territorial boundaries. And just as the functions of the State have been enlarged and multiplied, so also have the functions and faculties of the Universities been extended to prepare their students for the larger opportunities of service which await them in the new industrial order.

The growth of laboratories, and the steady expansion of the departments of applied science at McGill and other Canadian Universities is an indication of the response of education in our own country to the insistent demands of industry and commerce for light and leading in this period of rapid change and world competition. Governments, too, have assumed an important share of this new responsibility. So far as the Dominion Government is concerned, the Departments of Mines, Agriculture, and Marine and Fisheries, have their own laboratories for experimental research and during the last session the Dominion Parliament voted a large sum of money for the construction and equipment of laboratories for industrial and scientific research at Ottawa, which will continue on a more impressive scale the work which is now being done by the National Research Council. It is apparent from this one illustration of co-operation between the State and the University that Canadian students with a scientific training will have a rapidly expanding opportunity for national service in the field of industrial research. The staff of the technical and professional side of the Civil Service is steadily increasing, and I am happy to say that the problem of making the government service attractive to men of technical and professional training is now receiving the attention of a Royal Commission which is presided over by the Chancellor of this University.

But the opportunities of public service in Canada are not confined to students with scientific training. If the Industrial Revolution served to push outward the boundaries of industry and commerce, it is equally true that the democratic movement of the past century has widened the horizons of political influence, and has greatly increased the opportunities for service in the realm of public life. In the past century, Canada has passed through three phases

of political development. First, there was the movement for responsible government which gave to the inhabitants of the several colonies of British North America complete self-government in matters of domestic concern. Secondly, there was the federation of the self-governing colonies in a United Dominion. Finally, there is the evolution which has taken place in recent years which has given to Canada the acknowledged status of a nation and a recognized place not only in the Councils of the Empire, but in the League of Nations at Geneva.

By no means the least important development which has followed the democratic movement of the last century is the significant widening of the opportunities for women, not only in public life and in the exercise of the franchise, but in professional and business life. One hundred years ago, even the Universities were closed to women students. Today, women students are found in increasing numbers in every department of study and research. It would be difficult to overestimate the splendid contribution they have been able to make in the teaching profession, in medicine, and in many branches of social service. Within our own day has come recognition of the right of women to vote and to a seat in parliament. As an illustration of the growing influence of women in the field of politics, I need only remind you that the women electors of Great Britain have the power to decide tomorrow into whose hands the Government of the heart of the British Empire will be committed during the next term of Parliament. Surely, having regard to the ancient institution of Parliament and the conservative character of the British people, this is the greatest of all revolutions of modern times.

In the field of political evolution as in the field of industrial development, our responsibilities have advanced by way of the community and the nation to the world. This is apparent alike in our representation abroad and in the representation in Canada of British and foreign countries. Our Trade Commissioners are to be found in practically all countries. His Majesty's Government in Great Britain is represented by a High Commissioner at Ottawa, just as for years past His Majesty's Government in Canada has been represented by a High Commissioner at London. We have appointed an Advisory Officer to the League of Nations at Geneva and have, in addition to sending representatives to the Assembly, accepted representation on the Council of the League. As the latest recognition of our new responsibilities, we have appointed diplomatic representatives to Washington, Paris and Tokio. Legations of the United States, France and Japan have been opened at Ottawa. This development of inter-imperial and international relations which has followed the extension of the principle of responsible government into the domain of external affairs has created a new demand for men of integrity and high ability, and we must look largely to the Universities for our staff of Trade Commissioners in foreign countries, for our representatives at London and at the League of Nations, and for the personnel of our Legations. As an illustration of this new field of opportunity for men of university training, I would remind you that Mr. Massey, the Canadian Minister at Washington, is a graduate of the University of Toronto; Mr. Roy, the Canadian Minister at Paris, is a graduate of Laval University; and Mr. Marler, who was recently appointed as Canadian Minister to Japan, is a graduate of this University in the Faculty of Law. It is not too much to hope that Mr. Marler's appoint-

ment will mark the beginning of a succession of McGill graduates who will serve Canada in future years as diplomatic and commercial representatives abroad.

Just here may I say a word of the special responsibilities as well as opportunities which arise out of our geographical position, and our position as a nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations. I shall make mention of our geographical position in relation only to the three countries I have just mentioned. The United States is our nearest neighbour, our only neighbour on the continent of North America. France is our nearest neighbour and our oldest neighbour on the continent of Europe. Japan is our nearest neighbour on the continent of Asia. Surrounded as we are on three sides by these three countries, our country's position in world affairs becomes that of the centre of an amphitheatre of world powers. In friendship and goodwill with our neighbours more than in aught else lies our future happiness in international relations, to say nothing of our national security.

The three countries I have mentioned, the United States, France and Japan, have, in turn, very close relations with Great Britain, the possibilities of which, for good or ill, are infinitely vaster than those arising out of Britains' relations with any other of the nations of the world. The problems of the Atlantic, and the problems of the Pacific, and all that lie between, are bound up in that relationship. This of itself is an all sufficient reason why Canada should seek to inform herself at first hand, and keep informed on what is transpiring in each of these countries, and why, to the extent of her opportunity and power, she should at all times see that the friendliest of relations are maintained between these countries and the British Empire.

To do our part in maintaining the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to further to the utmost of our ability, friendly relations between the British Empire and the rest of the world, and in particular between the British Empire and the three great Powers, the United States, France and Japan, this, it seems to me, is Canada's great opportunity and great responsibility in international affairs.

And now may I say a closing word regarding the importance of idealism and truth in the education for leadership in this new world which is taking shape before our eyes. The expansion of our commercial and political horizons, the extension of our obligations beyond the community and the nation to the world, has created a situation which will require a corresponding enlargement of our conception of public service, and the displacement of selfish aims by an ultimate ideal of human welfare which will embrace the world. For the greater part of our history as a people we have been engaged in an effort to assert the claims of our nationality. A time will come, may even now have arrived, when we shall accept the doctrine that the achievement of national unity is a means and not an end—a means whereby the nation united within itself may be better able to perform a fitting service to humanity.

The whole trend of industrial and political development has been in the direction of widening for individuals and nations the opportunities and responsibilities of service. Mechanical invention, and particularly the tremendous advances made in transportation and communication, have done much to break down the barriers of time and space, and have created a community of nations whose interests are becoming more closely related with each

succeeding year. There was a time when foreign countries were treated like strangers. We must now accept them as neighbours, and be guided by a code of neighbourliness in our mutual dealings. There was a time when deceit was a common weapon of diplomacy between states. If the new community of nations is to survive—and we must remember that its survival is the only alternative to catastrophe—we must enthrone Truth as the standard of our thought and action both as individuals in the new industrial order, and as nations in our relations one with another. An ideal of service coupled with allegiance to Truth would go far to construct a new world order.

In all these agencies, mechanical and political, which serve to unite the world ,I sometimes think I see a great hope for the future of mankind. Truth is single and indivisible. It is the same in all lands, it appeals in whatever language it is expressed, by whatever art it is portrayed, reaches, as naught else, the consciences and hearts of men. Many centuries ago, Cicero was able to exclaim: "*Magna vis veritatis quæ facile se per se ipsa defendit*": "Great is the power of Truth which easily of itself defends itself." If that could be said of Truth as uttered in the Forum at Rome, what is to be said of the power of Truth where the words uttered are heard instantly and simultaneously not in a Roman forum, but in the forum of the world. The local, the sectional appeal, the appeal to ignorance, to prejudice, to passion, loses its cunning when made to an invisible audience which embraces men and women of all races and creeds, and who dwell in all quarters of the globe. Where the word is spoken to the world, there is power alone in Truth.

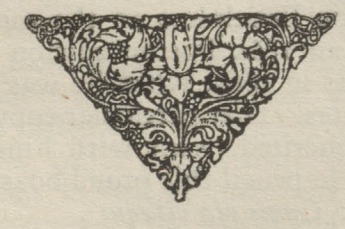
Since today the spoken word may be broadcasted to the ends of the earth and be instantly reproduced in the press in any lands, there is greater reason why the utmost regard should be had at all times and all places to the danger of giving utterance to error and falsehood. "Nor circumscrib'd alone their growing virtues, but their crimes confin'd", was said by Gray of the restricted sphere of influence and attainment which was the lot of those of whose annals he found records in a country church-yard.

The same restriction applied in that day to the spread of error as well as of truth. The evil influence of error was once confined within the limits of the community; today, unless it is held in check by truth, it may be carried instantaneously to the uttermost parts of the earth, with consequences which none are able to foresee.

Truth, too, is universal. Perhaps it was thus that the University, which above all other secular agencies is that custodian of Truth, derived its name. Possibly the universality of Truth may lead to the University becoming the greatest of unifying influences in the world's peace and progress. In any event, our universities, more than all other secular institutions, have the opportunity and the responsibility to teach Truth and declare it constantly. This indeed is the highest service they can perform for the welfare of the nation and the well-being of mankind. For the individual, there can be no finer aim. Certainly no greater duty is imposed on each and every one who enjoys the moral and intellectual endowments of a great University than ceaselessly to seek, in Mazzini's memorable words, "to improve himself, morally and intellectually, for the sake of improving his fellow-creatures" and ever to "try to get at Truth, and then represent it, in words and deeds, fearlessly and perennially."

Finally, I would sum up all I have sought to say today in a few simple words, and with your permission give them to you as young citizens of our Dominion to help you in playing your part in your country's service, and our country its part in the larger service of the Empire and mankind:

"Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed."



The Osler Library

By
W. W. FRANCIS, M.D., *Librarian**

THE Library which Sir William Osler bequeathed to McGill University and of which I have the good fortune to be librarian, contains some 7,600 volumes, for the most part choice books, old and new, selected by a great master of the subject with a view to their value in the study of the history of medicine and science. It includes the greater part but by no means all of the books which filled his house at Oxford. A collection of works on the heart and lungs he left to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and another, containing important editions in English literature, went to form the nucleus of the library of the Tudor and Stuart Club, founded and endowed by him and Lady Osler at Johns Hopkins University in memory of their son.

His recently published catalogue contains an unfinished Introduction, entitled 'The Collecting of a Library'. It is a sort of bibliophilic autobiography, and from it most of what I have to say to you is abstracted.

Osler was fortunate in his teachers, W. A. Johnson of Trinity College School, James Bovell of Toronto, and Palmer Howard of McGill. They instilled into him not only the love of science, but also the love of books. He recalls with particular gratitude Bovell's excellent library in which he browsed freely during his two college years in Toronto. The best, he says, that the human mind had afforded was on Bovell's shelves, and in him all that one could desire as a teacher.

The first book he bought was the Globe Shakespeare, and he often invoked 'the curses of Bishop Ernulphus on the son of Belial' who stole it. His second purchase was an 1862 Boston edition of Sir Thomas Browne's 'Religio Medici'. This was in 1867, when he was 18, and book and author became his lifelong favourites. That particular copy, the father of the collection which McGill has inherited, went with him everywhere, and on his deathbed he scribbled in it in pencil this proud boast, 'I doubt if any man can more truly say of this book, *Comes viæ vitæque*'.

During his fourteen busy years in Montreal there were cobwebs in his pockets, but he spent more time and money than he could afford in nearly a successful attempt to collect all Canadian medical and scientific journals. These he gave to the Medical Library when he left Montreal in 1884. In Philadelphia he began to collect American medical classics—and to read them, for he was never merely a collector. In Baltimore, in the nineties, with a purse which might have bulged if he had ever tried to close it, he bought freely. Many of the old books were acquired at this period, especially editions of Vesalius and of Linacre, Harvey, Browne, and other English worthies. Current books and journals were constantly passed on to friends and libraries to make room on his shelves. Booksellers' catalogues appeared on the breakfast table and were always with him on railway journeys. In the summer holidays, usually spent in England, the old bookshops were his happy hunting ground. But it was not until after 1905 when he went to live in Oxford, a booklover's paradise, that the present collection really took shape.

*An address delivered at the opening of the Library.

Let me quote his own words: 'As the collection grew , plans for its dis-
'position had to be considered. Already at the outbreak of the War my son,
'Edward Revere, aged 18 . . . had shown unmistakably the direction of his
'tastes, and it was agreed that he should take the works in general literature
'while the scientific books should go to McGill. . . Though a wanderer,
'living away from Montreal for more than half my life, the early associations
'I have never forgotten. The formative years were there with the strong ties
'of head and heart. As a young, untried man, McGill offered me an oppor-
'tunity to work and to teach; but what is more, the members of the Medical
'Faculty adopted me, bore with vagaries and aggressiveness'—aggressiveness
is a word that could be applied to him only by Osler himself—'and often
'gave practical expressions of sympathy with schemes that were costly and of
'doubtful utility. That they believed in me helped to a belief in myself, an
'important asset for a young man, but better had by nurture than by nature.
'Alma Mater, too, counts for much, and as a graduate of McGill I am proud of
'her record. Had I not seen the day of small things? Did I not graduate in
'the days of the Coté Street school? I may quote Fuller's sentiment: "He
' "[Fuller's Good Bishop] conceived himself to hear his Mother Colledge
' "alwayes speaking to him in the language of Joseph to Pharoah's butler,
' "But think on me, I pray thee, when it shall be well with thee". Then there
'is the natural feeling of loyalty to the country of one's birth and breeding.
'These are the considerations which decided me to leave the special collection
'to my old school at Montreal.

"As the books increased,' he continues, 'the hope matured into a scheme
'for a library which would have a definite educational value, and a literary
'and an historical interest. To break a collection into sections is hazardous,
'but I considered that, after all, this would form a special part of the Medical
'Faculty Library just as the latter is a section of the University Library'.
He decided, therefore, to follow his own plan and group the books in eight
sections. The first section, which is the chief and original feature of his
library and catalogue, he called Bibliotheca Prima. It was planned to con-
tain, in chronological order, and in a comparatively small number of works—
there are about 1,700 items in this section—the essential literature of the
evolution of science, represented by the works and lives of 67 authors who, in
his opinion, were contributors of the first rank to science, beginning with
Hippocrates and ending with the nineteenth century. He tried particularly
to obtain the fundamental contribution in each subject, whether this was
represented by a great Aldine edition like that of Aristotle, or a three-page
pamphlet of Röntgen.

The second and largest section, more strictly medical, contains the work
of authors not classed among the outstanding pioneers. The third, called
Litteraria, deals with the relations of medicine and general literature. The
next three sections are History, Biography, and Bibliography, almost entirely
modern books; the seventh and eighth are Incunabula and Manuscripts. Of
the books printed in the fifteenth century, technically known as incunabula,
he succeeded in acquiring 136, some of them with funds contributed for the
purpose by his brother, the late Sir Edmund Osler. With the 30 or more
incunabula already in the University Library, McGill is now rich in these
artistic and historically interesting treasures.

'The Library,' Osler wrote, 'is for the use of students of the history of 'science and medicine, without any other qualifications, and I particularly 'wish that it may be used by my French-Canadian colleagues, who will find 'it rich in the best of French literature.'

Before the War, Osler had begun to give effect to what he called his 'ambitious desire to prepare for printing a *catalogue raisonné*, with biographical 'and bibliographical notes'. In 1919, he remarked that he needed ten years of not too senile leisure in order to complete both collection and catalogue to his satisfaction. *Dis aliter visum.* Before his death, at the end of that year, he requested that the catalogue should, if possible, be finished and printed before the books went to Montreal, and he named four editors: his bibliophile friend, Mr. L. L. Mackall, of Savannah; Dr. Archibald Malloch, of McGill, now Librarian of the New York Academy of Medicine; Mr. R. H. Hill of the *Bodleian*, and myself. That we have been privileged to carry out this labour of love we owe to the authorities of McGill, who were content to wait patiently for the books, and to Lady Osler, who whole-heartedly devoted the rest of her life to the task which, to our lasting sorrow, she was destined not to see quite completed. She died in August, 1928. Besides having financed the catalogue, she generously bequeathed £10,000 for the upkeep of the Library. It is the intention, and it was Osler's wish, that the collection be added to and gaps filled, as funds and opportunity may permit.

The catalogue, entitled 'Bibliotheca Osleriana', was published last month by the Oxford Press. It is a book of over 800 pages in large format, and has already been welcomed by those who know as a contribution of real value. It is fundamentally Osler's own work. The interesting arrangement of the books is wholly and the annotations largely his. It will always be useful to many who have not access to the library itself, and it may well continue to be quoted long after its author's other works are forgotten. As he himself once wrote, 'There is no better float through posterity than to be the author 'of a good bibliography.'

The library was officially opened on May 29th, and those of you who have seen the beautiful room must agree that the University, the architect, Professor Nobbs, and the Bromsgrove Guild, have provided the books with a new home worthy of the gift. The books have been arranged on the shelves in the catalogue order, except his own writings and those of some of his favourite authors, Sir Thomas Browne, Burton, Rabelais, and others. These occupy the place of honour at the end of the room, in an alcove in the centre of which is a panel bearing his portrait in bronze, and behind that his ashes, as he desired, repose among his beloved books.

Thus is fulfilled in essence, if not in all its details, a hope he first expressed about 20 years ago in an unpublished paper entitled 'The Burrowings of a Bookworm.' It is written in his own hand, not by 'William Osler', but his other self, the equally loved, if somewhat less reputable, 'E. Y. Davis.' After discussing the fate of some great private collections he wrote this passage, which I may quote in conclusion: 'I like to think of my few books 'in an alcove of a fire-proof library in some institution that I love; at the end 'of the alcove an open fireplace and a few easy chairs, and on the mantlepiece 'an urn with my ashes and my bust or portrait, through which my astral self 'could peek at the books I have loved, and enjoy the delight with which 'kindred souls still in the flesh would handle them.'

The Early Years of James McGill[1]

By
E. FABRE SURVEYER

IN the year 1921, the great Montreal University called after James McGill celebrated its centenary. On that occasion, Dr. Cyrus Macmillan published "McGill and its story", being a record of the college.

Speaking of the founder of the University, its historian was forced to admit: "Only meagre facts about the life of James McGill are available and the documentary evidence bearing on his career is scanty."

This is unfortunately true, although the name of James McGill occasionally appears in the State historical records of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and the recent publication by Dr. M. M. Quaife, of the Detroit public library, of the first volume of the Askin papers, has made accessible to the public a precious source of information.

James McGill was the eldest son of James McGill, a native of Banffshire, Scotland, who had settled in Glasgow, and married Margaret Gibson. They had at least five children: James, born in Glasgow on October 6th, 1744; John, born two years later; Margaret, who was still living and unmarried in 1797, when her brother John made his will, but must have been dead when her brother Andrew, who died in 1805, made his will, for he does not mention her, and another whose name I do not know. Perhaps Mrs. Agnes Craig, of Glasgow, mentioned in James McGill's will, is a sister, but I doubt it.

It is to be presumed that Mr. and Mrs. McGill were both dead when John made his will, for he does not mention them, although he makes legacies to his sister and also to an uncle, Ninian McGill.

"After an elementary school education in his native town, says Dr. Macmillan, James McGill entered Glasgow University at the age of twelve, in accordance with the custom of those days which permitted attendance at a university at a very early age. The Matriculation Album of Glasgow University contains the following entry: "1756, Jacobus McGill, *filius natu maximus Jacobi mercatoris Glasguensis*".

His brother Andrew entered the University in 1765, and the album designates him as the fifth child of James McGill. As he died in 1805, aged 49, he must have entered the University when only nine years old.

McGill's biographers generally state that he went to the United States before coming to Canada. So far, I have been unable to find any evidence for or against that statement. But another statement of biographers, namely, that he settled in Montreal—some say in Canada—in or shortly before 1774, may easily be disproved. First, when the "Beaver Club" was founded, in 1785, requiring as qualification at least one season in the upper country, McGill's qualification dated from 1766, although the earliest documents emanating from him in connection with trade in the upper country are dated uy , 1767, when he became security for three licenses of two canoes each to

(1) An address delivered before the Canadian Historical Society, at Ottawa, on May 23, 1929.

La Bay and for seven canoes to La Pointe on Lake Superior, and also traded to Millewake, on Frobisher's security. On June 30th of the same year, he was one of the thirty merchants of Michilimackinac who signed a letter to Messrs. Grant and Dobie, of Montreal. Moreover, we have McGill's own statement, given September 15th, 1787, before a commission appointed to look into the administration of justice, where he speaks of "a residence by intervals in this place (Montreal) from the year 1766 until the year 1775, and a constant residence since the last period till this day."

Where and how did McGill spend the period between 1766 and 1775? It is probable that he continued to apply himself to the fur trade, in Montreal, with annual, or at least frequent, trips to Michillimackinac; but in 1770 McGill, then aged 26, was well enough known amongst the Montreal merchants to be requested to sign a petition to His Majesty the King for a general assembly, one of the paragraphs of which reads as follows:

> "Your Petitioners most humbly implore Your Majesty's gracious attention to their supplications, confiding as they do in your Royal goodness, that only to point out the general state and circumstances of this Province, is to obtain the Royal mandate for calling a General Assembly within the same, which operating with Your Majesty's gracious intention for the good and welfare of your People, will strengthen the hands of Government, give encouragement and protection to Agriculture and Commerce, encrease the Public Revenues, and we trust, will in time under Your Majesty's Royal influence be the happy means of uniting your new subjects in a due conformity and attachment to the British Laws and Constitution and rendering the conquest of this extensive and populous country truly glorious."

The petition was signed by thirty-one merchants of Montreal and Quebec. It may have helped the passing of the Quebec Act in 1774; but an elective assembly was not granted until 1791. It is said that Governor Carleton, afterward Lord Dorchester, took offence to the petition, and never forgave those who had signed it.

On April 27th, 1770, before Mézières, notary, McGill entered into a contract with several men to go to Michillimackinac in canoes and spend the following winter there if necessary.

We know, from a letter written in 1797, that McGill spent the winter of 1771-2 at Crow Wing River, the first river entering the Mississipi from the West above the Falls of St. Anthony, thus anticipating Peter Pond in that region.

In 1773, James McGill resumed his activities in the Upper Country. He secured a trade license for Michillimackinac. In the spring, Peter Pond, a native of Connecticut, managed to travel with him. Here is what he says in his Journal: "This was in the Spring, 1773. There was a number of canoes fiting for Michlemacanac. I agreed with Isaac Todd . . . to take my goods in his Canoe on fraight and embarked with him and James McGill Esq. in one of his Canoes and seat of from Lachean for Mackinac by way of the Grand (Ottawa) River. As you Pass the End of the Island of Montreal to Go in a small lake cald the Lake of the (Two) Mountains. Thare stans a small Roman Church Aginst a Small Raped. The Church is dedicated to St. Ann who Protects all Voigers. Heare is a small Box with a Hole in the top for ye

Reception of a little money for the Hole father or to say a small Mass for those Who Put a small Sum in the Box. Scars a Voiger but stops hear and Puts in his mite and By that Means they Suppose they are Protected. While absent the Church is not Locked But the Money Box is well Secured from theaves. After the Seremeny of Crossing themselves and Repeating a Short Prayer we crost the Lake and entered the Grand River so Cald which lead us to the waters which coms in to that River from the Northwest."

It must be on that voyage, or the preceding one, that McGill met John Askin, then a trader at Michillimackinac, who became his life long friend and debtor, but who, through his collection of letters (which have already been mentioned), has done more than any one to rescue McGill's life from oblivion. In 1785, McGill speaks of their friendship as of twelve years' standing. There is reason to believe, however, that their acquaintance took place about five years before that date.

On the 29th of November, 1773, McGill, with about forty other citizens of Montreal, petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor, H. T. Cramahé, for an assembly. The Quebec petition contains practically the same number of signatures. A petition to the King to the same effect was dated Quebec, December 31st, 1773, and Montreal, January 10th, 1774. It also contains Mr. McGill's signature.

On January 15th, 1774, he formed part of a committee of seven, appointed at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Montreal, which memorialized Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State, on the same subject. The memorial also deals with a totally different matter, namely, the education of Protestant children. It says:

> "Your Lordship's memorialists further see with regret the great danger that children born of Protestant parents are in of being utterly neglected for want of a sufficient number of Protestant pastors and thereby exposed to the usual and known asiduity of the R. C. clergy of different orders who are very numerous and who for their own friends have lately established a Seminary for the education of youths in this Province, which is the more alarming as it excludes all Protestant teachers of any science whatever."

Dr. Atherton, in his History of Montreal, connects the above statement with the subsequent foundation by James McGill, of the University that bears his name. The movement, however, was stopped by the action of the United States.

"During the American Revolution," says Dr. Macmillan, "when Canada was invaded and General Guy Carleton withdrew all the troops to Quebec and left Montreal to its fate, James McGill was one of those who saw the folly and uselessness of resistance. He preferred to save the city from unnecessary destruction and he was one of the twelve citizens—six French and six English—who were selected to sign the capitulation of the city to General Richard Montgomery on November 12th, 1775." His associates were John Porteous, François Malhiot, John Blake, Pierre Mézières, James Finlay, Pierre Panet, Georges Hypolite Lecompte dit Dupré, Louis Carignan, Richard Huntley, Edward William Gray and Pierre Guy. Dupré and Malhiot became McGill's colleagues in the Parliament of 1792.

On December 2nd, 1776, after having passed before Pierre Panet, notary, a marriage contract stipulating separation of property—unusual in these days—

renunciation to dower and a gift to the future wife of a sum of 16,000 shillings, or rather the enjoyment thereof after his death, Mr. McGill appeared before Rev. David Chabrand Delisle, Rector of the Protestant Parish of Montreal and Chaplain of the Garrison, and was united in lawful wedlock to Charlotte Guillimin, daughter of Guillaume Guillimin, former lieutenant of the high admiral of France in the Admiralty of Quebec, and member of the Superior Council, and of Claire Geneviève Foucault. Mrs. McGill belonged to an old and respectable family, the genealogy of which has been ably traced by Mr. Pierre Georges Roy, Provincial Archivist of Quebec. She was one of three surviving children of a family of ten, the other two being a nun, Marie Geneviève, of the General Hospital of Quebec, and a Sulpician priest, Rev. Jean André Guillaume Guillimin. When only sixteen, on September 19th, 1763, Mrs. McGill had married Joseph Amable Trottier dit Desrivières, who died in Montreal on March 7th, 1771, aged 37, leaving four children: François, born in 1764; Marie Josephe, born in 1766; Marie Elizabeth, born in 1767, and Thomas Hippolyte, born in 1769. These children became part of Mr. McGill's home and family circle.

In 1775, a pass was requested for James McGill, Benjamin Frobisher and Maurice Blondeau to transport twelve canoes to Grand Portage. In fact, there is almost a continuous series of trade licenses wherein James McGill is chiefly named as guarantor or security.

In 1777, license was granted to Jean Baptiste Adhémar, with James McGill as guarantor, for ten canoes, valued at £5,100; but McGill can hardly have been in the upper country that year, for on May 22nd, 1777, he was appointed Commissioner of the Peace for the District of Montreal. His appointment was renewed from time to time.

On May 28th, 1778, at the end of a business letter, Askin writes to Todd and McGill: "I owe Kitty her wedding gown, as there was nothing here fit for it. Please have one made for her the french fashion, of a light blue sattin". Catherine Askin had been married, during the preceding winter, to Captain Samuel Robertson, skipper of a sailing vessel on the upper lakes. She was then fifteen, and just back from the Montreal convent where she had her education. Robertson was drowned at Quebec in the fall of 1783, and in 1785 his widow married Robert Hamilton, the founder of Queenston, Ontario. One of her sons, George, gave his name to the city of Hamilton.

In September, 1778, McGill was, at Montreal, foreman of a grand jury composed of three French speaking and nine English speaking members, one of whom was Richard Dobie, with whom McGill had business relations, particularly in 1786. One Philippe Dejean was accused of treason. Dejean was born in 1734 at the city of Toulouse, France, where his father was councillor and magistrate. He came to Canada, married for the first time at Montreal in 1761, and went to Detroit about 1768, having, it is stated, fled from bankruptcy. There, he acted as notary and also as local judge. When Henry Hamilton became governor of Detroit, in 1775, Dejean proved a convenient tool, and, presumably under his dictation, committed, as a magistrate, arbitrary and tyrannical acts, the most notable of which was the sentencing of Jean Contencineau and Ann Wiley to death, in 1776, for robbery. For this act, among others, he was indicted in Montreal in 1778. Not only did the grand jury report a true bill, but it also asked that Governor Hamilton be

sent for trial as having authorized Dejean's illegal acts. Hamilton left Detroit for Vincennes before anything could be done about the indictment. In February, 1779, Dejean followed him there. Both were captured by General Clark and sent to prison at Williamsburg, Va. A few months later, Dejean was paroled and returned to Detroit for a short time, then went back to France, leaving his third wife and his young child to the tender mercies of her relatives. Hamilton, on securing his release, left for England, whence he returned to Canada in 1782 in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor. His administration did not prove a success, and he was recalled in 1785. Whether or not he had occasion to forgive McGill, or to avenge himself of him, I do not know.

On September 9th, 1779, McGill was selected, together with five others, to value the goods damaged in shipment by sea water.

On March 21st, 1780, he formed part of the Court which condemned Joseph Howard to a fine of fifty pounds, for having shipped goods from Montreal to Michillimackinac without a license from the Governor of the Province, contrary to law.

During the same year he craved, from Governor Haldimand, leave for his lifelong friend, John Askin, to go to Quebec to settle his business matters. Haldimand referred the case to Lieutenant-Governor Sinclair, who had dismissed Askin from his position as commissary of goods at Michillimackinac. It looks as if Sinclair replied to Haldimand by a letter in which he abused Askin and his son without apparent reason. At any rate, the firm of Todd and McGill was not favourably looked upon by Governor Haldimand, according to a letter written by him to Major de Peyster, commandant at Michillimackinac, on the third of July, 1779, in which he taxes them with rapacity. On the other hand, McGill often complained of Governor Haldimand, particularly to Hon. Hugh Finlay, in 1785.

In 1779, McGill and his wife began to look after the education and general wants of Madeleine Askin, second daughter of John Askin, above named. They supervised her in every way until 1786, when McGill writes to Askin on April 12th: "Madeleine is in perfect health and when a proper opportunity offers it is my intention to fulfil Mrs. Askin's and your wishes by sending her up and I am pretty certain you will find her 'Bien entendue dans le ménage' insomuch that I fancy you will not keep her many years 'Mademoiselle'."

As a matter of fact, Madeleine Askin was soon courted by William Robertson, Executive Councillor for Upper Canada, but the suit was not pressed, and she remained single until January 24th, 1793, when she married, at Queenston, Dr. Robert Richardson, a Scotchman, surgeon of the Simcoe Rangers. Her eldest son, John Richardson—born in 1796—became one of the most prolific writers of his day, but ended in poverty in New York. Mrs. Richardson died in Amherstburg on the 10th of January, 1811, two days after McGill made his will. On March 31st, McGill, upon hearing of her death, said that he wished to do something for his godson, James Richardson, and for her other children of whom there were eight. However, he made no change in his will, where Mrs. Richardson alone is mentioned, to the exclusion of her husband or children. The legacy was apparently paid, notwithstanding her death, and McGill is supposed to have advanced money from time to time to Dr. Richardson. The latter's son, James, died almost at the same time as his godfather.

In August, 1780, McGill appears to have sailed from Mackinac to Detroit, with Mrs. Askin and a few other passengers, on the sloop "Felicity".

On the 11th of April of that year, his firm, Todd and McGill, signed, with other merchants, a memorial to Governor Haldimand relating to the trade with the upper country.

In a partnership agreement entered into between John Askin of Detroit, on the one hand, and Hamilton and Cartwright, of Niagara, on the other, on August 3rd, 1781, it is stated that the business of which the house of Hamilton and Cartwright may have to do in Canada is to be transacted by Messrs. Todd and McGill, who have a part in the said house.

On June 13th, 1782, John Porteous, a merchant of Montreal, passed away. He had been a friend of McGill, and they signed together several important documents, among others, the traders' petitions for an assembly in 1770 and 1774, and in 1775, the capitulation of Montreal. On October 4th, 1771, he had married Josephte Drouet de Carqueville, by whom he had ten children. Two of these children predeceased their father, and one was born after his death. McGill had an imposing monument erected at his own expense in the old Protestant cemetery on Dufferin Square. He accepted the guardianship of the minor children, and on January 13th, 1785, he gave notice to the creditors of the estate that he will have to sue them. In his will McGill remembers three of Porteous's sons. But his favourite was the posthumous daughter, Mary Charlotte, who was baptized by Mrs. McGill's brother and had Mrs. McGill for her godmother. After her mother's death which happened subsequently to 1785, she lived in the McGill household and was treated like a daughter. McGill bequeathed to her £5,000. But the child was a victim to tuberculosis, and although we do not know the date of her death, there is reason to believe that she did not survive her foster father.

On the 13th of March, 1783, McGill was reappointed Peace Commissioner. On May 8th, he is made one of the commissioners of the Montreal jail, and on June 19th he was appointed, jointly with Richard Pollard, trustee to the insolvent estate of Archibald McGowan, tailor, of Montreal.

The next year, together with his future colleague, Joseph Frobisher, he formed part of a committee called "Canadian Committee," which met the citizens in the old Recollet Church on November 24th, 1784, and secured the signatures of a large number to petition again for a constitution and prepare a plan for a house of assembly. Similar signatures were secured in Quebec. The seigneurs replied to that document. P. A. de Bonne, a lawyer, who became a member of Parliament and a judge and was opposed to the petition, complained of having been excluded from the citizens' meetings. His letter, which was printed, is still available.

In 1785, McGill had a good deal to do with the fur trade. On July 5th, he wrote Hon. Hugh Finlay, Postmaster General, at Quebec, that unless privately owned small vessels are allowed to navigate on Huron, Erie and Michigan lakes, the greater portion of the southern trade will be taken up by Americans.

On August 1st, he raises the same question with Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, of Detroit: "I make no doubt, he writes, that the greatest part of the traders who are now at Detroit will become American subjects, because they will thereby keep in their hands the trade they at present pursue . . . but at the same time if we can afford goods at Detroit cheaper than they can and

are enabled to give better prices for furs and peltries, the traders on their side will fall on means to do business with us even at Detroit, notwithstanding any regulations they may make to the contrary. . . All . . . that the Government has to do is to give every facility to the trade that is possible, and I do not see a more certain means of conveniency and certainty than by allowing merchants to have small decked vessels of their own, with them they may be morally certain of having their Goods at Market in June and July, and their goods may be imported the same year from England, which will save them from leakage, imbesslement and wait of their property besides Interest of money which you know is a dreadful moth if ones allowed to get to any head."

The restrictions on vessels on the lakes were gradually removed by 1787-8, and shipping became free from strict Government regulations.

That year, 1785, saw the foundation of the Beaver Club, of which many historians have written. In order to be eligible thereto, one had to have spent at least one winter in the upper country. McGill was one of the 19 original members, his qualification being given as of 1766.

According to the rules of the Club, its first yearly meeting was to be held during the first week in December, then once a fortnight to the second week in April, besides summer meetings for the Captains of the fur vessels. The Club was limited to fifty-five members, and ten honorary members. As a matter of fact, it began with nineteen members. Members were forbidden to entertain, or accept invitations on nights of Club meetings.

The meetings of the Club took place at one of the taverns—in the last years the City Tavern or Dillon's Hotel. The minutes of the Club from 1807 to 1811 are still in existence. During those four years, McGill appears to have attended thirty-three meetings.

Some time in 1807, one of the newly elected members proposed to change the name into that of Voyageurs' Club. The only french speaking member present, one Giasson, stated that he would not stay in the club unless it changed its name (the report is not clear, he may have said the very reverse). At any rate he withdrew at once; a very foolish thing, since a vote being taken it resulted in a tie and it was decided to toss a dollar. It fell face upwards and the name was preserved. Had Giasson stayed he would have had the casting vote.

As to McGill's behaviour at the Beaver Club, I shall quote Sir William Dawson, late Principal of McGill University:

> "Mr. McGill is described by his contemporaries as a man of tall and "commanding figure,—in his youth a very handsome man, but becoming "corpulent in his old age. He was a prominent member of the association "of fur magnates known as the "Beaver Club." A reminiscence of a gentle- "man, then resident in Montreal (Mr. Henderson, of Hemison) represents "him, then a very old man, at one of the meetings singing a voyageur's "song with accurate ear and sonorous voice, and imitating, paddle in "hand, the action of the bow-man of a North canoe in ascending a rapid. "But though taking his full share in the somewhat jovial social life of "that early time, Mr. McGill was always an esteemed and temperate "man.". . .

On April 4th and 13th, 1786, he was one of the signatories of a memorial of Montreal merchants, concerning trade with the Indians at Michillimackinac,

said memorial addressed to Sir John Johnson, Bart., Superintendent-General of Indians in Lower Canada.

The Montreal Fire Club was organized on April 2nd, 1786. Its articles of association read as follows:

"Considering the great Loss and Damage which happens to the prop-
"erty of Individuals in case of Fire for want of regulations for packing
"and moving Goods in Houses and Stores in danger,

"We the Subscribers agree to form ourselves into a Fire Club for the
"mutual relief and assistance of each other under the following regula-
"tions, viz

"1. The Club shall not consist of more than Fourteen members. . .

"2. Each member shall be provided with four good Leather Buckets
"and Four Bags of a Yard wide and a Yard and a half long mark'd FIRE
"CLUB no 1 with his name at length, to be kept at their dwelling Houses
"and not to be used either of them on any of the occasion than Fires. . .

"7. Each member shall acquaint himself with the Houses and stores of
"all the members of the Club and the different ways of access to them and
"in case of Fire they shall repair as soon as may be possible, to the place
"most in danger with their Bags and Buckets and shall there distribute
"themselves in different part of the Buildings. . . "

The articles, fourteen in number, must be brought at every quarterly meeting under penalty of one shilling.

A steward was appointed every year, mainly to see to the collection of fines and the inspection of the buckets, etc.

At the end of the articles it was stated: "It is to be remembered that Mr. James McGill and Mr. Benjamin Frobisher's Office of Magistrate not allowing of particular attention from them to the Members of the Club in case of fire, their partners are added to supply their places."

Every year a watchword and an answer were supplied. For instance for 1787, the watchword was "Lachine" and the answer, "Quebec".

James McGill was Deputy Steward in 1791 and Steward in 1792. At the quarterly meeting of October 14th, 1793, it is ordered that buckets be provided for James McGill, A. Auldjo and John McGill who lost one each at the fire at Messrs. Bouthillier's house. The cost was £1 2s. 6d.

In 1795, McGill appears to have been replaced by his brother Andrew as a member of the Fire Club.

The year 1786, when the Fire Club was formed, and the preceding one, were not very prosperous ones for the firm of Todd and McGill, if we judge by a letter of McGill to his friend and debtor, John Askin, dated April 12th, 1786, in which he says: "The House having wrote you on business, leaves me nothing further to say on that head than to conjure you by every tie of friendship to leave no stone unturn'd in order to make remittances, for on this Summer depends our own existence as men of Character and Credit. The very scanty payments we made last year, has left us indebted with our friends in England so largely that Todd writes me he was under the necessity of relinquishing every Scheme of business except the shipping of a few dry Goods and some Rum, being afraid to run further in debt and perhaps even meet with a refusal of further Credit." . . . In the same letter, he refuses to

accept land in payment of his claim: "Excepting a House for my business I would not wish to have any dead property in a country where from want of Courts of Justice, Tenures must be very insecure." He nevertheless had to accept a good deal of land in and around Detroit in payment of his claims.

On June 29th, 1786, he was reappointed Peace Commissioner. That year, he formed part of a Committee appointed by the Legislative Council, to state its views on home trade and the government of the Province. The committee's report recommended, among other things, the incorporation of Montreal, which only took place in 1832, and also the building of a new jail.

On November 16th, 1786, his name appeared with the signatories of an address of welcome to Lord Dorchester. But on Sunday, October 24th, McGill, together with his partner, Isaac Todd, and many distinguished citizens, had sailed for London on SS. "Trade".

In their absence, the beach lots situate at Sorel, which the Government intended to give to its friends, including Joseph Frobisher, of Montreal, Robert Lester, of Quebec, and his nephew, Robert Morrogh, were drawn, and McGill obtained Lot No. 203.

On August 2nd, 1787, James McGill was given the rank of Major in the militia. He was raised to a colonelcy in 1811 and died a brigadier-general.

On September 15th, 1787, Mr. McGill appeared before the commission appointed two years previously, to look into the administration of justice at Quebec and Montreal, and complained bitterly of "the glorious uncertainty of the law" as expounded by the judges of the day.

During that year, from May to December, McGill and his partner appear to have been consulted with regard to the formation of a partnership between Simon McTavish and Joseph Frobisher, which was definitely agreed upon on November 19th.

Again, on the 24th of December, 1787, the firm of Todd and McGill received from Sir John Johnson, Bart., Superintendent of Indian affairs, a sum of £382 for incidental expenses in the Indian Department at Michillimackinac; these expenses comprised the purchase of blankets, flour, corn, wild oats, twist tobacco, vermilion and four slaves at £33 6s. 8d. a piece. The acting secretary to Indian affairs, Pat. Langan, explains in a postscript: "The four Slaves charged in the foregoing account, were purchased by order of the Superintendent-General and Inspector-General of Indian Affairs in order to fulfil a promise made by Governor St. Clair to the Indians and confirmed by Capt. Robertson, to replace some of their people killed in action during the late war."

On September 23rd, 1788, McGill dealt with slaves on his own account, since he purchased from one Jean Cavilhe, of St. Lawrence suburbs, a negro woman, and Cavilhe declares, in a notarial agreement, "to have, for the sum of fifty-six pounds, bargained, sold, released and confirmed unto the said James McGill a negro woman named "Sarah" about the age of 25 years . . . to have and to hold the said negro woman named Sarah unto the said James McGill, his executors, administrators and assigns forever."

On the 14th of December, 1788, he signed a petition demanding reforms in the government.

On January 19th, 1789, a committee of the Legislative Council authorized its president, William Grant, to declare that the registration of boats built

for Montreal or Quebec owners, to navigate on the lakes, would in the future be made easier, as required by Messrs. McGill and others.

On July 9th, 1789, he signed his name to an address of welcome presented to the Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Right Reverend Charles Inglis, on the occasion of his first visit in the province of Quebec. On October 4, 1790, James McGill was chosen as one of the Directors of the Agricultural Society of Montreal.

On the 28th of October, 1790, McGill again signed a petition for an elective assembly.

On December 28th, 1790, the firm of Todd and McGill, together with many others, signed a petition to Lord Dorchester to guarantee greater freedom of trade with Indian countries.

On April 8th, 1791, one J. McGill—either James or John—sailed from Gravesend on SS. "Eweretta," with other prominent residents of Canada. In the same year, James McGill, with other merchants of Montreal, petitioned the Governor to repeal the law governing the legal profession, and allow any one to practise law, after an examination before two judges of the Common Pleas.

In the *Quebec Gazette* of May 19th, 1791, with Pierre Guy, James McGill is mentioned as executor of the will of the late Mr. Hippolyte Desrivières, brother of Mrs. McGill's first husband.

On August 1st, 1791, the government made McGill a member of a "commission of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery" for the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers.

In 1792, the firm of Todd and McGill took in Andrew McGill as a partner. During that year James McGill subscribed ten guineas for St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church.

On January 24th, 1792, McGill writes to his friend Askin reminding him that his debt to the firm of Todd & McGill exceeds twenty thousand pounds, and since his brother Andrew is joining the firm, suggests a way of settling it on easy terms. He adds: "It does not appear that the seat of your new Government is fixed nor do I think it will be done until Governor Simcoe has visited the different settlements, but I confess to you that I do not expect he will make choice of Detroit, now would I advise your building any hopes on such foundation. . . .

"I most sincerely wish and hope our Government may be able to mediate between the Indians and Americans, if the latter are disposed for peace they must relinquish the idea of getting the Posts and this I am afraid they will not do; be that as it may a representation signed by our House and by Frobishers and Forsyths was delivered Governor Simcoe and sent to Mr. Hammond, minister of Congress from Great Britain pointing out some incongruities in the Treaty of Peace which if properly used at this juncture may have some effect towards obtaining a new Line."

Reverting to Askin's debt, it must be said that he succeeded in substantially reducing it at least by nine tenths. How much of those nine tenths were paid in cold cash, and how much in land, presumably at Askin's valuation, is hard to tell. Some of these lots of land proved white elephants; others were confiscated by the American Government or attributed by it to other parties, notwithstanding Askin's protests and appeals on behalf of both Todd

and McGill. In any case, neither Todd nor McGill appears to have borne any grudge against Askin, judging by their correspondence, and in his will, McGill bequeathed 1,600 acres of land on the American side of the Detroit river, which no doubt he had obtained in payment of a bad debt of Askin or some other party.

That year he was appointed honorary member of the Executive Council to replace Hon. Adam Mabane, deceased. This was the first appointment made since the Constitution of 1791 was granted. He became a regular member of the Council on November 22nd, 1793 In the meantime—July, 1792—he had been elected to represent Montreal West in the first Parliament of Lower Canada, which is the beginning of another chapter in his life.

Culture in the "Wild and Woolly" from an Albertan's point of view

Archibald Key

IT is difficult to determine in any pioneer country where the economic struggle ceases and culture begins, and so it is in western Canada where the United Farmers and the Wheat Pool came into being because of economic pressure, the movement attracting to its ranks some of the most brilliant intellects in the Dominion.

To describe the culture of Western Canada, or more particularly of Alberta, is to reiterate the old story of the hen and the egg, for although one finds definite signs of cultural growth there is a doubt as to whether it is the outcome of prairie environment or an alien influence imported by the adventurers who have made their homes west of Winnipeg.

A spiritual vision peculiar to the west is undoubtedly materialising, but at present it is in nebulous form and practically indefinable. It is, however, manifesting itself in political life and in the arts as well as in educational circles where it is possible to interpret a certain cultural consciousness despite the apparently hopeless condition of the average educational mill in the cities, towns and rural districts.

Before analysing the social activities of prairie inhabitants, it is essential to visualize the geographic and climatic peculiarities of the country. Hundreds of miles of undulating land through the southern and central areas with bushlands on the northern frontier. Arid, parched prairie, for the most part, gradually evolving from grazing lands to wheat fields, merging into the foothills over which tower the snow covered peaks of the Canadian Rockies.

The climatic mood of the west must of necessity play an important part in the development of cultural consciousness. During the blazing hot summer months come fierce wind storms, sweeping dust and sand before them in thick black clouds which grow into miniature tornadoes twisting their way across country. Rain storms that come up out of clear skies and drench the parched earth with a ferociousness that seems to spell the end of all things, bringing to their support batteries of thunder and sharp, flashing streams of lightning. Hail, in June and July, when the wheat is ripening. Deep black, ominous clouds sweeping over narrow strips of country, pouring out frozen orbs like a machine gun, battering the grain into the ground and being followed by the bright sun, serene and calm.

In the early fall sharp frosts come unexpectedly overnight, and are later followed by raging blizzards and sub-zero weather in which the thermometer touches from forty to fifty-six below zero. In the midst of this intense cold a warm wind blows from the Pacific coast, melting the snow and transforming the hard packed snow into slush. Such a climate must of necessity influence western thought. Today there appears to be a good-humoured fatalism in evidence which reflects itself in the social life of the people, but at times there

is a bitterness which is essential possibly to the success of this constant war against nature.

Another factor to be considered is the scattered population in the rural areas and the absence of adequate highways. The pioneer spends many years in comparative isolation and his principal energies are devoted to the building of a home and development of his land. News is news to him, even if it is a year old, and so he is satisfied to receive periodicals at irregular intervals. In the same manner will he accept any outworn social expression that comes his way without taking it too seriously. Primarily he is concerned with the struggle to survive—and invariably this struggle is keener than in the more settled parts of the world for the pioneer is largely dependent on individual initiative.

Any spiritual development must arise out of the individual reaction to nature rather than from collective discussion. The culture of the west today is essentially individualistic, based on the remnants of an alien culture of twenty, thirty or forty years ago which has been gradually adapted to the climatic, geographic and economic conditions of this new country.

The organization of the Wheat Pool was brought about because of economic necessity, and it is doubtful whether the average member even yet has a realization of the social significance of the Pool, in fact, the officials are compelled to conduct an incessant educational campaign to combat the individualistic tendencies of the farmer members.

The creation of the political arm of the Pool, the United Farmers' movement, was purely a defensive act, but nevertheless was founded on a new idealism and led by men who had social consciousness. Today it has its quota of mediocre politicians, but its affairs are dominated to a large extent by an intelligent body of officials with the odd intellectual finding a place in the sun.

But even in the U.F.A. the iconoclasm of the farmer comes to the surface occasionally, as recently, when the Honourable Perrin Baker, Minister of Education, sought to introduce a new educational act for the more efficient conduct of the rural schools. Mr. Baker desired to create a county system, taking control away from rural school boards. The proposed act was far from perfect, but from the viewpoint of the educationalist it was a step in the right direction. More efficient supervision of teachers would have resulted, as well as a greater tendency for good teachers to remain in rural districts. In the face of criticism of delegates at the U.F.A. convention and from practically every rural school trustee in the Province, the Minister of Education was compelled to withdraw his act, which would have spelt centralization and the consequent lack of control by men who, as I have stated before, are individualists.

While the farmer government of Alberta is accused of enacting legislation beneficial only to the farmer electors, an examination of the various statutes shows that a broad and liberal attitude is adopted to all classes. Possibly the farmer has received more consideration than the business man or the industrial worker, but the prosperity of the Province is dependent on the prosperity of the agriculturalist.

In the realm of education one fails to find any definite sign of progressive thought unless it is within the Alberta Teachers' Alliance. The Provincial

Course of Studies shows no radical departure from conventional curricula except to emphasise agricultural problems—thus, in the public schools the study of weeds is considered of more importance than music, while to the layman the major energies in the Provincial University appear to be directed toward grain and livestock.

In its community life the west has shown no originality. The small farming communities have proved to be fertile pastures for fraternal organizations, resulting in a general dissipation of energy on the part of the citizens for the purpose of keeping alive sundry lodges and chapters. Where the U.F.A. is strong a certain amount of cultural activity is kept alive and an elementary spiritual note is heard in the branches of the Women's Institute that are thickly scattered throughout the country.

Turning to art, one is confronted with a difficult subject to analyse. The large cities, Calgary and Edmonton, have their intellectual groups—art societies, music clubs, literary societies and, recently, a little theatre movement—but it is questionable if these centres reflect western thought. They have been subjected to alien contacts and although their efforts will probably form the foundation of the western culture that has yet to materialize, there is nothing to indicate that they are interpreting the social outlook of the west today.

The Calgary group of painters constitute an exception to this generalization. They are interested in interpreting the mood of the west, but they are still struggling with their individual problems. Some of the group have received their inspiration from the western prairies and mountains, but their isolation has retarded their expression. At the recent exhibition in conjunction with the Calgary Stampede it was encouraging to find the conservative members of the Calgary group fighting for recognition of the moderns; but the official critics of the Stampede Committee, while accepting the R.C.A. show with its Group of Seven influence, succeeded in ousting the young men of the west who are refusing to conform to conventional expression.

Which opens up an interesting discussion on the reactions of the west to the moderns.

The smaller communities of the Dominion, particularly in the west, are overlooked when loan exhibitions of paintings are shipped out of the eastern galleries and studios, consequently when art critics have tabulated statistics concerning favourable or unfavourable receptions of the various schools the urban and rural votes have not been included. It is naturally assumed in the sophisticated centres that the voice of the rustic is incoherent and valueless where culture is concerned, but when the dropped 'g's have been picked up and the broken English pieced together I am not sure that the naive criticisms of the prairie grain growers, the western coal heavers, and even the small-town upper ten, are not just what Canadian artists have been listening for. The criticism is undoubtedly crude in spots, but taken as a whole, there is a lack of wise-cracks, rhetorical gems of thought, overbearing pooh-poohs and other traits of the mobs who parade the million-dollar galleries for the benefit of society editors.

Just to illustrate my point, I mention the Town of Drumheller. Drumheller, I am given to understand, is synonymous with coal in Eastern Canada.

West of Winnipeg it has a reputation second to Chicago. Speakeasies, vice dens, dope peddling, labour troubles and murders are a few of the high spots in the history of the town which citizens today are trying to live down. It is still a town of shacks—of dust on dry days and mud on wet days. It is a misshapen abortion in a beautiful valley. Ninety-seven per cent of the male members of the community are in one or more of the fifteen secret or service organizations, while their wives associate in the eight female counterparts.

The social activities of these people revolve around the church (which they take none too seriously), the lodge or the service club. There is no room for a literary society or any other cultural venture of a community nature, and for the first seventeen years of its existence the only pictures publicly displayed were cheap coloured prints of "Love Locked Out", a varied assortment of highly coloured chromos and the productions of prolific gentlemen described as lightning artists who occasionally performed with house paint and beaver board in drug store windows.

This year, art exhibitions were brought to this community which would at first sight seem to be a waste of expense and energy. To take cognizance of such lay criticism may sound like bordering on lunacy, yet after watching the reactions of town and country people to three art exhibitions within a period of three months, I am satisfied that the views expressed by them, while lacking the subtle play of words relative to treatment and other pet phrases of professional critics, come nearer to the honest expression of the Canadian mind than the opinions heard in the average city.

It is possible that the interest taken in art exhibitions is due to the fact that the rural inhabitant is so close to the earth. He is in sympathy with the mood of nature, and because he has been interested only in the prompt delivery of flour and beans, he can view any cultural controversy with an open mind. There lies the hope for the west.

Two of the three exhibitions referred to were held in mid-winter, in the upper floor of a local store where light was bad and heating far from sufficient. The first exhibition was a group of twenty paintings from the National Gallery, and included from such classical examples as Fleming's "Courtyard of the Alhambra" and Carl Ahren's "The Road", to a Lawren Harris canvas. The second exhibition, which immediately followed the National Gallery exhibit, comprised twenty-two paintings by The Group of Seven which had been roundly denounced by the die-hard critics of Vancouver.

Drumheller society, represented by the wives of coal operators, dry-goods merchants and professional men, rallied to both exhibitions and, while voting in favour of the National Gallery selection, at least showed tolerance toward "Elevator Court", "Rain in the Mountains", "October", "Algoma" and others of the Group. True there were a few snickers from the Babbitts who had read of the Vancouver episode and knew just what to do, but the snickering was drowned by the questions of those who could not understand what it was all about, but who were anxious to learn.

More interesting than the urban attitude was the enthusiasm of the rural inhabitants. Some drove in on sleighs, others came twenty or thirty miles in sub-zero weather by car, and one teacher at a rural school ten miles out piled

eight of his class into a Ford coupé and brought them to the exhibit. This teacher told me the other week that his pupils could still discuss the details of the paintings.

Without understanding the technique of painting, the farmers and their wives felt the moods which the artists had placed on the canvases. This was particularly true of the Group of Seven. Invariably, visitors from the smaller communities and the rural districts came with open minds—ready to listen to impromptu lectures and eager to understand. They were frank about their likes and dislikes. Some considered that Clapp's "Morning in Spain", an impressionistic painting, and Haines' "The Last Gleam" were radical—until they saw Harris' "North Shore, Lake Superior"; but these people got what they could, went home and came back to further familiarize themselves with an art that was as foreign to them as skyscrapers.

The third exhibition was a one-man show. One of the Calgary group—and because his pictures were reasonably priced and decorative, and not too large, he sold twenty—twice as many as he sold at his Calgary showing a few weeks earlier.

Which suggests to me that the western public is ready to patronize the arts when given the opportunity.

So far as literature is concerned it is possible to dismiss the subject briefly. So far, there is a noticeable lack of western literature. Possibly there are manuscripts which have captured the spirit of the west, stowed away in wardrobe trunks, but members of the Authors' Association who worship at the shrine of Nellie McClung are satisfied to look no further. Occasionally a short story comes to light, for instance, Jean Burton's contributions to *The Canadian Mercury*, which mark a literary consciousness, but as for the rest, they rank with the recent attempt to produce a film epic of Western Canada, 'His Destiny', which was a shoddy imitation of Hollywood at its worst.

The organization of Music Clubs and Festival Associations in various centres is indicative of an awakening interest in this cultural activity. The announcement that Kreisler is booked for Calgary results in a flood of mail orders from the farms and smaller centres, while a choral organization touring the small stands can usually be sure of a full house composed of people who can appreciate the difference between good and mediocre offerings. Between times the rural denizens patronize church socials and tolerate the best—and worst—local talent, following the precept that any entertainment is better than none.

As editor of a town weekly, I occasionally get poems submitted for publication. Most of this stuff is rejected, but occasionally a stanza is offered that, while immature, suggests the possibility of something better developing. I frequently notice poems in other weeklies, some of which I have considered good enough to re-print, but when compared with standard anthologies fail to measure up to the poorest. These attempts, coming for the most part from the farms, form an expression that will grow in beauty and strength as the country matures.

It is too early yet to comment on the little theatre movement which is still in its experimental stage. Re-organized in Calgary last winter, this movement attracted a few one-act plays written by unknowns which received favourable comment from dramatic critics.

BOOKS

*Ateliers**

THERE is little, if anything, that can be said against the make-up and appearance of this volume. Type, binding, reproductions and general appearance throughout all are excellent, in our view, and we may hope that similar finish may become a habit in the Canadian book-making industry.

The contents of the book, as the sub-title shows, deal in a semi-conversational style with the studios and *obiter dicta* of 22 Canadian artists, and for each we have a well printed photograph of at least one of his works. Reading it we might almost imagine that Montreal and Quebec, or both, were beginning to hatch out a sort of Quartier Latin where artists and artists' models rubbed shoulders and discussed art furiously, for in a curiously ingenuous way the author manages to create the setting of a real artistic world, and this he maintains throughout. If the word of artists themselves is to be believed this desirable atmosphere does not exist in Montreal, however, as yet. Perhaps one or two more volumes like Mr. Chauvin's will set the thing going.

This impression in any case may merely be the reader's and not the author's. Meanwhile, the individual sketches contain a good many of those personal details without which a legend cannot grow, and for those who are interested in one of the most alert spirits in Canada they will be of real interest. They lack perhaps the agility and smartness of Mr. Beverly Nichols' sketches, but they have a sober, earnest quality that is not unattractive. Mr. Adrian Hébert is the Arnold Bennett amongst our painters, *qui trouve autant d'attrait dans un téléphone, dans une trousse de plombier*. . . M. E. Cormier lives in a Miltonic paradise of tidiness: *Tout ici parle d'ordre, de précision, de simplicité, de clarté, de logique*. We are given a list of Mr. Robert Pilot's favourites in literature from Carleton (surely out of his class in a list otherwise composed of immortals)— to Oscar Wilde. The interesting fact appears that Mr. Marc-Aurele Fortin's pictures are really improved by being photographed. We learn the secret of Mr. F. T. Coburn's famous horses and logs: to him these features in his canvases are incidental and secondary. The variations in the atmosphere, the play of light, these alone interest him. In a monologue by Mr. Cullen, *le plus grand paysagiste Canadien*, there are some comments on colour in snow which certain critics of blue and mauve and grey, and even black snow would find interesting if disturbing, and a rather familiar complaint about the loss of certain virtues by the younger painters. *Le maître observe chez les jeunes peintres le manque de pensée, d'observation, d'efforts*.

In his concluding "Reflexions" Mr. Chauvin discusses the all-important matter of the purchase and sale of Canadian painters' work. He confines himself pretty well to Montreal and indicates that now that that city has a controlling, one might even judge a 90% share in the products of Dutch

* Ateliers: Etudes sur vingt-deux peintres et sculpteurs canadiens. Illustrées de reproductions d'œuvres: par Jean Chauvin. Louis Carrier et Cie. Les Editions du Mercure. Montréal et New York. Cloth, $5.00; boards, $6.00.

studios, we may expect the Canadian output to be absorbed more rapidly. When we hear from Mr. William Watson that before 1900 no art dealer dared to offer a Canadian picture to any of his clients, and look about us now, we may, or the artists may, pluck up courage. The time is coming in fact when Canadians will do the sensible thing and turn to the interpreters of their own country for their artistic pleasures.

"Ateliers" is well stocked with incidental remarks and observations that are suggestive of much more than appears on the surface. From the lips and work of some of the artists Mr. Chauvin has derived certain wisdoms. But for the layman perhaps the most valuable exhortation of which Mr. Chauvin delivers himself comes almost at the very end of his book. We are familiar, he says, with the studies and comments on art already written: "But our artistic records too often become little more than hasty glosses scribbled on the margin of a catalogue. We could wish that the criticism was more authoritative, more lofty, more substantial and less complacent, that it could be distinguished more easily from a detestable though necessary *journalese*."

We could conclude, too, like Mr. Chauvin, by wishing that Montreal, "a city of over a million inhabitants, could soon have, like Quebec, its Museum of Canadian Art."

* * *

Four War Books

War literature is now so big and grows so rapidly that it is difficult to classify it to any advantage or to be sure that as a body it has gone through any progressive development during the last 10 or 15 years. It is almost impossible even to collect it. But within the last twelvemonth or so the English language has been presented with at least four war books of most remarkable interest: "Journey's End" a play, by Sheriff; "Undertones of War", by Edmund Blunden; "All Quiet on the Western Front", by Remarque; and "A Fatalist at War" by R. Binding. The first author was totally unknown to a well advertized public; the second is a poet; the other two are Germans; all of them therefore from one standpoint or another, heretics.

Perhaps the most curious feature common to all of these is the apparent pointlessness of the narrative or argument in each. "Journey's End" is packed with tragedy, with enormously moving sentiment, but the human effort through which these motives act leads nowhere. One by one the characters are squeezed to death in the vast cage in which for a short time they have been allowed to run. And talk as we may about the ultimate results of the war, they do not in fact introduce their ennobling presence into the dugouts of "Journey's End."

Mr. Blunden's Book has some fine writing and the trained observation that we should expect. But what do his "undertones" accompany? Is there any symphony being worked out? Is there even any harmony in the grand concert of 5-9's and mark VII's? It may be that Mr. Blunden's poetical mind and his easy sense of phrase lends a sort of temporary harmony even to the troubled years he describes. But the same cannot be said for Herr Remarque. Here we emerge from the slightly unreal haze of the footlights and the slightly remote (for the common man) realms of gold possessed by the poet, and are walked swiftly, ruthlessly, along a very harsh highway. Opinions

no doubt differ, but for our part, "All Quiet on The Western Front" is so far champion of war books for sheer and frigid power, both of writing and of mind. There have been more livid pictures drawn of bombardment, of decaying dead humanity, of the degradation of body, mind and spirit that fell on Europe as part of the disease of war; witness Montague's "Rough Justice", "The Enormous Room", Ibanez's "The Four Horsemen", Barbusse's "Le Feu". But none of these had the cold, probing, inhumanity of "All Quiet On The Western Front". Small transitory considerations like national hatreds, European hegemony, thousand year old feuds, or love affairs, home, talent, pride—these vanish before the celestial remoteness of Herr Remarque's treatment of the war. It is as though a dead man were writing in the full wisdom—or foolishness of—Eternity, about his three score and ten-year moment between the past and the future.

But "All Quiet On The Western Front" is probably the best known of all these four books; its printings and editions and impressions were already in the incredible thousands when we saw the volume. The more that read it the better.

With "The Fatalist at War" we are in very different company. Mr. Remarque was an O.R.—he fought and gives us the recollections of that dead part. Mr. Binding was a Staff Officer, and his letters from the front constitute the sketches of which his book is made. Something of his philosophical detachment even at the time may be gathered from one or two extracts:

> April 2nd, 1918. For the exploits of the German army in the great offensive of those weeks "the Crown Prince becomes Colonel of a famous regiment, and in this connection the hope is expressed that the regiment will at all times prove itself worthy of its exalted commander. It does not appear to be recognized that the appointment imposes a corresponding obligation"
>
> 'Vijfwege, May 21st, 1915. "We have been attacking again; success nil; heavy losses, including many officers—again . . . "
>
> ' "What is the use, I ask? This is pure dilettantism. I say this, not secretly but openly, for any one who cares to hear it." '

In August, 1915, he comments on the dullness that has shut down on the war and "if we look toward the enemy's front it seems to be even duller. French is doing nothing whatever. One can imagine him following a routine something like this: He starts the morning by smoking his pipe for two hours; then an hour and a half on his hunter, at a walk, varied from time to time by a nice steady canter; then a wisely ordered and comfortable breakfast; then running foolishly to and fro' for a couple of hours, which he calls exercise—any old field glass is good enough to see his officers actually doing this every day; after this he disappears into a bomb-proof dug-out to read a number of newspapers; then he has a quiet hour before lunch, followed by a little light conversation over a whiskey and soda; in the afternoon he sends forth a report of about six lines, as he really does not like writing. Then it is tea-time and the end of the day is in sight. He is typical of the lack of imagination that is the worst vice of a commander. But you need only translate the English expressions into German—with the exception of a few peculiarly English customs—and the picture will portray our side of the line as well."

One is not burdened, therefore, in this book with the necessity of repudiating charges or heavily asterisking and exclaiming in the margin at the scandalous ideas of "that German", simply because the Fatalist does it for us. One is almost driven in fact to agree with him that the war was as the indignant historian put it—"not only a crime, but a blunder."

While Mr. Binding's intelligent observation makes its pages fascinating reading from his summary of Lord Kitchener to the collection of confession-tickets and holy water of Mademoiselle de Biencourt, probably the most interesting pages deal with the last great German attack, and particularly the failure to reach Amiens. That failure he puts down to a rather curious cause—the looting of Moreuil and Albert by the starved German army. Both places were captured easily, but contained "so much wine that the divisions, which ought properly to have marched through them, lay about unfit to fight in the rooms and cellars." "The imprudence, together with hunger, thirst, and the general sense of years of privation, were simply too great and too overpowering." The essential demoralization of the German troops by the weight of war is shown also in the "madness, stupidity and indiscretion of the German soldier in other things as well. They destroy everything useful, and first and foremost things which serve for the common good. Whereas the common good is the phrase which they profess to know best, etc."

The belief that military training inculcates that sense is smashed by the results of military practice which destroys it. Mr. Binding describes the waterworks at Templeux-la-Fosse, abandoned, untouched by the retreating English, after the German soldier has done with it. "The reservoir tank was overturned, the motor had been stolen, the brass taps had all been screwed off, or knocked off, or torn off. . . In every hut some fist had been deliberately thrust through each window. . .", and so on. The same thing, of course, in some degree happened everywhere. The soldier in the ranks, without responsibility and with all the hard work (or at least the work), knows no "common good" except that of his comrades. G.H.Q. "the government" and the enemy are in much the same position relative to himself. All of them are conspiring to kill him in one way or the other, and when they starve him, lie about him in communiques (which he his allowed to read) and batter him into exhaustion so complete that "the men could hardly fire their rifles" and were "just like used-up horses that stand fast in the shafts and dumbly take the blows of the whip without a movement," he quite naturally loses his sense of the "common good." The question in fact arises, "What is the common good?" and there we finish Mr. Binding; we are left once more with one of the unanswered questions of the war.

under Miss Lichtenstein—Mme. Donalda and Ellen Ballon—and, among the early concerts given in the R.V.C. Assembly Hall, the farewell recitals, first of Mme. Donalda and Edmund Burke and later of Ellen Ballon, are still remembered by many Montrealers with extraordinary pleasure.

Sir William Macdonald, who, like Lord Strathcona, took a tremendous interest in the development of McGill's musical instruction, would then often drop in of an evening to listen to Ellen Ballon's singing, Miss Lichtenstein acting as accompanist at these informal recitals. In these years also, Miss Lichtenstein organized many delightful student and professional recitals in Lord Strathcona's residence, at his request, at which she was usually accompanist.

After the Conservatorium was established the scope of McGill's musical teaching widened, and Miss Lichtenstein was closely associated with the extension of activities beyond university circles, particularly the development of the system of Local Centre Examinations now maintained throughout the Dominion and at Washington, D.C. The annual selection of the themes to be studied by each grade for these examinations has always been her work.

Her many lectures given in Montreal, Kingston and elsewhere, under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical, Schubert Opera Company, Trafalgar Institute, Alumnæ Society and other organizations have also served greatly to extend the influence of the Conservatorium.

In these very active years, among the privileged friends who frequently dropped in at Miss Lichtenstein's studio to enjoy an hour or so of music, in leisure moments, were Lt.-Col. John McCrae, of "In Flanders' Fields" memory, and Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Mills, the latter the famous singer, Mme. Bend, who spent many enjoyable hours there, both in informal concerts and in the preparation of Dr. Mills' lectures on Voice Production, which Miss Lichtenstein illustrated.

During the war, when the Government allotted funds to provide instruction for disabled soldiers wishing to take up the study of music, Miss Lichtenstein undertook a great deal of the teaching in pianoforte and singing, work which she counted among the saddest but most useful and satisfactory of her experiences at the Conservatorium.

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Alumnæ Notes

1895—Mrs. Vaughan (Susan Cameron, M.A.) is Acting Warden of the Royal Victoria College for the 1929-'30 session.

1913—Ethlyn Trapp, Arts '13, Med. '27, will spend the coming winter in post-graduate medical work in Vienna.

1920—*The Atlantic Monthly* recently published an article by Allie V. Douglas, Ph.D.

Jean Nichol, who has returned from a year in Europe, has been appointed Assistant-Principal in Miss Edgar and Miss Cramp's School in Montreal.

1923—Joan Foster, M.A., has been appointed Head Mistress of the new River Bend School for Girls, Winnipeg, Man.

M. Winifred Kydd, M.A., as Convenor of the Committee on Immigration, attended the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women in Saskatoon during the past summer.

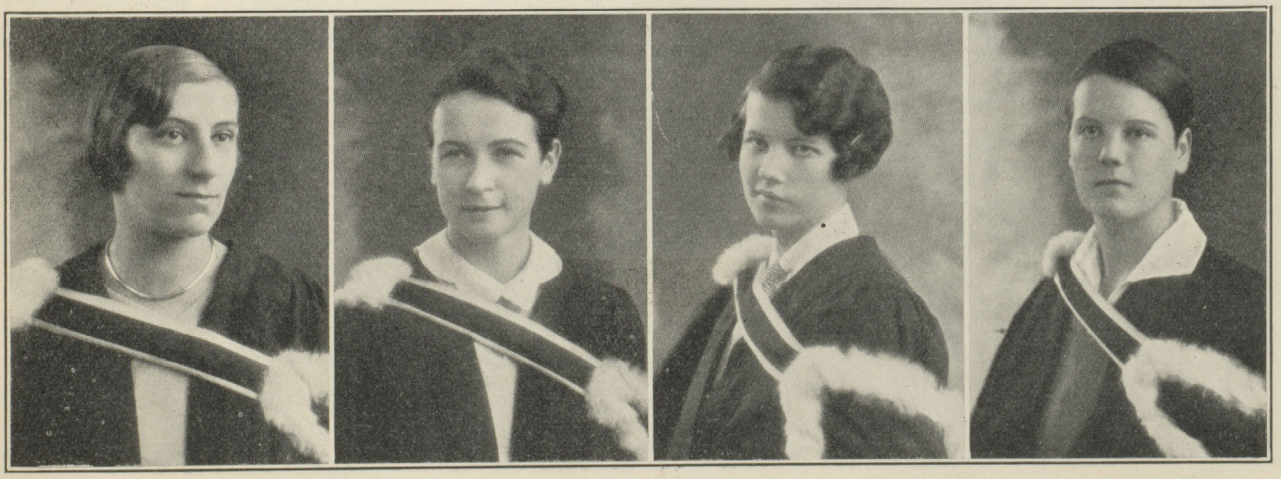
1925—Edith Baker has accepted a three-year appointment as Y.W.C.A. Secretary in Tokio and is sailing for Japan in September.

Kathleen Perrin, following the retirement of her father, Dr. H. C. Perrin, as Dean of the Faculty of Music and Director of the Conservatorium, left Montreal and will reside in England in future.

Margaret Roberts has been appointed Director of Religious Education in the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ont.

1927—Maisie MacSporran will spend the coming winter in Ottawa, engaged in historical research in the Archives for the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. This is a part of the work now being carried on in various capitals of the world in an effort to locate all possible documents dealing with United States history.

1928—Beatrice Carter has left for Japan, as Secretary to Mrs. Herbert Marler, wife of Canada's first envoy to that country.



MISS ADELE LANGUEDOC
President McGill Women Students' Society

MISS RUTH DOW
President Delta Sigma Society

MISS EILEEN PETERS
President McGill Women's Athletic Association

MISS E. ARCHDALE
President. R. V. C. Athletic Association

Convocation

IF the time ever comes when McGill possesses a convocation hall of her own, the west end of Montreal will miss the academic procession which, for some years now, has annually made its way from the University to the Capitol Theatre on St. Catherine Street. This year the procession on the morning of May 29th assembled in glorious sunshine and, with a touch of military precision, due to the organizing ability of the marshal, Col. R. R. Thompson, marched to the theatre, where the convocation ceremonies were held.

Promptly at eleven o'clock, the 443 men and women students who were to receive degrees began to file from the body of the theatre up onto the stage, whence each, after receiving the degree awarded, returned to join in the applause accorded to all who were one by one becoming full-fledged graduates of McGill.

In addition to the degrees in the various faculties, the University bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on S. G. Blaylock (Sci. '99), general manager of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B.C., who was presented by Dean H. M. Mackay; on the Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields (Arts '83, Law '85), Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, Professor of Criminal Law at McGill, and formerly Dean of the Law Faculty, presented by A. J. Brown, K.C.; on William S. Thayer, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, presented by Dean C. F. Martin; and on the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion, presented to the Chancellor by Sir Arthur Currie.

In presenting Mr. Blaylock, Dean Mackay, of the Faculty of Applied Science, mentioned that he was a graduate of McGill who, as head of a great Canadian corporation, had won world wide fame for his work in the metallurgical field, work which had already won for him membership in the most outstanding scientific and research societies of Canada, the United States and Europe.

Prolonged cheering bore witness to the fact that Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields was already known to and popular with the students of McGill, nevertheless the reasons for conferring an honorary degree upon him were enumerated, as custom demands, in their imposing array. Similarly, Dr. W. S. Thayer, Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Science in the University of Chicago, Doctor of Laws of the University of Edinburgh, honorary Doctor of the University of Paris, was presented and, through the words of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shown to be one whom the University might legitimately delight to honour.

McGill and McGill men, irrespective of political affiliation, also derived keen pleasure from the bestowal of an LL.D. degree on the Prime Minister of Canada, a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Harvard University, whose services in the study of industrial problems and in the vast field of Dominion politics were summarized by Sir Arthur Currie.

Replying(1), the Prime Minister voiced the delight with which he, in common with all present, witnessed the return of the University's Principal to active duty after a year's slow recovery from serious illness abroad. Mr. King added that Sir Arthur's services in command of the Canadian Corps had earned for him a place in the esteem of the Canadian people and expressed the hope that Sir Arthur might live long to carry out at McGill, the duties to which, for the past nine years, he had devoted his efforts so successfully.



Photo by courtesy of the Montreal "Star"

CONVOCATION
The Procession passing through the Roddick Memorial Gates



Photo by courtesy of the Montreal "Star"

McGILL'S NEW LL.D's.
Left to Right: Dr. W. S. Thayer, S. G. Blaylock, Esq., The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, and The Honourable R. A. E. Greenshields

Continuing, the Premier remarked that Dean Martin, Acting Principal in Sir Arthur's absence, had asked him to deliver the convocation address, but had left entirely to him the subject to be discussed, stating that whatever lay nearest to the heart of the Prime Minister of Canada could not fail to interest anyone connected with McGill. The speaker said that it was not always easy to know just what lay nearest to one's heart, and a medical student, exercising the immemorial privilege of Convocation Day, commented audibly that what lay next the Premier's heart was probably his lungs; but the address of the day was not based on such purely physical standards. Instead, the Prime Minister delivered a stirring speech on the responsibility of university graduates to lead in service to the state, on the vital importance of idealism and truth in the education for such leadership, and on the opportunities, greater today than ever before, by means of which those who were passing forth as alumni, or alumnæ, of McGill might serve Canada in a broader sense and in a more effective manner than had hitherto been possible.

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Graduation

In an effort this year to reduce crowding in the theatre and to assure that those invited to attend should have no difficulty in reaching their seats, a graduation in Moyse Hall was held on the morning of May 28th for the Library School, the School for Graduate Nurses, the School of Physical Education, the School for Social Workers, Pharmacy, and the Conservatorium of Music. Sir Arthur Currie, who presided at this ceremony, opened proceedings by asking the Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., Dean of the Montreal Theological Colleges, to pronounce the prayer. Students were then presented by Dr. G. R. Lomer, Miss Bertha Harmer, M.A.; Dr. A. S. Lamb, Dr. C. A. Dawson, Prof. A. B. J. Moore, Ph.G.; and Dr. C. H. Perrin.

* * *

Graduation at Macdonald College

A week after the ceremonies in Moyse Hall, Sir Arthur Currie proceeded to Ste. Anne de Bellevue to present diplomas and prizes to 112 students in the School of Household Science at Macdonald College. Rain somewhat marred the outdoor features of the occasion, but in the Assembly Hall of the College the ceremonies took place with traditional dignity and success. Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Division of Child Welfare of the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, delivered the convocation address to the students, who were presented for their diplomas by the Dean of the School of Household Science, Miss Bessie M. Philp. In a report read to the assembly, Miss Philp acknowledged gratefully a scholarship in the home-maker's course, donated by Mrs. C. F. Martin; a prize for the junior year of the institution administration course, donated by Mrs. Robert J. Dougall, and a valuable gift to the library from Mr. Walter M. Stewart.

Notes

In the presence of M. Doumer, President of the French Senate, Professor William Caldwell, D.Sc. (Edin.), Macdonald Professor of Moral Philosophy at McGill, lectured recently to the Alliance Française in Paris. The Canadian Press cabled a summary of Professor Caldwell's address, which dealt with the intellectual relations between Canada and France.

W. D. Lighthall (Arts '79, Law '81, LL.D. '21) has presented five volumes from the Library of Lord Amherst to the McCord Museum, also a letter written in Amherst's own hand; and J. P. Dick has donated an Indian saddle with unusually fine bead embroidery. Many tourists visit the McCord Museum each year to inspect the fascinating collection of Canadiana exhibited.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell (B.A. Sc. '82, D.Sc. '04), Engineering Adviser to the National Government of China, has recently contributed to the English language newspapers of Shanghai a series of articles addressed to the young engineers of China. Referring editorially to Dr. Waddell's writings, the Shanghai "Times" highly commends the value of the shrewd and discerning advice so skilfully presented.

Dean P. E. Corbett, of the Faculty of Law and Professor Lesslie R. Thomson, B.A.Sc., were amongst those who addressed the August meetings of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass. Each dealt with problems arising out of the proposed development of the St. Lawrence deep waterway.

W. Harvey Smith (Med. '92) has received the high honour of appointment to the Presidency of the British Medical Association and will preside at the annual meeting of the Society to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in August, 1930.

Eugene Lafleur, K.C. (Arts '77, Law '80, LL.D. '21) has been named by the Government of the Dominion to act as arbitrator with Justice Willis Vandevanter, of the United States Supreme Court, in the case arising out of the sinking at sea by ships of the United States Coast Guard Service of the Canadian rum-running vessel "I'm Alone." Owing to the involved nature of the case, the proceedings of the arbitration board will be viewed with deep interest both at home and abroad.

For the first time in the history of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, England, primary examinations leading to the degree of the College were held in Toronto in August. There is no likelihood that final examinations will ever be held outside London, but the College hopes in the future to conduct preliminary examinations regularly in Canada and Australia. Twenty-five students wrote the examination held in Toronto.

Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, Chairman of the Department of English at McGill, has been appointed chairman of the Commission on Education of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

A press despatch in July stated that F. L. C. Bond, D.S.O. (Sci. '98) was to be appointed Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways with the special duty of supervising construction of the new fifty-million dollar terminals of the railway in Montreal.

Owing to soil poisoning from a broken gas main, several of the famous elms planted at McGill by Sir William Dawson are likely to die. Efforts to save the trees, situated near the Sherbrooke Street gate, have been made, but the ravages of gas poisoning are not easily remedied and the result remains doubtful.

The Press of Cambridge University, England, has recently issued a book on modern methods of mineral prospecting compiled by Dr. A. S. Eve, Director of the Department of Physics, McGill, and by Dr. D. A. Keys, Associate Professor in the same Department.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, Professor of gynæcology and obstetrics since 1912, has resigned from his post at the University. Editorials in the press of Montreal and other cities of Canada drew attention to the position held by Dr. Chipman in the esteem of his colleagues and the public of the Dominion.

On July 13th, Toronto "Saturday Night" commented editorially on staff changes at McGill, remarking on the severe loss to the University involved in the resignation from the Chair of Criminal Law of Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, and on the benefits to be expected from the appointment of Dr. F. C. Harrison to be Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

At a banquet held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in June, the Montreal Board of Trade and other organizations wished godspeed to the Hon. Herbert Marler (Law '98) who was leaving to assume duties as the Dominion of Canada's first Minister to Japan.

Amongst gifts to the University announced by the Governors in June was a bequest of $100,000 from the late Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., the income to be used for the advancement of agricultural economics at Macdonald College. A gift to the Medical Faculty of $85,000, spread over a period of three years, was simultaneously announced from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Three men, including Dr. W. D. Morris (Med. '24), were killed in June, when a seaplane struck a high tension wire and plunged into the St. Lawrence River opposite the Grand Trunk Boating Club, Montreal. At the time of his death Dr. Morris was serving on the staff of the Western Division of the Montreal General Hospital.

As a tribute to Dr. A. D. Blackader (Arts '70, Med. '71, M.A. '18, LL.D. '21), the Canadian Medical Association has undertaken to devote $5,000 to endow the Blackader Lectureship in Diseases of Children. The income will be used once in three years as an honorarium for delivery of a lecture by some distinguished worker in the pædiatric field.

McGill has recently acquired a complete edition of the Strassburg 1497 "Hortus Sanitatis," the great mediæval natural history.

In June, Dr. A. T. Bazin (Med. '94) presided at the annual meeting and conferences of the Canadian Medical Association in Montreal. Sir St. Clair Thomson and J. A. C. Forsyth, F.R.C.S., represented the British Medical Association and, in addition to a large attendance from all sections of Canada and the United States, delegates reported from Italy and France. In acknowledgment of the overseas attendance, Drs. A. T. Bazin, A. Primrose, G. S. Fahrni, H. S. Birkett, E. W. Archibald, J. G. Fitzgerald and G. A. Ramsay were named to attend the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Manchester, England.

On June 23rd, Miss Mabel Price, Lecturer in History at Macdonald College, was drowned with two companions when, as a result of one of the worst storms to visit the Montreal neighbourhood in many years, a motor boat overturned in the Lake of the Two Mountains. Though anchored but a few hundred feet from shore, the victims were caught when the boat overturned and held in a manner that made escape impossible.

On August 13th, J. C. Kemp (Sci. '08), newly-elected President of the Canadian Club of Montreal, presided at a Club luncheon in honour of the Rt. Honourable Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill's speech on this occasion inaugurated a series of addresses to be delivered at many points in Canada.

The Graduates' Society records with deep regret the deaths of the following Alumni:

BIELER, ETIENNE SAMUEL, Arts '15, July 25th, 1929, at Geraldon, West Australia.

CONROY, DR. ROBERT JOHN, Med. '00, September 12th, 1928, at Medford, Oregon.

DAREY, DR. J. HERBERT, Arts '80, Med. '85, March 10th, 1929, at Sioux City, Ia.

FIELDING, RT. HON. WILLIAM S., LL.D. '06, June 23rd, 1929, at Ottawa, Ont.

FORBES, DR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Med. '98, May 16th, 1929, at Montreal, P.Q.

GILLESPIE, PETER, B.Sc. (*ad eundem*), '12, May 26th, 1929, at Toronto, Ont.

HALL, LT.-COL. WILLIAM B. (Vet. '90), July 1st, 1929, at Toronto, Ont.

HUTCHISON, COL. JAMES ALEXANDER, C.B.E., Med. '84, June 30th, 1929, at North Hatley, P.Q.

MCGRATH, DR. ROY HENRY, Med. '02, May, 1929, at Fredericton, N.B.

MARLER, WILLIAM DE M., D.C.L., Arts '68, Law '72, July 23rd, 1929, at Montreal, P.Q.

MORRIS, DR. WILLIAM DAVID, Med. '24, June 20th, 1929, at Montreal, P.Q.

MUNRO, DR. MALCOLM, Vet. '90, June 19th, 1929, at Lancaster, Ont.

PARSONS, DR. WILLIAM HENRY, Med. '06, July 2nd, 1929, at Rochester, Minn.

PATTEE, DR. F. J., Med. '00, July 13th, 1929, at Hawkesbury, Ont.

PELLETIER, LOUIS CONRAD, K.C., Law '77, June 5th, 1929, at Montreal, P.Q.

PHIPPEN, DR. S. C. C., Med. '83, March 12th, 1929, at Owosso, Mich.

PIGEON, DR. H. W., Med. '98. Drowned in New Zealand.

SHIBLEY, DR. JOHN L., Med. '85, October 18th, 1926, at Los Angeles, Cal.

WOODLEY, DR. JAMES W., Med. '99, April 28th, 1929, at Calgary, Alberta.

In the period covered by this issue of the *News* the graduate body of the University has lost by death a number of its outstanding members. The medical profession in Montreal suffered severely through the death in May of Dr. A. MacKenzie Forbes, whose work in founding and serving the Children's Memorial Hospital will for years to come preserve his name in the grateful memory of the people of Canada. Within a few weeks of Dr. Forbes's death, medical circles were grieved to hear that Dr. J. Alex. Hutchison, a senior and well-beloved physician of Montreal, had died, after a lingering illness, at his summer home at North Hatley, P.Q. His loss is one which will be particularly felt by the older members of the staff of the Montreal General Hospital, where he served devotedly for the greater part of his long and distinguished professional career. More recent medical graduates heard with deep regret in June of the fatal æroplane crash, mentioned in another column of the *News*, which brought death to Dr. William D. Morris, of the Class of '24. Dr. Morris was practising in Montreal and was serving on the staff of the Western Division of the General Hospital. Followers of McGill's hockey team in recent years will recall him as goalkeeper in 1923-'25.

From outside Montreal the deaths of several prominent physicians have also been reported. Dr. J. H. Darey died in March at his home in Sioux City after four years of intense suffering caused by an abscess in the spine, and Dr. R. H. McGrath died in Fredericton, where he had practised for more than twenty-five years. In July Dr. F. J. Pattee, son of Dr. R. P. Pattee, Med. '74, died at Hawkesbury, where, in co-operation with his father, he conducted a private hospital, well known throughout the Ottawa valley. For two years he served as Mayor of Hawkesbury, giving to its citizens service of the greatest value.

In addition to the deaths of medical graduates occurring in the last few months, letters have been received announcing the decease of several physicians, notably Dr. R. J. Conroy, Dr. H. W. Pigeon, and Dr. John L. Shibley. More recently, the Society has also been notified of the deaths of Drs. S. C. C. Phippen, which occurred at Owosso, Mich., on March 12th last and of Dr. W. H. Parsons, who died at Rochester, Minn., on the 2nd of July. Two well-known veterinary surgeons, Lt.-Col. W. B. Hall and Dr. Malcolm Munro have also died, the former in Toronto and the latter at his home in Lancaster, Ont.

In July the Graduates' Society lost two valued members when Dr. E. S. Bieler died in West Australia and William de M. Marler died, following an operation, in Montreal. Dr. Bieler was a young man and Mr. Marler a man of 80, but each had accomplished work, Dr. Bieler in physics and Mr. Marler in his extensive notarial practice, reflecting the highest credit on McGill. Louis C. Pelletier, K.C., who died on June 5th was another graduate of whom the Faculty of Law could well be proud.

Births

Boone—On July 16th, at Presque Isle, Maine, to Dr. Storer W. Boone (Med. '19) and Mrs. Boone (Phebe McGregor, Arts '19), a son.

Brais—In Montreal, on June 8th, to Phillippe Brais, Law '16, and Mrs. Brais, a daughter.

Common—In Montreal, on May 28th, to Dr. John S. Common, Dent. '20, and Mrs. Common, a daughter.

Cram—In Ottawa, on August 2nd, to Haldane R. Cram, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Cram, a daughter.

Crombie—In Montreal, on August 8th, to Hugh A. Crombie, Sci. '18, and Mrs. Crombie, a son.

Gardner—In Montreal, on June 24th, to W. McG. Gardner, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Gardner, a daughter.

Gibb—In Montreal, on May 25th, to Robertson W. Gibb, Arts '06, Law '09, and Mrs. Gibb, a daughter.

Henry—On May 18th, at Binghampton, N.Y., to Dr. R. B. Henry, Med. '25, and Mrs. Henry, a daughter.

Hunter—In Montreal, on August 7th, to P. S. Hunter, Arch. '25, and Mrs. Hunter, a daughter.

Hutchison—In Montreal, on May 27th, to Dr. Keith O. Hutchison, Med. '21, and Mrs. Hutchison, a son.

Kearns—In Montreal, on July 9th, to Dr. Peter J. Kearns, Med. '21, and Mrs. Kearns, twins, a son and a daughter.

Lemay—In Montreal, on May 15th, to Venance Lemay, past student, and Mrs. Lemay, a son.

Macdonald—In Montreal, on August 5th, to Dr. Ronald St. J. Macdonald, Med. '03, and Mrs. Macdonald, a daughter.

Macaulay—In Montreal, on May 15th, to Douglas L. Macaulay, Arts '14, and Mrs. Macaulay, a son.

Marler—In Montreal, on May 23rd, to George C. Marler, Law '22, and Mrs. Marler, a daughter.

Miller—In Montreal, on June 17th, to Dr. Gavin Miller, Med. '22, and Mrs. Miller, a son.

Mills—On June 5th, to Dr. Edward S. Mills, Sci. '19, Med. '22, and Mrs. Mills, a son.

Mitchell—In Montreal, on May 25th, to Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., Law '01, and Mrs. Mitchell, a daughter.

Munroe—At St. Andrew's East, Que., on May 8th, to Dr. Herbert J. Munroe, Dent. '25, and Mrs. Munroe, a son.

Naud—At Detroit, Mich., on July 29th, to Dr. H. J. Naud, Med. '22, and Mrs. Naud, a daughter.

O'Shaughnessy—On May 13th, in Montreal, to Dr. P. E. O'Shaughnessy, Med. '22, and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, a son.

Perrault—In Montreal, on May 30th, to Jean J. Perrault, Arch. '15, and Mrs. Perrault, a son.

Petrie—At Carbondale, Pa., on June 7th, to Dr. Edward A. Petrie, Med. '24, and Mrs. Petrie, a daughter.

Ramsey—In Montreal, on June 2nd, to Dr. G. A. Stuart Ramsey, Arts '08, Med. '12, and Mrs. Ramsey, a daughter.

Reddy—In Montreal, on May 27th, to Eric B. F. Reddy, past student, and Mrs. Reddy, a daughter.

Robinson—In Montreal, on June 11th, to Benjamin Robinson, Law '18, and Mrs. Robinson, a son.

Scott—In Montreal, on July 24th, to Paul S. Scott, Sci. '23, and Mrs. Scott, a daughter.

Scrimger—In Montreal, on June 18th, to Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., Arts '01, Med. '05, and Mrs. Scrimger, a daughter.

Silver—In Montreal, on June 10th, to Dr. Paul H. Silver, Dent. '16, and Mrs. Silver, a daughter.

Sperber—In Montreal, on August 1st, to Marcus M. Sperber, K.C., Law '06, and Mrs. Sperber, a daughter.

Sutherland—In Montreal, on June 20th, to Dr. Colin G. Sutherland, Med. '17, and Mrs. Sutherland, a daughter.

Somerville—In Montreal, on May 16th, to Dr. W. B. Somerville, Arts '20, Med. '23, and Mrs. Somerville, a daughter.

Tallon—At Cornwall, Ont., on June 25th, to Dr. J. A. Tallon, Med. '19, and Mrs. Tallon, a son.

Usher—In Montreal, on June 19th, to Dr. S. J. Usher, Arts '18, Med. '21, and Mrs. Usher, a son.

Walters—At Cornwall, Ont., on August 1st, to Dr. A. R. Walters, Med. '26, and Mrs. Walters, of Apple Hill, Ont., a son.

Ward—In Montreal, on June 19th, to Dr. R. Vance Ward, Med. '24, and Mrs. Ward, a son.

* * *

Marriages

Almond—At Jennings, Kansas, on March 17th, 1929, Florence Maye Hardesty and Dr. F. Willis Almond, Med. '19.

Allen-Griffin—At Montreal, on August 26th, Winnifred Allen Griffin, Arts '26, and Dr. A. Stewart Allen, Med. '29. Dr. Allen will enter medical work in West China under the United Church of Canada.

Archibald—On June 1st, at Montreal West, Irene Millecent Scott and Ian Thurston Archibald, Arch. '27.

Baker—At Sherbrooke, Que., on July 27th, Audrey McKechnie and Dr. William Edward Baker, Med. '24.

Barry—At Marblehead, Mass., on May 18th, Ardellice Helen Sweet and Gerald John Laurin Barry, Comm. '25.

Blackall—On June 29th, at Pointe aux Trembles, Que., Dorothy Young and John Fenwick Walter Blackall, Sci. '23.

Borden—In Toronto on June 1st, Jean Creelman MacRae and Henry Borden, Arts '21.

Burke—In Paris, France, on June 22nd, Marguirite Louise Adrienne Van Reimsdyke, widow of Colonel Barrington Barnardiston, D.S.O., and Edmund Arbuckle Burke, Law '00.

Chapleau—On June 4th, at Ottawa, Margaret Louise Morley and Jefferson Adolphe Chapleau, past student.

Chase—At Grenville, Que., on June 29th, Frances Enid Morrow and Wallace Leslie Chase, Arts '24.

Cockfield—On June 25th, at Montreal, Helen Reid Cockfield, Arts '21, daughter of the late H. M. Cockfield, Arts '82, and of Mrs. Cockfield, to George Felton Savage, M.A.

Collins-Gurd—On June 27th, in Montreal, Jean Marjorie Slessor Gurd, M.A., Arts '25, daughter of Dr. D. F. Gurd, Med. '79, and Mrs. Gurd, to Rev. Stanley Ralph Collins, Arts '23, of Camundongo, Angola, West Africa.

Consiglio—On June 5th, at Montreal, Eileen Elizabeth Callaghan and Franco Consiglio, Arch. '25.

Cooper—At Amherst, N.S., on June 1st, Margaret Leonard Beer and Donald Frederick Cooper, Sci. '26.

Cope—On June 10th, at Montreal, Charlotte Cecil Lindsay and Francis Campbell Cope, Arts '24.

deBelle—At Amherst, N.S., on July 20th, Hazel May Stevens, and Dr. John Ernest deBelle, Med. '25.

Dion—On June 25th, at Montreal, Mary McVey and Joseph Edgar Dion, Sci. '26.

Dowd—On June 15th, in Ottawa, Dorothy Agnes Brock and Dr. Kenneth Eardley Dowd, Med. '23.

Duckworth-Ball—On June 15th, in Montreal, Muriel Helena Ball, Arts '29 and John Martin Cumming Duckworth, M.A., Arts '27.

Dugan—In Montreal, on July 13th, Reta Ethel Willson and James Lennox Dugan, past student.

Elliot—At Rochester, N.Y., on June 19th, Marion Cravath and Dr. Howard L. Elliot, Med. '29.

Freedman—On June 18th, at Montreal, Mollie Cohen and Dr. Newman Barnett Freedman, Arts '20, Med. '23.

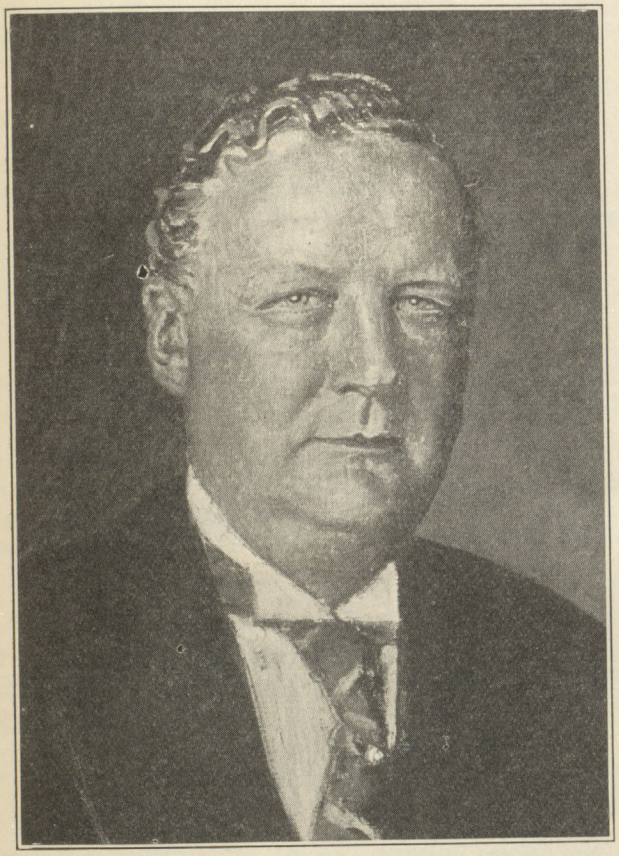
Freeland—In Montreal, on June 22nd, Ella Kathryn Nevin and James J. Freeland, Sci. '15.

Greenberg—On July 9th, at Montreal, Anna Fickler and Harry Greenberg, Sci. '25.

(*Continued on page 29*)

Personals

The *News* takes this opportunity to acknowledge gratefully the services of H. R. MORGAN (Arts '17) of Brockville, Ont., in gathering and forwarding the information on which the personal news columns are based. Only one with knowledge of the difficulties of collecting this data can appreciate the arduous work which each number of the magazine involves.



JOHN GODFREY SAXE

McGill Arts 1897; M.A. 1914; LL.D. (Middlebury College) 1916; former President of the McGill Graduates' Society of New York.
From Portrait by Louis Mark

MAJOR F. W. LEES, M.C., C.A.M.C., Med. '08, has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and also the long service medal. CAPTAIN H. S. EVERETT, Arts '20, Med. '23, has been awarded the officers' decoration.

DR. T. A. LOMER, Arts '04, Med. '06, Medical Officer of Health, Ottawa, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

One of the oldest Freemasons in Belleville, Ont., DR. J. J. FARLEY, Med. '73, has been presented by his lodge with a past master's jewel, signifying 50 years of membership.

REV. JAMES W. PEDLEY, Arts '84, represented the United Church of Canada at the National Council of Congregational Churches held in Detroit in May.

On June 1st, THE RT. REV. JAMES D. MORRISON, LL.D., Arts '65, former Bishop of Duluth, and Mrs. Morrison celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary at their home in Ogdensburg, N.Y. Bishop Morrison and Mrs. Morrison were married at Clarenceville, Que., soon after the former began his ministry at Lake Memphramagog.

H. R. COCKFIELD, Arts '10, managing director of Cockfield, Brown & Co., Montreal, has been elected president of the Canadian Advertising Agencies Association.

REV. CANON JAMES E. FEE, Arts '03, has been appointed Rector of the Montreal High School to succeed Dr. I. Gammell, while D. C. LOGAN, Arts '04, succeeds DR. H. J. SILVER, Arts '85, as secretary-superintendent of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal. Canon Fee taught school before taking Holy Orders and has since been interested in education, as a member of the School Commission and otherwise. Mr. Logan entered the service of the Board in 1906 and has acted as assistant to Dr. Silver for 16 years. Dr. Silver has retired after service of 35 years.

As the newly-appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in Chicago, ROBERT S. O'MEARA, Comm. '21, has jurisdiction over the territory between the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains. His offices are in the Willoughby Tower, 4 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He was formerly stationed in Batavia, Java.

DR. FREDERICK D. MUNROE, Med. '06, has been elected Conservative member of the Saskatchewan Legislature for Moosomin. He practises at Welwyn, Sask.

REV. DR. W. M. ROCHESTER, Arts '87, of Toronto, and REV. DR. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Arts '87, of St. Catharines, Ont., were delegates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the Pan-Presbyterian Conference in Boston, Mass., in June.

DR. P. D. Ross, Sci. '78, Ottawa, has been appointed by the Ontario Government chairman of the Royal Commission which will enquire into the "welfare" situation in the province, the survey to embrace provincial hospitals, general hospitals, and juvenile welfare organizations.

REV. DR. F. SCOTT MACKENZIE, Arts '14, has been confirmed as principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, of which he has been acting principal during the illness of REV. DR. D. J. FRASER, Arts '90. The resignation of Principal Fraser was presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly in Ottawa in June. Dr. Mackenzie has been on the staff of the College for some years, and is one of its graduates.

In the recent British general elections, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. HAMILTON GAULT, past student, was re-elected as the Conservative member for the Taunton division of Somerset. In 1914, Lt.-Col. Gault raised and equipped Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

DR. J. A. NICHOLSON, Arts '87, registrar of the University, has been elected vice-president of the Maritime Provinces Club of Montreal. He is a native of Prince Edward Island.

DR. J. B. GALLAGHER, Med. '10, has returned to Montreal after five months of post graduate study abroad.

THE VERY REV. HERBERT L. JOHNSON, Arts '12, has resigned as Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich., and will spend a year in study abroad.

Personals

(*Continued from page 25*)

FRANK B. COMMON, K.C., Arts '13, Law '17, has been elected president of the Lake Superior Corporation.

DR. BRUCE WEBSTER, Med. '25, of John Hopkins University, attended a goitre conference held in Berne, Switzerland, in June.

R. B. MACLEOD, Arts '26, holder of the Moyse travelling scholarship, has been awarded a $1,500 scholarship by Columbia University, renewable in the second year. He is a son of REV. JOHN B. MACLEOD, Arts '99, Montreal.

MISS KATHLEEN JENKINS, Arts '26, has been granted leave of absence from the Westmount Library to travel abroad.

JOHN W. JEAKINS, Arts '13, has resigned as assistant registrar of the University to join the Royal Trust Company, Montreal. On leaving the University, Mr. Jeakins was presented with a gold wrist watch by members of the staff and friends.

CAPTAIN ERIC H. W. ELKINGTON, Med. '18, is stationed in Bangalore, India, with the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The Delta Upsilon Scholarship, founded by the McGill Chapter of the fraternity as a war memorial, has been awarded for 1929 to JOHN T. HENDERSON, M.Sc., Sci. '27, who has been conducting research in atmospheric electricity at King's College, London. He will study for another year to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

H. J. TRIHEY, K.C., Law '00, has been elected chairman of the Board of the Victor Talking Machine Co. of Canada. He is also a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

THOMAS G. HUTTON, Arts '24, of Ottawa, has graduated from Harvard University with the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology.

W. E. DUNTON, past student, has retired as comptroller and secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board.

On June 30th, a memorial to RICHARD BIRDSALL ROGERS, Sci. '78, was unveiled by members of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the hydraulic lift lock, Peterborough, Ont. In 1896, Mr. Rogers was sent by the Canadian Government to Europe to inspect locks there and later he designed the Peterborough lock, one of the greatest in the world.

When H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester fractured his collarbone in a polo match at Vancouver in June, he was attended by DR. W. H. SUTHERLAND, Med. '99, who accompanied him to Quebec, whence he sailed for England on July 2nd.

W. D. LIGHTHALL, LL.D., Arts '79, Law '81, has been elected president of the Canadian Authors' Association. The vice-president is MR. JUSTICE E. FABRE SURVEYER, Law '96, and WARWICK CHIPMAN, K.C., Arts '01, Law '04, is treasurer.

Upon retirement from the chair of criminal law at the University, CHIEF JUSTICE R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, Arts '83, Law '85, former Dean of the Faculty of Law, has been appointed Emeritus Professor of Criminal Law.

When the SS. "Boethic" sailed from North Sydney in July on an expedition to the North, it carried DR. HUGH STEWART, Med. '29, who will spend a year in Baffin Land making medical observations for the University of Washington. Dr. Stewart will seek to determine the origin of maladies of the respiratory tract in Eskimos and the sensitivity of the Eskimo to such diseases as diphtheria and scarlet fever.

DR. GEORGE F. STEPHENS, Med. '07, superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, and DR. D. M. ROBERTSON, Med. '98, superintendent of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, contributed to the programme of the first International Hospital Congress held in Atlantic City in June.

DR. MILTON L. HERSEY, Sci. '89, has been elected president of the Montreal Reform Club. GERALD H. PHILLEMORE, Law '21, and RENE THEBERGE, Law '17, are the secretaries, and W. M. BOURKE, Arts '21, Law '24, is a junior councillor.

DR. W. BELL DAWSON, Arts '74, Sci. '75, and family have moved from Ottawa to 7 Grove Park, Westmount, Que.

WILLIAM M. COUPER, K.C., Law '02, has been elected high chief ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters. He also holds high rank in the Masonic and other Orders.

DR. C. E. CROSS, Arts '05, Med. '09, of Three Rivers, has been elected president of the Medical Association of the Province of Quebec. DR. A. T. BAZIN, Med. '94, of Montreal; DR. H. S. HOOPER, Med. '21, of Grand'Mere, and DR. J. MCCABE, Med. '98, of Sherbrooke, are members of the Board.

J. H. BIELER, Arts '13, assistant treasurer of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva, spent a short holiday in Montreal this summer.

AIME GEOFFRION, K.C., Law '93, of Montreal, has been elected a director of the Canada Life Assurance Company.

F. CLYDE AULD, M.A., Arts '17, has been appointed Associate Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence in the University of Toronto. Mr. Auld completed his studies at New College, Oxford, and was recently admitted to the Bar of Ontario. He is a native of Prince Edward Island.

REV. T. E. KENNEDY, Arts '15, has accepted an invitation extended by the congregations of Carluke and Binbrook, in the Presbytery of Hamilton, Ont. He has been minister of St. Andrew's Church, Mount Brydges, Ont.

DR. J. C. MEAKINS, Med. '04, of Montreal, and DR. J. G. MCDOUGALL, Med. '97, of Halifax, have been elected to the executive committee of the Canadian Medical Association.

MISS BARBARA DICKINSON, Phys. Ed. '28, in charge of recreational work at the Griffintown Club, Montreal, has been appointed director of physical education at the Y.W.C.A., London, Ont.

B. S. MURRAY M.A., Arts '26, has been ordained to the diaconate of the Church of England in Canada by the Lord Bishop of Montreal and becomes assistant to the Rev. Canon Carmichael at Knowlton, Que.

CHARLES N. CRUTCHFIELD, Arts '08, of Shawinigan Falls, was elected president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation at the annual meeting held in Quebec in July.

DR. R. A. H. MACKEEN, Med. '24, has been appointed assistant professor of pathology and bacteriology in Dalhousie University, Halifax. After graduation he was an interne at the Montreal General Hospital, then demonstrator at McGill and assistant pathologist at the Montreal General. Since 1927 he has been assistant pathologist at the Boston City Hospital. In 1928-'29 he was also an instructor at Tufts Medical School.

DR. D. CLARK HYDE, Arts '17, of the staff of the Department of Economics, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan, spent the summer at his home in Quebec.

Athletics

ATHLETIC activities during the summer have, as usual, been fairly light. At the McGill Interscholastic Track Meet, held at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium on May 25th, we had a large turn out and several records were broken. There were more than 400 schoolboy competitors from 54 schools in Ontario and Quebec and 51 races and field events followed one another in rapid succession. Mr. Van Wagner, the Track Coach of the University, is to be congratulated on the excellent manner in which the meet was organized and conducted.

The McGill Rowing Club clubhouse at Lakeside was burned shortly before the season opened, so the Club rented a cottage in the vicinity, and through the courtesy of the Valois Canoe Club was able to carry on practice with little inconvenience. With two exceptions, our 20 oarsmen had never raced in a shell before the season opened, but, under Coach Molmans' guidance, McGill won two Dominion Championships at the Canadian Henley—150-lb. Eight with the following crew: Mills (Cox), Butler (Stroke), McIntyre, Gales, McCuaig, Hamilton, Miller and McIntyre; and 140-lb. Four, composed of: Craig (Stroke), Hamilton, Miller and McIntyre. We lost the annual Intercollegiate boat race, which the University of Toronto and McGill have now each won trice.

The McGill Cricket Club, which includes a number of undergraduates, are having a successful season. They have won 12 games, lost 2, and drawn 1. They are second in the league and are in the final play-off for the Ross-Robertson Cup, to be played against the Toronto Cricket Club. They are also in the finals for the Montreal Cup. They have held the Dominion Championship for seven successive years.

Our prospects for football seem good. Captain Littlefield will guide the destiny of the team for a second season and will be ably supported by such warriors as—McTeer, Doherty, the Church brothers, Urquhart, Maughan, Kritwiser, Swabey, Halpenny, Granger, Russell and Talpis; and by a number of outstanding players who are expected to enter the University from R.M.C. and the High Schools. Dr. Monty Montgomery is again Chairman of the Graduates' Coaching Board and Tommy Hall has also promised assistance. Arthur Burridge will be the staff coach and, with his experience from last year, feels confident that McGill will be well represented. The enthusiastic demand for season tickets shows that there will be no lack of support from the graduates. Several improvements have been made at the stadium; the capacity has been enlarged by 2,500 seats, and a new playing field has been erected on the upper level. Public announcing equipment has been installed and will be appreciated by the spectators.

Personals

(*Continued from page 26*)

Dr. H. M. Mackay, Sci. '94, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, has been re-appointed a member of the National Research Council for three years.

Dr. William McClure, Arts '79, Med. '84, of the Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, is spending a few months in Canada. He will return to Tsinan next year.

Having reached the stipulated age, The Hon. P. B. Mignault, LL.D., Law '78, will retire from the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada in September.

Dr. R. Hallam King, Med. '29, and Mrs. King have left Montreal to reside in Barbadoes, B.W.I.

Miss Sadie Lazarovitz, Law '28, has been admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia after having been articled with the firm of Henry, Stewart, Smith & McCleave in Halifax.

Dr. Ethlyn Trapp, Arts '13, Med. '27, has gone to Vienna to study pediatrics. After completing her course in Medicine, she was an interne at the Montreal General Hospital and later at the Children's Hospital, Vancouver.

After a year in New Jersey, taking a post graduate course, Dr. Douglas Curry, Med. '28, has entered the service of an industrial corporation in Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. J. A. Aubry, Med. '28, has gone to the University of Rochester, N.Y., and the Strong Memorial Hospital to carry on work in obstetrics and gynæcology.

Rev. L. M. Somerville, Arts '25, has been inducted into the pastoral charge of Glen Sandfield and East Hawkesbury, Ont., under the United Church of Canada.

Dr. R. W. Boyle, M.Sc., Sci. '05, professor of physics and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of Alberta, has been appointed Director of the Department of Physics and Engineering Physics in the new National Research Laboratories, Ottawa.

After furlough in Canada, during which his marriage to Miss Jean S. Gurd, M.A., Arts '25, took place, Rev. S. Ralph Collins, Arts '23, and Mrs. Gurd, are leaving in September for their home in Camundongo, Angola, West Africa.

"Nationality, Its Nature and Problems" is a volume published in London from the pen of Bernard Joseph, Ph.D., Arts '19, Law '21.

Edward R. Hanna, Comm. '27, has been appointed trust officer in the Montreal office of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

After five years as district inspector of county agricultural agents in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, L. C. Roy, Agr. '17, has been appointed special agricultural agent for the Canadian National Railways for the Province, with headquarters in Montreal.

Ogden B. Richardson, past student, has been appointed assistant manager of the Montreal branch of Hemphill, Noyes & Co., of the New York Stock Exchange.

Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, Arts '91, of Toronto, will be a delegate of the United Church of Canada at the ceremonies in Scotland in October, marking the union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church.

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Personals

(Continued from page 27)

Rev. Norman E. Peterson, Arts '20, rector of Waterloo, Que., has been appointed to the curacy of St. Columba's Church, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

Dr. L. P. Ereaux, Med. '23, and Mrs. Ereaux have returned to Montreal from Vienna, where the former has been pursuing post-graduate studies.

The Hon. J. Sydney Dash, Agr. '13, Member of the Legislative Council of British Guiana and Director of Agriculture, spent several weeks in Canada this summer endeavouring to promote trade between the Dominion and British Guiana.

S. C. V. Barre, Law '23, and Gerald M. Almond, past student, have formed a partnership for the practice of law in Montreal, with offices in the Commercial Union Building.

Dr. B. Alexander, Arts '22, Med. '25, formerly of the Montreal General Hospital, has been appointed chief medical officer of the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester, England.

R. O. McMurtry, Arts '05, Law '08, of London, England, has been elected to the boards of the Mexican Light and Power Co. and the Mexican Tramways Co.

E. M. Macdonald, Law '24, who has been practicing in Montreal, has been called to the Bar of Nova Scotia.

J. K. L. MacDonald, M.Sc., Arts '27, has been awarded a studentship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Mr. MacDonald, now completing work at McGill leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, is the holder of the 1851 Exhibition and will take up research in physics at Cambridge.

Dr. F. W. Almond, Med. '19, of Boise, Idaho, has been appointed President of the State Board of Medical Examiners and Consultant to the State Department of Public Health.

J. M. C. Duckworth, M.A., Arts '27, will graduate from the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in January, 1930. He has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Notre Dame de Grace.

Mrs. Evelyn Snyder Marr (née Evelyn Snyder, Arts '22, P.E. '23) may be addressed c/o Sun Life Co. of Canada, Calle Bartolome Mitre 519, Beunos Aires, Argentine, South America.

The Secretary, Arts '27, has forwarded a report on class activities. As usual, members of the class have scattered. Many are still in Montreal, but J. V. Russell is studying Law at Dalhousie, "Bruds" Bazin is studying Medicine at Edinburgh, and a number of others are abroad. S. Hayes has completed two years of graduate research in Toronto and Montreal and has published a two-volume work on economics.

E. V. Brown, Sci. '22, of Appleby School, Oakville, Ont., conducts the Red Deer Camp for boys at Farlane, Ont., in the summer.

G. H. McDonald, Arch. '11, is still acting as treasurer of the Northern Alberta Branch of the Graduates' Society. He is practising architecture in Edmonton, with offices in the Tegler Building.

G. H. Bowen, Agr. '23, is studying at Columbia University. He is taking landscape architecture, also a number of architectural subjects, with additional lectures in botany and horticulture.

Personals

(*Continued from page 28*)

H. P. Foran, B.A. '21, M.Sc. '22, who for six years has been Chemist to the Quebec Liquor Commission, is now Plant Research Chemist with Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Shawinigan Falls.

John B. Dougall, past student, formerly with the Fisher Scientific Co., is now Chemist with the Distillers Corporation, Montreal.

Capt. D. D. McGoun, formerly of McGill, is with the Kenya Police in East Africa. The Police have recently taken over control of the northern frontier from the King's African Rifles. Their chief duty is to protect native British tribes from Abyssinian raiders. This involves supervision and patrolling of an area 25,000 square miles in extent. Capt. McGoun hopes to visit Canada on leave next June.

Marriages

(*Continued from page 24*)

Hampson—On June 12th, at the residence of the bridegroom's sister, Geraldine Mary Smith and Harold Ralph Hampson, Arts '24.

Hawthorne—On June 26th, at Campbellton, N.B., Emily Isobel Johnston Wran and Dr. Allan Blackhall Hawthorne, Arts '17, Med. '21.

Jandrew—At Ashton, Ont., on July 27th, Elizabeth Ann Reid and Cyrus Bertram Jandrew, Sci. '22.

Johnson—At Montreal, on July 20th, Florence Blanche Eastwood and Dr. William Warner Johnson, Med. '29.

Johns—In July, at Victoria, B.C., Thelma Ross Sipprell and Dr. Thomas Henry Johns, Dent. '25.

Jones—On August 22nd, at the residence of the bride's parents, Edythe Mary Scott, daughter of Rev. W. D. Turner, Arts '98, and Mrs. Turner, to Dr. Frank Meredith Jones, Med. '27.

Keith-Gray—On July 31st, at Pembroke, Ont., Annie R. Gray, Arts '09 and Rev. Henry J. Keith, M.A., D.D., Arts '99.

Kenning—On August 2nd, at Windermere, B.C., Muriel Marguerite Pitts and Dr. Stuart Guthrie Kenning, Med. '21.

Lafleur—On May 25th, at Westmount, P.Q., Eileen Margaret Wilson-Smith and Gilbert Thomas Lafleur, Arts '24, son of Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Arts '77, Law '80.

Lantz—On July 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dorothy Mae Brodie and Dr. Joseph Pulsifer Lantz, Med. '25.

Lewis—In Montreal, on June 12th, Helen McKim and Mostyn Lewis, past student.

MacLennan—At Metis Beach, Que., on August 3rd, Faith Mathewson and Malcolm MacLennan, M.A., Arts '18, Law '29.

Milligan—On June 7th, at Westmount, P.Q., Margaret Helen Turnbull and James Alexander Milligan, Sci. '26.

Montgomery—At Montreal West on July 3rd, Rita Milan Henderson and Arthur Reginald Montgomery, past student.

Moore—At Howick, Que., on June 29th, Elizabeth Cochrane Irving and Dr. Ernest Nelson Moore, Arts '23, Med. '27.

Newman—In Montreal, on June 25th, Molly Pitcher, of Lynsted, Kent, England, and Dr. Archibald Hamilton Newman, past student.

Parkins—In Moose Jaw, Sask., on June 12th, Norma Jean McIntosh and Dr. Gerald Adams Parkins, Arts '16, Med. '21.

Puddicombe—On July 10th, at Windsor, N.S., Clare, daughter of C. H. Morris, Med. '97, and Mrs. Morris, to Dr. John Francis Puddicombe, Med. '25.

Quackenbush—In Winnipeg, on June 3rd, Gertrude Madeline Brown and Dr. Hugh Arnley Quackenbush, Med. '26.

Ryan—In Montreal, on August 5th, Beatrice Power and Donald Devlin Ryan, Law '21.

Steeves—On June 21st, at the home of the bride's parents, Phyllis May Baker and Beverly Hall Steeves, Sci. '23.

Wade-Scriver—On August 12th, at the home of the bride's parents, Isabelle Stearns Scriver, Arts '27 and Dr. Robert Simpson Wade, Med. '25.

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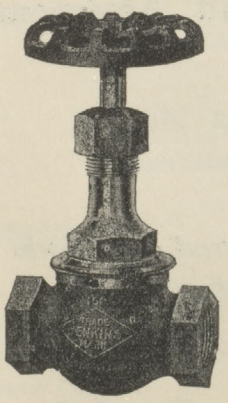


Fig. 106

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McGill College

(Continued from page 12)

enlarge and rebuild this part of the College. The plans, I suggest, should show a suitable entrance and front elevation facing on The Little Campus at the end of Milton Street, and the whole designed in harmony with Molson Hall and the main College building and to be known as Dawson Hall. Just what the interior of this part of the building should contain is largely conjectural, but with over fifteen hundred students now attending the College daily, the need for a completed building is clear. That it should contain the Department of Geology—at present sorely in need of accommodation—is obvious, for Dawson was one of the greatest geologists of all time and this subject is of the very greatest scientific importance in the future development of Canada. . . . That done, I predict that McGill College will then reorganize into a college of four distinct and yet closely affiliated faculties in Arts, Pure Science, Law and Commerce. The suggested change of name from "The Faculty of Arts", always a misnomer, to "McGill College", is, therefore, not without significance."

I see no reason for changing the opinion expressed in this paragraph. I know of no way in which University building funds could be used to such great profit at McGill at present. The East block is four stories, and extended back with Molson Hall and Moyse Hall would contain, I estimate, as much or more cubic contents than the new Arts Building. There would, therefore, be, I am convinced, ample room for the Law School above, Geology in the rear, and the Administration in front, and a few class-rooms and offices in addition, at present much needed by this Faculty. The class-rooms might well be used in common by all. Not a single seat need be wasted by dividing college students into arbitrary water-tight compartments. That way, again, lies waste of much needed money. Every College building should be built to fit the student body instead of trying to fit the student body into the building. Every building should be tailor-made. That seems to me to be the supreme principle in all University building policy.

I think, too, that the suggestion that we should have three Faculties of Arts, Science, and Commerce is also timely. After all, the spirit and aims of these three groups are quite distinct and they should, I suggest, therefore be left as free as possible to work out in time their several destinies. At any rate, a joint Faculty of all three sections is really too cumbersome to be efficient and is often apt to be completely smothered by multiplicity of counsel and sometimes by petty personal and departmental oppositions. With the Biological sciences controlled by Medicine, and Physics and Chemistry independent entities, there really never has been any effective organization of this Faculty on the science side.

Now what shall I say more? Old McGill still stands firm and sure. I never look at the front elevation without blessing the day that the authorities had the good sense not to pull it down when the old building was remodelled. It looks so much the simple, old, homely, becoming college building. The old columns and pediment are still there, although now of solid stone instead of wood. The old lantern tower still stands out against the mountain side. The gingko tree is still growing at the founder's feet, a few steps from the main entrance. Possibly, however, some old graduates may not know about this tree, and I am, therefore, going to close by saying something about it as it has been described to me.

The gingko tree is the oldest known woody fibre in the world living or extinct. It was wiped out on this continent by the glaciers, but still grows in Asia where the glaciers did not push so far southward. Curiously enough, however, it has never been known to grow wild in the Orient and has been kept alive, therefore, only in captivity or in semi-captivity. For how many thousands of years, then, have the people of China and Japan been cultivating this tree? With them it is a sacred tree and planted near temples or graves dedicated to the memory of the living dead. It is, therefore, quite appropriately, planted at the grave of the Fondator at McGill. I know of no better symbol of immortality than this tree, for the gingko is the most vital organism in the world. It is vital from the tips of the roots to the topmost leaf. It never has any dead sprigs or branches unless they be broken, and it cannot abide fungi or parasites of any kind. The shape of the tree is beautiful. The branches are umbellated so that the whole shape resembles the architecture of an oriental pagoda. Did the people of the Orient then design their pagodas imitating the shape of the gingko tree? Did the early Gothic architects in Europe in like manner design their early churches imitating the arching of the branches in the sacred oak and elm groves? The question has often been asked. Perhaps the true answer is that engineers and architects imitate nature not because they mean to do so, but because they have to.

Personals

(Continued)

Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Law '00, has been re-elected president of l'Alliance Française, Ottawa.

A. G. Langley, Sci. '03, has resigned as resident engineer of the British Columbia Mines Department, Kootenay District, to become associate editor of the *Financial News*, Vancouver.

Rev. Mahlon I. Robinson, Arts '12, has become pastor of the United Church, Athens, Ont. Formerly he was in charge of the church at Cardinal, Ont.

After being pastor of the United Church at Wakefield, Que., Rev. George F. Lalond, Arts '20, has accepted a call to North Augusta, Ont.

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The British Empire Games

Canadians interested in sport, and this includes most McGill graduates, will welcome the announcement that the British Empire Games are to be held at Hamilton, Ont., in August, 1930. The contests will include track and field sports, rowing, tennis, swimming, boxing, and wrestling, and in the same week there will be international contests in yachting, motor boat racing, canoeing, lawn bowling, and trapshooting.

Representative English, Scotch, Irish, and Australian sportsmen have been consulted and are highly enthusiastic, and the Hon. S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, long ago voiced strong approval. The City of Hamilton is already making preparations for the occasion, and all competitors and officers will be guests of the citizens.

This will be far and away the greatest meet ever held in Canada, and should go far towards fulfilling the hope of its promoters for better acquaintance and more real friendship and comradeship among the youth of the Empire.

McGill is well represented on the Committees. Mr. E. W. Beatty, the Chancellor, is Chairman of the General and the Executive Committees; the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, and Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Charles Gordon, and Mr. C. E. Neill, from the Governors, are members of the General Committee; Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Arts '03, nominated by the A.A.U. of C. and Major D. Stuart Forbes, Sci. '11, President of the Quebec Branch A.A.U. of C., are on the Executive, and Mr. F. I. Ker is on the Hamilton Committee.

Personals

(Continued)

T. N. White, M.Sc., Sci. '26, of the Department of Physics at McGill, has been granted a fellowship in Physics by the National Research Council of the United States and will work in the Rockefeller Institute, New York.

Charles F. Sise, Sci. '97, has been elected a director of the Royal Trust Company. He is president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and of the North American Telegraph Company, and is a director of the Northern Electric Co., the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Eastern Townships Telephone Co.

John L. McNaughton, Arts '15, has been named principal of the Collegiate Institute at Walkerville, Ont., on the staff of which he has been a member for seven years. In 1915, he enlisted in the P.P.C.L.I. and later gained a commission in the 7th East Surrey Regiment. For six months he was a prisoner of war in Germany.

Dr. Bernard S. Putney, Med. '29, has joined the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, South Bend, Ind.

Professor A. S. Eve, M.A. '08, D.Sc. '08, Director of the Department of Physics at McGill, has been elected President of the Royal Society of Canada.

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Adult Education

(Continued from page 13)

tional Association; Denmark and Finland sent delegates; and the Hon. Newton D. Baker represented the United States. McGill sent Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter, Assistant Director of the Library School, who represented the Library School and the Department of Extra Mural Relations.

In instituting the Department of Extra Mural Relations, McGill entered in a definite manner the field of Adult Education. The Department prepares lectures and study for persons not registered in any faculty, or department, and not aiming at academic credit. Its object is to bring the community and the University into closer touch, and to achieve this end it functions, for the most part, outside the university walls.

Lyceum lectures are offered in the Province of Quebec and neighbouring districts. Societies, clubs, and other groups may arrange for single lectures, or a series of lectures, on subjects of general interest. Community groups wishing to arrange courses of study for non-academic audiences are invited to avail themselves of the services of the Department. Most of the lectures are of a popular nature; a few are technical and are intended for professional audiences. One such course will begin next session, and will aim at qualifying young men for membership in certain professional societies. It is to be given in co-operation with the Montreal Board of Trade, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants.

In co-operation with the University Library, the Department lends slides, accompanied by written lectures, free of charge. These are of particular use in towns, which, through remoteness, find it difficult to obtain an adequate number of speakers. By a careful selection among the sets available, it is possible to present courses on such subjects as Canadian Geography, Canadian Economics, or the British Empire. One of the most interesting series of slides illustrates the far Northwest and the Arctic Islands of Canada, which many of us would be glad to know more about.

The value of research is now generally recognized. Whether the question involved be a technical difficulty in manufacturing, or a problem of employment, or hygiene, the Staff of the University is ready and willing to deal with it and to give all the assistance possible. It is the duty of the Department of Extra Mural Relations to promote such co-operation and to refer inquirers to the proper sources of information at McGill.

Descriptive articles, pamphlets, and photographs are published from time to time by the Department, and copies, when available, may be had on application. Graduates can play a useful part and materially assist the University by organizing or advising local groups, or by encouraging young men to take advantage of the special opportunities for vocational training now offered. The Director of the Department is Wilfrid Bovey, L.L.B., O.B.E. (Arts '03), and the Secretary is Miss Constance Harvey (Arts '21).

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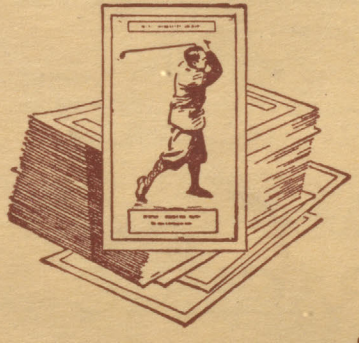
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